"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; north to northwest winds strong on the Coast.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,871. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BROWN IS MADE ALBANY DICTATOR

Will Shape All Legislation and Name Committees to Carry Out Republican Plans.

WHITMAN IS NEGLECTED

Unprecedented Action by Senate Majority Follows Root's Visit to the Capital.

HINT OF "RIDER" SCANDAL

Sullivan Intimates Use of Money, but Is Not Specific—Leaders Agree on Compensation Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—Through the action of a caucus of the Republican Senators today, Senate Leader Elon R. Brown was established firmly in control of all legislation at the Capitol. A Republican Senate caucus last week authorized him, with the aid of a Steering Committee, to shape the future course of the Senate with reference to legislation and to nominations sent to the Senate by Gov. Whitman. Through similar caucus action today he received authority to override the Senate itself and appoint small committees composed entirely of Republicans of his own selection to frame or prepare for final passage all measures of importance which will come before the upper house of the Legislature.

The Senate at the beginning of each session appoints standing committees for that work. This was done at the opening of the present session. Should Senator Brown take advantage of the power vested in him by the Republican caucus—and in an interview this afternoon he said he would do so—the standing committees of the Senate on each of which the Democratic minority is represented, will in effect be superseded.

"No reflection on the working committees of the Senate was intended," said Senator Brown this afternoon, "but being the custodians of a vast mass of legislation, these committees as I saw it would not be in a position to give the necessary attention to legislation of importance, and it was for this reason and because I am desirous of winding up the present session as early as possible, that I called the Republican Senators together and asked that they give me this power."

There are many Republican Senators of a progressive tendency. The fact that the caucus action was taken by unanimous vote is sufficient indication, if there was not the word of the independent Republicans for it, that the Senator has succeeded in enlisting their confidence to a degree unprecedented in legislative history. The powers vested in him through the two caucuses are greater than ever were conferred before on a Senate leader in such a formal way.

Legislators Disregard Whitman.

Somehow Gov. Whitman seems to have been left out of the reckoning entirely in this new and extraordinary arrangement at the Capitol. His name is mentioned only in the most incidental fashion by the legislative leaders in what references they make to the legislative program. In other years the Governor's veto power has been a factor to be considered. The Republicans this year have a two-thirds majority in both the Senate and Assembly and thus can override the Governor's veto even without patching up any working agreement with the Democrats.

Following so closely upon the visit of ex-Senator Root what was done today has been attributed in many quarters to his influence, as he has come to be looked upon as the foremost Republican in the State since Gov. Whitman has failed to assert himself in the rôle of leader.

The fact that ex-State Chairman William Barnes, Jr., has been here for two days may have been overlooked, because Mr. Barnes, since he came, has kept in seclusion and has warded off all would-be interviewers with the assertion that he is here upon purely personal business." That some influence stronger than any that has figured in the situation here since the beginning of the Whitman administration of a sudden has asserted itself, is strongly indicated through what happened today.

Harmony Suddenly Restored.

The new order at the Capitol was marked by the abrupt settlement of the differences between the Senate and Assembly leaders over the Sage "rider" to the bill providing an emergency appropriation for the Workmen's Compensation Commission. The "rider" in an amended form, yet carrying out in effect all for which the Senate leaders contended, will be reported in the Assembly tomorrow and in all probability passed. The portion of this measure providing the appropriation already has been passed in the Assembly.

All the Senate will have to do is to concur in both separately, for the separation of the rider and the appropriation bill proper was sanctioned in order to throw a sop to the strong sentiment which existed among certain Republicans in the lower house against passing both together as a single measure.

A committee of the Senate and Assembly today ratified the action of the Republican Assemblymen at their early morning conference, where the Sage rider in an amended form was approved by a vote of 48 to 8. Of the Assemblymen who attended the conference two declined to vote. The measure approved at the conference provides for direct settlement of compensation claims by joint action of employers and employes without the intervention of the Compensation Commission. The Democratic members of the Assembly, reinforced by the Republicans who are opposed to the measure, will vote against the amended

Continued on Page 6.

GREGORY VINDICATES ASSOCIATED PRESS

It Doesn't Violate the Anti-Trust Law, the Attorney General Decides.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Attorney General Gregory has written a letter addressed to James M. Beck, counsel for The Sun Association, disposing of the complaint against The Associated Press for alleged violation of the Federal Anti-Trust act made by The New York Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

The Attorney General's letter, dated March 12, makes known that there is no ground for action by the Federal authorities against The Associated Press under the Anti-Trust act.

The Attorney General says:

"Assuming that the kind of service in which The Associated Press is engaged is interstate commerce, (a question not free from doubt,) I am nevertheless of the opinion that it is no violation of the Anti-Trust act for a group of newspapers to form an association to collect and distribute news for their common benefit, and to that end to agree to furnish the news collected by them only to each other or to the association; provided that no attempt is made to prevent members from purchasing or otherwise obtaining news from rival agencies. And if that is true, the corollary must be true, namely, that newspapers desiring to form and maintain such an organizatinn may determine who shall be and who shall not be their associates.

"This, of course, is not to say that such an association might not develop into an unlawful monopoly. The facts adduced, however, in my opinion, do not show that that has happened in the case of The Associated Press."

Frank B. Noyes, President of The Associated Press, referring to the Attorney General's letter tonight, said:

"The clean bill of health given The Associated Press by the Attorney General after his study of the complaint of The New York Sun, is, of course, highly gratifying to the membership of the organization.

"It is the more gratifying because it was the result of a long, careful, and searching scrutiny by the Department of Justice of the object and form of the organization, its scope, and its methods."

AIRMAN FALLS TO DEATH.

Plunges 150 Feet in Performing Part for Moving Picture.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 16.—Frank Stites, an aviator, while flying near here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, ran into an air pocket, lost control of his machine, and fell 150 feet to his death. Stites was employed by a film company in the making of a war scene. He was instructed to drop bombs from the biplane upon fortifications. It was while performing this feat that the accident happened.

Stites was to give an exhibition at the dedication of a so-called motion picture city yesterday. Twice he attempted a flight over the heads of thousands of people, but lost heart and brought the machine to earth. In his pocket he carried a newspaper containing the account of his friend Beachey's death. Later he made the flight successfully.

He had been circling gracefully for about twenty-five minutes this afternoon, when suddenly the nose of the biplane turned downward and he plunged to earth. He was hurried to the hospital nearby, but was dead before he reached there. He is survived by a wife and three children.

FIND BOY'S BODY IN FENDER.

Delancey Street Car Had Killed Him Without Crew Knowing It.

When a Delancey Street car, in charge of Motorman Samuel Katz and Conductor Harry Goldstein, arrived at the Grand Street Ferry last night at the end of one of its trips Charles Howard, the starter, noticed something protruding from the right rear fender, which upon examination proved to be the head of a young boy, his body under the rear truck.

The body was pulled out and it proved to be that of a boy about 8 years old, dressed in a gray overcoat, with black trousers and a white waist. Patrolman Rosenberg of the Clinton Street Station had it removed to the Morgue.

How the body got there was a mystery to both the motorman and conductor, since it was evident that the front wheels could not have passed over the boy. Either he was stealing a ride and fell off or he slipped and fell under the car in some way.

The body was identified at the Morgue as that of Samuel Faurthe of 268 Delancey Street.

GRAND JURORS AID WOMAN.

"Diamond Jim" Brady Raises Purse for Victim of Thief.

James B. Brady, known as "Diamond Jim," joined with his fellow-members of the additional General Sessions Grand Jury yesterday in raising a $130 purse for a poor woman complainant who had been robbed of all she had. While all Grand Jury proceedings are secret, it is understood that "Diamond Jim" headed the list with $100.

The woman was Marka Brulia of 1,324 First Avenue. She was found outside of the Grand Jury room on Monday morning, and inside she told the Grand Jurors a tearful story of how a man, whom she named, had stolen what little money she had. The man was indicted and the complainant was ordered to come back yesterday.

It was early when the woman arrived at the Criminal Courts Building, but she told the employes of the building that she had been up a long time, for she had not had carfare and was obliged to walk to the courts. When she appeared again before the Grand Jury the members gave her the purse.

CLEARY MEN ELECTED.

Followers of Ex-Town Clerk Win Mayoralty and Aldermanic Places.

HAVERSTRAW, March 16.—The followers of William V. Cleary, the ex-Town Clerk, who was recently acquitted of the murder of his son-in-law, won at the election held here today, placing in office their candidate for Mayor and three of the Aldermen.

Thomas Freeman, an enrolled Republican, who ran for Mayor on the Cleary Democratic ticket, was elected by a plurality of about 150. The three Cleary men elected to the Board of Aldermen were J. E. Lynch, Bartholomew Coonan, and Henry Adler.

Neither Cleary nor District Attorney Gagan were at the polls. At the District Attorney's home it was said that he was ill.

FLORIDA, THE CAROLINAS, GEORGIA.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best Trains, Best Service, Shortest Way. Atlanta-Birmingham. Inq. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

VILLA EXECUTES CHIEF AND STAFF

Gen. Almanza and Officers, Court-Martialed for Treason, Face a Firing Squad.

LOOTING IN MEXICO CITY

Conditions "Ghastly," Swedish Minister Tells Bryan, Complaining of Robbery of Swedes.

MAY GET AMERICANS OUT

Bryan Asks for Train Service to Vera Cruz—Delaware's Boat Reported Fired On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—General Mateo Almanza, one of the revolutionary leaders in Mexico, and his entire staff have been tried by a Villa court-martial and executed by a firing squad at Torreon. Announcement to this effect was made by Señor Llorente, confidential agent of the Villa Government, tonight, with the statement that the General and his staff were shot for treason.

General Almanza commanded a force of about 2,000 men. He had been supporting the cause of ex-Provisional President Eulalio Gutierrez, Señor José Vasconcellos, who fled from Mexico City with Gutierrez and arrived in Washington yesterday to explain the Gutierrez position to the State Department, said Almanza had remained loyal to Gutierrez, but the Villista announcement declared that Almanza had deserted Gutierrez and joined the Carranzistas, and was with the Carranzistas when captured by the Villa troops.

The Yucatan situation was further relieved today when Secretary Bryan received a message from John R. Silliman, the department's special agent at Vera Cruz, saying: "General Carranza has, at the request of the President, recalled his order closing the Port of Progreso."

Mr. Silliman reported that the gunboat Zaragoza of Carranza's diminutive navy sailed "to sea" from Vera Cruz at noon yesterday. The impression prevailed in Vera Cruz that the Zaragoza was bound for Progreso. The steamer may go to Tampico to help protect that port against Villa's projected assault.

Further Mr. Silliman reported that the situation was quiet at Progreso and Merida, the chief port and capital, respectively, of Yucatan, and that there was no cause for apprehension. Sisal hemp is moving. The cruiser Des Moines will keep station at Progreso and maintain it as an open port.

Swedish Minister's Protest.

The Swedish Minister laid before the State Department today disquieting dispatches received from the Swedish Legation in Mexico City. Conditions there since the re-entry of the Zapatistas were described by the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires as deplorable and "ghastly." His dispatch said that the home of Gustav Lundholm, a Swedish subject, had been despoiled by the Zapatistas, and that another Swede was robbed in the street at noon yesterday. The house of a third Swedish subject, which had been looted by the Carranza forces, was again entered and money and weapons demanded.

The Swedish Minister informed the State Department also that the Government of Sweden intended to demand full indemnity for the murder of Johan Eklund, a Swedish gardener, recently killed by Obregon's troops before the evacuation of Mexico City.

President Wilson expressed himself as satisfied that those guilty of the murder of John B. McManus would be punished, and that a suitable indemnity would be paid. Not only have assurances to this effect been given by General Palafox, a Zapata Lieutenant, in charge of the Foreign Office of the Villa-Zapata Government, but General Villa himself, through George C. Carothers, American Consular Agent, sent word to the State Department today in response to its representations that he would use his influence to see that the Zapatistas accused of the crime were punished and that an indemnity was paid.

Secretary Bryan said tonight that "some Americans and a number of foreigners" had expressed a desire to leave Mexico City, and that negotiations were in progress to reopen communication so that they might leave safely. Mr. Bryan said that a communication had been sent to Carranza through Agent Silliman requesting that the Mexican transportation facilities over that portion of the Mexico City-Vera Cruz line controlled by the Carranzistas. A communication has been sent to the Zapata authorities in Mexico City urging them to open communication over the part of the railroad they control.

Alarmed Over West Coast.

Conditions on the Mexican west coast, especially at Colima and Manzanillo, are causing concern. Counselor Barclay of the British Embassy called on Secretary Bryan today with inquiries as to the status of British subjects in Manzanillo, and was gratified to learn that the commander of the cruiser Cleveland, now at that port, has specific instructions to co-operate with the American Consul in protecting Americans and foreigners.

"As the Manzanillo district is under the control of the Constitutionalist authorities," Secretary Bryan said, "the representative of the Department of State at Vera Cruz has been instructed to call General Carranza's attention to the seriousness of the situation in that distriot and to urge that he take immediate steps to insure adequate protection to foreign interests. The American Consul at Manzanillo has been instructed to make the necessary representations to the local authorities and to confer fully with the commander of the Cleveland."

The Villistas are now in control of all of the west coast State of Guerrero except the port of Acapulco, according to advices received by Secretary Bryan today. The authorities of the west coast State of Jalisco have decided to hold up indefinitely enforcement of the provisions of the State Government's tax on foreigners.

A Chihuahua dispatch to the Villa agency here tonight says that the National Bank of Mexico City has resumed business and that within a week international exchanged drafts will be resumed.

The British Consul at Manzanillo had asked for a British man-of-war, and the German Consul, notwithstanding the European war, had joined him in the request because of the "intolerable con-

Continued on Page 4.

What Germany Must Pay to Allies

Jean Finot, noted French writer, figures out unprecedented war indemnity of $34,000,000,000 to cover loss of life and property.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES TODAY.
THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

J. P. MORGAN GOING ABROAD TOMORROW

Sailing on Philadelphia, Supposedly to Discuss Long-Talked-Of English Credit.

FRENCH LOAN UNDER WAY

Other Nations Are Expected to Seek Capital Here to Buy American War Supplies.

J. P. Morgan is to sail for England on the Philadelphia tomorrow, and his stay is expected to be somewhat protracted.

The understanding in Wall Street yesterday was that Mr. Morgan's trip would be concerned primarily with the prospective loan to Great Britain that has been under discussion for some time. It is also believed to have been thought desirable that Mr. Morgan should be closer at hand as the needs of other European nations for loans come to the fore. Mr. Morgan declined last night to discuss the object of this trip.

Negotiations are already under way for the establishment of a large credit in favor of France, but with this, it is said, Mr. Morgan's trip is not concerned, although, if present plans go through, the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. will take a prominent part in the matter. The amount is expected to run to much larger figures than those involved in outcroppings from the preliminary discussions.

Conferences have been in progress for some time respecting a big loan to Great Britain, owing to the derangement of English exchange, which has the effect, besides other embarrassments, of increasing the cost in England of supplies purchased here.

Questions concerned in these discussions have become more definite in the last few days. The general view yesterday was that the time was not yet ripe for a British loan, as money is so cheap in London that, despite the difference in exchange, it is cheaper to borrow there and pay the premium on New York exchange than to pay the higher interest rates that would be required here and avoid the use of exchange.

At the rate at which purchases are being made in this country by England, however, the time is apparently near at hand when it will be cheaper to borrow here at high rates than to meet the difference in exchange. Reports from London bankers indicate that the matter is regarded as a purely business affair and that as soon as exchange falls far enough or there is a sufficient tightening in the London money market, a loan on this side will be sought. Another matter that has been practically settled is that whenever an English credit is extended it will not take the form of accepted bills, as was the case with the $25,000,000 loaned to Russia.

The reason for this is that bankers are beginning to feel that their resources are going to be needed to finance our own side of the export trade to Europe, especially in war supplies, orders for which are becoming more extensive.

The view was expressed yesterday that the banks ought to hold themselves in readiness to extend these facilities in the largest possible degree as the need for them continues to grow. Under these conditions it is not deemed wise to tie up any large part of their resources in direct loans to foreign Governments. This was the effect of the Russian loan, although it was only because of a change of heart by the Federal Reserve Board that this was the result. Bankers who discussed the entire plan with the Federal Reserve Board before the agreement with Russia was consummated were under the impression that when its rules governing the purchase of acceptances should be promulgated they would cover the Russian bills, and those of other Governments that might follow. When the rules were issued, however, such acceptances were barred from purchase or rediscount by the Federal Reserve Banks.

The idea had been that if such a situation should arise as is now arising, and the banks should want to get their $25,000,000 out of the Russian investment, they would be able to do so through the Federal Reserve Banks. They were left, however, with their funds more or less tied up, and the prospect that Russia will issue more obligations to redeem them.

As the bankers see it now, short-term notes might as well have been obtained in the first place. They would have been resold to the public by the banks, and the banks would be through with them. The banks would have had their money out, with a profit for handling the notes. As it is, their obligations are on the notes in the form of acceptances, and as the acceptances of the various members of the group were bought by other members of the group, the money is locked up, though the investment itself is of the highest class.

The German nine-months notes to be offered in this country, it was pointed out, presented a much better form of foreign loan, as the Banks in such notes can sell them to the public without tying up their own credit or resources. By advancing credits in this way the banks and the public help along the foreign trade of the country that has grown so largely out of the war.

It is likely, therefore, that whenever an English loan is placed here it will be in the form of short-term notes. In the case of this and all the other prospective foreign loans the money borrowed here will be for the sole purpose of buying supplies in this country.

The State Department has been consulted several times as to the propriety of these foreign loans, and in the early days of the war raised some objections on the ground that they might not be consistent with absolute neutrality. To some of the bankers who have been in consultation with the officials recently, the idea was plainly conveyed that the State Department would be suited quite as well if such matters were not brought to its attention. The department might find it impossible actively to sponsor a plan presented to it, while if the transaction were carried through entirely as a matter of business the State Department would not feel called upon to do anything about it. The result is that Wall Street feels now that it has a free hand in dealing with foreign nations, either neutral or belligerent, along the lines that have been followed or discussed heretofore.

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Martini; splendid tonic; delicious flavor.—Advt.

HOLLAND WILL JOIN TO ATTACK BLOCKADE

Prepared to Co-operate with United States in Strong Protest Against Embargo.

NOTES DISPLEASE WILSON

Explanation of Allies' Policy Not Satisfactory, and Vigorous Action Will Be Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16. — The United States Government will protest in strong terms against the application to legitimate American commerce of the blockade announced by England, France, and Russia to stop all neutral commerce with Germany.

This was indicated by President Wilson himself today, and the impression was strengthened by a statement made tonight by Senator Walsh of Montana after leaving the White House.

The Senator said that the British action had no precedent in law or history, and that an unusually vigorous protest should be made against it. He said there was general regret among Senators now that before the last Congress adjourned, power had not been given to the President to declare embargoes on exports from the United States to the belligerents. He added, however, that he had no idea that the President would call an extra session for that purpose.

It seems likely that Holland also will join in a protest against the Allies' policy. Chevaller van Rappard, the Netherlands Minister, informally opened negotiations at the State Department today to determine what action could be taken by the United States and the Netherlands to obtain an amelioration of the embargo on neutral trade.

The protest which will be made to the Allies in the form of a note from the United States to the British Government will be virtually a demand that to neutrals be accorded the right under international law to continue trade with Germany in non-contraband goods destined for the use of the civil population and not for the armed forces of that nation.

There is no ground for belief that the Allies will yield in this matter, but the possible futility of the protest will not prevent the Government from going on record in opposition to the policy of the Allies as proposed.

President Wilson today declined to discuss the British Order in Council, telling callers that he had not had time to consider all that was involved in the British notes. When asked whether he knew of any precedent for the action of the Allies, the President started to reply, and then said that he would defer all expressions until after conferences with officials of the State Department. He indicated broadly that the contents of the British answers, as then unofficially known to him, were very displeasing to the Government.

The text of the British order, together with the two notes handed to Ambassador Page in London yesterday, were received at the State Department today, and were the subject of discussion at the Cabinet meeting. One of the notes deals with the order in council, while the other embodies the refusal of Great Britain of the proposal for a modus vivendi by which Great Britain would permit foodstuffs under adequate guarantees to enter Germany for use by its civil population, if Germany would revoke its submarine blockade" order. These will be made public Thursday morning, together with the text of the American notes to Germany and England, seeking to end submarine warfare and insure the shipment of food to German civilians.

Uses the Word "Blockade."

The use of the word "blockade" is a striking feature of the British note in answer to the American inquiry as to how the trade restriction policy was to be enforced. This is the first time the proposed restrictions have been so designated officially by the British Government. Neither Sir Edward Grey, in his recent speech in Commons, nor the Order in Council used that word or the word "embargo."

But the kind of "blockade" proposed is not that recognized as valid by writers on international law. Under a blockade, as previously practiced, the limits of the blockade would be defined and notified to belligerents and neutrals, and ships would be stationed to prevent any ships running the blockade. Under such a "blockade" neutral commerce, even in goods not contraband, could be stopped and confiscated.

A "blockade" of that sort would be particularly severe at this time on the United States and other neutral nations. Judging from the tenor of the notes received today, the Allies did not wish to go to the limit of proclaiming a blockade of that kind, and so contrived an ingenious new form, forced upon them partly by the effectiveness of the German submarine and mine warfare, and partly by the displeasure already shown by neutral nations over the effect of the new methods of warfare on their commerce. At least, this is the view held by high officials here.

Instead of proclaiming a formal blockade the Allies purpose to cut off trade with Germany by halting all shipping, just as if there were a blockade, and divert this commerce into allied ports, paying for such of it as the Allies find convenient to commandeer for their own use.

According to one version of the British note, an explanation is given of why a formal blockade was not instituted. Great Britain is said to have pointed out that to have done so would require confiscation of all cargoes, which, it is thought, the Allies did not wish to undertake. Moreover, the activity of submarines has made the maintenance of an effective blockade near the German coast a hazardous performance.

Under this new "blockade" ships can be halted as soon as they are found in the English Channel and North Sea, and escorted to British or French ports.

It is believed the Allies will try to justify their new kind of blockade by insisting that it will be effective enough to halt all commerce with Germany, and should, therefore, be binding on neutrals.

The British authorities now describe their program as a "blockade." All policies issued by the Government War Risk Bureau prohibit insured vessels from running the risk of blockades. As the Order in Council places no geographical limits upon the blockade, which is consequently oceanwide, it would seem to follow that none of the war risk policies will be of avail to insure American shipping unless some special arrangement can be made.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cherutos, 10c. Made of best tobacco grown in Cuba.—Advt.

DENOUNCE SINKING OF THE DRESDEN

Attacked and Sent Down in Neutral Waters, Say German Officials.

HAD ESCAPED A CRUISER

After Sinking English Ship—Took Refuge at Juan Fernandez Island.

REPORTS ARE IN CONFLICT

Chile to Investigate—Second Officer of Dresden Dies Ashore—Three Others Killed.

Fired on While at Anchor, Dresden Officers Say

VALPARAISO, March 16. — The German officers of the Dresden, who have arrived here, declare that they were attacked while at anchor in Cumberland Bay, on the north side of the Island of Juan Fernandez. They assert that other ships lying in port were damaged by the first shots from the British ships and that shells exploding on shore killed a woman and child.

The Ministro Zenteno, a Chilean cruiser, has been sent to bring the crew of the Dresden here from Juan Fernandez and to inquire into the sinking of the German warship.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A statement issued by the German Embassy here tonight declared that the German cruiser Dresden, sunk by a British squadron off the coast of Chile on Sunday, "apparently was attacked while in shelter of neutral waters." The embassy's information came in cablegrams yesterday and today from Valparaiso, Chile. The statement follows:

"Yesterday morning the embassy received from Valparaiso the following cable:

German cruiser Dresden, after having destroyed an English sailing ship on March 8, was surprised by an English armored cruiser and pursued by her from 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Dresden succeeded in escaping the armored cruiser under cover of the darkness. Damage in the machinery and lack of coal forced her to put into the Island of Juan Fernandez.

"According to today's telegram, received at the embassy from Valparaiso, fifteen wounded of the Dresden were landed by the Orama at said harbor. Three men of the German cruiser are reported to have been killed. The telegram further says that the whole rest of the crew is landed on the Island of Juan Fernandez, and will be brought to Valparaiso by a Chilean steamer.

"According to the British Admiralty report, the Dresden was caught by the armored cruiser Kent, the protected cruiser Glasgow, and the auxiliary cruiser Orama near Juan Fernandez Island.

"Considering the existing conditions, the Dresden apparently has been attacked while in the shelter of neutral waters.

"As long as no other news is received to prove the contrary, we are entitled to believe that a second violation of neutrality in waging naval warfare has been committed by the English Navy.

"Aug. 26, 1914, the auxiliary cruiser Wilhelm der Grosse was fired upon in the Bay of Rio de Oro by the English cruiser High Flyer while at anchor within one mile of the Spanish coast of West Africa."

The last ship previously reported sunk by the Dresden was the Conway Castle, sent to the bottom on Feb. 27. The one referred to in the German report above makes the total of the Dresden's victims four.

CONFLICT IN STORIES OF THE DRESDEN FIGHT

British Say it Was Ten Miles Off, Germans Say Close to Shore.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VALPARAISO, March 16.—The British auxiliary cruiser Orama arrived here this morning and landed fifteen wounded men of the crew of the German cruiser Dresden, sunk on Sunday morning by the British off Juan Fernandez Island. An officer of the Orama gave this description of the fight:

"At 9:30 o'clock on Sunday morning we sighted the German cruiser and the Orama, Kent, and Glasgow offered battle to the Dresden. The latter was ten miles away from Mas A Tierra, one of the islands. The first shots from the Glasgow set the Dresden on fire. None of the shots from the Dresden hit our ships; they fell sixty paces away in the water. An explosion in the powder magazine caused the Dresden to sink.

"The English ships stood by to proceed to save the crew. An order was given to take aboard the wounded for Valparaiso. The rest were put ashore on the island."

One of the wounded Germans said:

"Early on Sunday they were anchored about a third of a mile from the beach with empty coal bunkers, and in view of the superiority of the enemy the commander ordered us to abandon the ship so that she might be blown up. While the boats of the Dresden were making for shore the English opened a violent fire on these boats. Most of the wounded received their injuries in this way. The Dresden was blown up before we reached land, where we voluntarily took refuge.

"Some British sailors say that their ships kept up a continual fire, in which all their ships took part.

"According to rumors which are circulating, the fight took place in neutral waters, and the German Minister will make a protest. Color is lent to this by the report published by the German

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GERMAN LINER FLEES FROM LAS PALMAS

The Macedonia, Interned Since November, Slips Out of Port to Join Raider.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, March 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The mysterious disappearance from port here in the early hours this morning of the interned German liner Macedonia, a vessel of 4,347 tons, which belonged to the Hamburg-American Line, is the subject of considerable comment.

The ship was towed here by a Spanish cruiser in November from the island of Palma and was moored in the inner harbor for greater security. The authorities removed parts of the steamer's machinery, but in spite of these precautions and the vigilance of the authorities the confiscated parts were presumably duplicated and the vessel left the harbor with its lights extinguished.

Being fitted with wireless the ship will probably try to communicate with the German commerce raiders and deliver her cargo, which is supposed to consist of war stores.

A MILLION BRITISH NOW ON ALLIED LINE

Gen. French Has Nearly as Many as Germany Marshalled in August, 1870.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 17.—The Chronicle discusses the British military strength in an editorial this morning, saying:

"Although we are very far from having reached our maximum military strength, new armies being still in training, the military contribution which the British Empire is making to the allied cause is now out of all proportion to what we made last Autumn. Not only has the army under Sir John French been steadily expanded till today its strength cannot be far short of the entire force which Germany put into the field in the eventful month of August, 1870, (about 1,100,000 men,) but we are employing very important forces elsewhere.

"Lord Crewe stated last night in the House of Lords that our Mesopotamian expedition was being substantially reinforced from India. We have very large forces in Egypt which are not only for its defenses, but in view of its remarkable advantage as a training ground and an imperial strategic centre. And lastly there are forces collected for cooperating with the fleet in the Dardanelles. How large these forces are have not for obvious reasons been disclosed, but it is believed that the military preparations of the Allies have been made with quite as thorough a provision for eventualities as their naval preparations and that the French are, as announced, sending a very important contingent under Gen. d'Amade."

1,050,029 PRUSSIANS IN CASUALTY LISTS

Over 33,000 in Recent Announcements—Other German Losses Not Included.

LONDON, March 16.—The last eight official Prussian casualty lists, No. 166 to No. 173, contain 33,142 names, bringing the grand total of killed, wounded, and missing since the war began to 1,050,029 men, according to a dispatch to The Evening News from Copenhagen. The last four lists include the names of eleven generals killed, four wounded, and two taken prisoner.

It should be borne in mind that these totals refer to Prussia; they do not take into account 160 Bavarian, 136 Würtemburg, 119 Saxon, and 20 navy lists.

59 BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED IN FOUR DAYS

Neuve Chapelle Losses Sober London and The Times Hints at Conscription.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 17.—Last night's casualty list, says The Daily Mail, contains the names of eighty-four officers, of whom nineteen have been killed, and seven have died of wounds, while fifty-four have been wounded, and four are missing. Including in the foregoing, are the last four casualty lists, for March 10, 11, 12, and 13, which cover the period of Neuve Chapelle. They give the names of fifty-nine officers killed or died of wounds, and 102 wounded or missing.

The Times says in an editorial:

"The list of casualties to officers within the last few days indicates all too plainly at how great a cost our latest success has been won. We are still without an official estimate of the British total, but it is generally believed to be roughly two-thirds of the German losses; and they are reckoned by Sir John French at 17,000 to 18,000 men. These are serious figures, however much the balance may be on our side, and we are as yet but in preliminaries of the campaign, which will open in earnest within the next few weeks.

"We have full confidence in the result, but we know that it must be gained by very severe fighting and by sacrifices heavier than any we have yet had to face."

The Times then asks what steps are being taken to make good the wastage of men and whether the Government are satisfied that the present voluntary recruiting system will afford them all the men they will require throughout the war. After referring to a letter from the Chairman of a provincial recruiting committee, which suggests that the present method of raising new recruits is showing signs of exhaustion. The Times proceeds:

"If the voluntary system is in reality exhibiting signs of weakness we would again remind the Government and the nation that the question of alternative measures must at least be considered in good time. Lord Haldane himself has told us that resort to compulsory service might be necessary in the great national emergency, but it will be too late to study a problem so large and so complex after the emergency has come.

"The great leader of the great democracy beyond the Atlantic did not flinch from compulsion when the Republic was in the throes of a death struggle for all that she held dear. We are convinced that were the Government at any time to ask our people what Abraham Lincoln asked of their kindred they would make the sacrifice with their whole hearts."

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH—Rubber. Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Advt.

ITALY DEMANDS MUCH TERRITORY FROM AUSTRIA

Provinces of Trente and Trieste and Naval Base at Pola Are Included.

EMPEROR UNLIKELY TO YIELD

Willing to Make Some Concessions in Return for Guarantees and Large Sum of Money.

GERMANY AS PEACEMAKER

Buelow Said to Have Assured Rome Her Ally Would Give Way in the End.

VIENNA EXPECTS CONFLICT

Large Part of Italian Fleet Assembling at Taranto—Milan Crowds Clamor for War.

ROME, (via Chiasso, Switzerland, and Paris, March 16.)—What is believed in high quarters to be an authoritative outline of the territorial demands of Italy and the position of Austria in regard to them was obtained today. The difference between the Italian and Austrian points of view, as thus indicated, appears to be so great that well-informed persons are able to perceive no likelihood of an adjustment.

Roughly speaking, Italy desires a sweep of territory to the north and east which would extend her boundary around the northern end of the Adriatic Sea as far south as Fiume, on the eastern coast. This would include the Austrian naval base at Pola, as well as the Provinces of Trent and Trieste, acquisition of which has been Italy's long-cherished aspiration. The concessions which Austria is believed to be willing to make are insignificant as compared with the demands.

It is regarded as probable that, under pressure from Germany, the negotiations may be extended and Austria may be induced to grant larger concessions than she now is willing to consider, but the belief is generally held in responsible quarters that the extreme Austrian concessions would be insufficient to satisfy Italy.

The Demands of Italy.

The demands of Italy, as outlined today, are set forth as follows:

To the north she desires the entire Province of Trent, bringing her frontier to Venoste, Passirie, and Breonie, including the Districts of Roveredo, Trent, Bozen, Meran, Bresanone, and Bruneck. To the east she desires to extend her frontier to the Julian Alps, including the Provinces of Goritz and Istria, with the Districts of Tolmein, Goritz, Trieste, Pola, and Fiume. In addition to this she desires the Dalmatian Islands, especially Veglia, Cherso, Lunga, Brazza, Lesina, Curzola, Meleda, and Lissa.

The only rectification of the frontier which, according to this information, Austria is willing to grant is the cession of territory which would give to Italy possession of Lake Garda, with the town of Riva and the valleys of the Chiese and Adige Rivers, including the towns of Roveredo and Tione, but excluding Trent, and to the east the valley of the Isonzo River, including Gradisca, but excluding Goritz.

It is understood also that in return for such territory as she is willing to cede, Austria asks for a large sum of money, and also the renunciation by Italy of any claim to other territory within the Austro-Hungarian Empire which is inhabited by Italians. In return for these concessions on Italy's part, Austria is willing to make certain local grants, including the establishment of an Italian university at Trieste.

According to thoroughly reliable sources of information, Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, has given formal assurance that Germany will be able in the end to overcome the resistance of Austria and induce Vienna to concede to Italy the territorial concessions demanded, together with a free hand in Southern Albania. In addition the central empires would further Italy's ambitions in the Eastern Mediterranean. The German diplomat pointed out furthermore that the marine supremacy of Great Britain and France would have the effect of crushing Italy.

Arguments of the Allies.

Representatives of the Allies in their negotiations with the Italian Government have presented the matter in quite a different light. They have united in saying that the defeat of Germany and Austria-Hungary is inevitable even without the participation of Italy. In case Italy refrains from taking part she will receive nothing from the Allies when the settlements are made.

They advance the further argument that with the conclusion of peace, or shortly thereafter, the separation of Hungary from Austria is quite to be expected. This would lead to the absorption of the Austrian provinces of German nationality by Germany and the consequent extension of German dominion to Trieste, which thus would forever be lost to Italy. In addition Italy would be forced to abandon Avlona and the Aegean Islands.

WAR WITH ITALY NEAR IS VIEW OF VIENNA

Indignation at German Kaiser's Offer to Cede Austrian Territory as Price of Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 17.—The Daily News's Trieste correspondent reports that the prevailing conviction in Vienna is that war with Italy is inevitable in the near future, as Prince von

Buelow's negotiations are doomed to failure. Strangely enough, while Germany's interference is resented, the Austrians do not hide their indignation that Germany should have dared to offer the cession of territory which the veteran Emperor is bound to defend.

The prospects of war with Italy are not causing the slightest apprehension, but are almost invoked as being likely to hasten peace. The Austrians refuse to give up the desired territory, but would be reconciled to its loss provided war ended, as they realize the impossibility of further resistance, which only entails suffering and sacrifices without hope of victory.

Troops are guarding day and night the railroad tunnels on the Glovi Mountains, near Genoa, where police recently arrested several Germans disguised as working men who were suspected of an attempt to blow up the tunnels in case of mobilization.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I am not allowed to be more explicit, but I am authorized to state that within a fortnight Italy's attitude will be changed.

An imposing popular demonstration urging intervention was held yesterday in Milan. Huge crowds gathered in the Cathedral Square, singing patriotic hymns and shouting "Down with Austria!" The troops and police were powerless to disperse the crowd. A few Socialists who shouted "Long live neutrality!" were nearly lynched.

"Signor Choesa, the Republican Deputy, addressed the citizens. He said the time had come to deliver Italians from Austrian rule and widen the country's boundaries. The police repeatedly charged the crowds, but were unable to prevent a procession marching to the offices of the newspaper Popolo Italia, where the editor delivered a speech. He said Italians wanted war against Austria and Germany and no negotiations would prevent it, as the people were determined to impose their own will. The speech was greeted with cheers which continued until midnight.

AUSTRIA'S POLICY TO HOLD ALL

In 1848 Rejected Pope's Plea to Cede Venetian Provinces to Italy.

ROME, (via Paris,) March 16.—Count Soderini, who was intrusted by Pope Leo XIII. with the political documents of his pontificate and that of Pius IX. from which to prepare a history of the Papacy in the second half of the nineteenth century, has written an article based upon information contained in these documents and showing that in 1848 Pius IX. sent Mgr. Morichini upon a mission to offer papal mediation for the cession of the Venetian provinces to a new Italian State.

The Austrian Foreign Minister's reply was that it was impossible to accept the proposal for "Austria does not cede what she holds."

ITALIAN FLEET RENDEZVOUS.

Concentrating at Point on Coast Nearest the Dardanelles.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) March 16.—A dispatch to The Tribune from its Rome correspondent says that a large part of the Italian Navy is being concentrated at Taranto, at the southeastern extremity of the country and the point nearest the Dardanelles.

ALLIES SOUNDED GREECE.

Venizelos Says His Plan to Send Army to Aid Them Was Overruled.

LONDON, March 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Rome gives an interview which the correspondent of the Corriere della Sera has had with Eleutherios Venizelos, the former Premier of Greece, in which M. Venizelos is quoted as saying that twice since the outbreak of the war the Allies have asked Greece to send men to help Serbia, but the attitude of Bulgaria prevented Greece from doing so.

When the operations against the Dardanelles began the Allies semi-officially inquired whether the King was disposed to intervene. At the Crown Council M. Venizelos, who was then Premier, proposed that 50,000 men should be sent to aid the Allies, and urged that in return Greece should obtain the vilayet of Smyrna.

Owing to objections which were immediately raised, M. Venizelos reduced his figures to 15,000 men and proposed the co-operation of the Greek Navy and the use of a naval base.

The entire proposal was rejected by the Crown Council, and M. Venizelos resigned.

ITALY'S NEW GUN TESTED.

General Staff Officers Say It Surpasses Austria's Great Siege Piece.

GENOA, via Chiasso and Paris, March 16.—The officers of the Italian General Staff who came here for the purpose of testing the new 305-millimeter siege cannon, stated today that they had found them to be excellent guns, surpassing in exactness and range the famous Austrian cannon of the same calibre.

SPEZIA, Italy, via Chiasso and Paris, March 16.—A commission of artillery officers came here and tried out some of the new 305-millimeter cannon recently. They said that the guns would be most powerful engines in making an attack on fortifications.

These cannon, together with others of the same calibre now ready at Genoa, are being transported to Piacenza, the largest Italian cental artillery depot.

From Piacenza the guns can be transported easily and speedily to whatever front requires them.

HOLDS 400,000 RIFLES.

Italy Forbids Exportation of Old Model Army Weapons.

ROME, (via Chiasso and Paris, March 16.)—The 400,000 Watterley rifles, Italian Army models of 1870 and 1887, which were so much discussed when Mexico tried to buy them during the Huerta régime, were purchased last May by a firm which intended to sell them to England, it was announced today.

When the war began, however, the Italian Government refused to grant permission for their exportation. It is stated that an attempt made to sell them to Portugal also failed.

BRITISH GENERAL IN GREECE.

Sir Arthur Paget Also to Visit King Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—General Sir Arthur Paget of the British Army was received today by M. Bratiano.

He left later for Sofia, where he will have an audience of King Ferdinand.

WHAT ITALY DEMANDS.

"Unredeemed" Territory She Wants Austria to Return to Her.

What is commonly referred to in the dispatches as Trent and Trieste stand in the Italian mind for the territory south of a line drawn in the Rhaetian Alps, where Italy, Switzerland, and Austria meet, eastward to the Carnic Alps, and then southward along the Julian Alps and again eastward so as to include Fiume.

The first part of the territory forms a wedge penetrating Italy between Lombardy and Venetia and cutting Lake Garda, while the second includes the peninsula of Istria, and runs north to the Julian Alps, between the Tagliamento and the Save Rivers.

The territory indicated is called "Unredeemed Italy"—(Italia Irredenta)—because it all once formed part of the Italian States of the Middle Ages and because the majority of the population are Italians in all things but nationality. For the same reasons the Dalmatian Islands are also considered to be a part of "Italia Irredenta."

Although the City of Trent indicates to foreign readers the entire wedge, this wedge is known in Italy as that Trentino because the whole region once formed the Roman colony of Tridentini, which in 1027 passed under the rule of a Bishop, and then, after various changes, came under the rule of Austria, together with Lombardy and Venetia.

After the defeat of Austria in 1859 by Piedmont and France, and even after Piedmont had taken over Lombardy and the Kingdom of Italy had been formed in 1861, Austria continued to hold Venetia until her defeat in the Austro-Germanic War of 1866 gave it to Italy, but left the wedge as an ever-present menace—the point of the wedge is only twenty miles from Verona and Vicenza.

Istria, a margraviate of Austria, is called so from the mistake of the ancient Romans in believing that the Danube—in Greek, the Ister—emptied here. In Roman days it was the home of Illyrian pirates subdued by Rome in 177 B. C. It belonged to Venice until the Peace of Campo Formio, in 1797, abolished the Republic of Venice, and gave it to Austria together with Dalmatia and its islands in the Eastern Adriatic. In 1805 Austria was compelled by Napoleon to cede Istria to France, but in 1813 it was seized by Austria, which has retained it ever since.

Aside from the Dalmation Islands, the territory said to have been demanded by Italy includes about 8,000 square miles, with more than 1,000,000 population.

Although the Trentino has a sentimental as well as a predominating strategic value for Italy, Istria, with the naval stations of Pola and Fiume and the great commercial City of Trieste, would not only give her undisputed control of the Adriatic, but place in her hands a large part of the trade of Central Europe for distribution in the Mediterranean and the East. Germany has long coveted Istria.

Says Greeks Are Opposed to War.

General Thomas E. Hutchison of Tennessee, who returned from the Levant yesterday on the Greek Line steamship Athenai, said that Greeks were arriving in Patras in thousands from Asia Minor and Macedonia and were camped in the streets. The Greeks did not want to go to war and were crying for grain, as the merchants had none to sell them.

Italy Expels German Correspondents

PARIS, March 16.—A special dispatch from Rome says the Government has issued an order expelling from Italy the correspondents of the Vienna Tageblatt and the Frankfurter Zeitung.

The shaded portions show the territory demanded of Austria by Italy as the price of her neutrality. The insert shows the islands along the Dalmatian Coast which Italy also wants.

BELGIAN TROOPS CROSS THE YSER

Big Guns Drive Germans from Trenches South of Nieuport, Then Infantry Advance.

WARSHIPS AID OPERATIONS

New Naval Activity Taken in London as Another Sign of Big Movement Near.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, March 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The important events that have been happening at Neuve Chapelle ought not to blind one to the achievements of the Belgian Army during the last few days.

The Belgians are making distinct and continuous headway against the Germans. In particular they have scored a remarkable success between Nieuport and Dixmude.

One of the latest communiqués informed us(in the usual laconic style, of the ground that had been gained at Shoorbakke, a village on the main stream of the Yser, half way between Nieuport and Dixmude.

As a matter of fact, since Friday the Belgians have crossed the Yser between Dixmude and St. George's, and have established themselves in German trenches, abandoned by their former occupants as the result of the particularly efficient fire of the Belgian artillery.

The mere fact that the Belgian infantry succeeded in occupying the first German line of trenches on the Yser is a very remarkable military feat, especially so when one considers that these trenches are situated in the midst of floods.

The whole region is cut up by innumerable channels, either secondary streams of the many branched Yser or ditches or small drainage canals. To reach the German trenches, therefore, it is necessary to build roads, yard by yard, for the troops to march along.

Naturally this road-making has been very dangerous for those engaged in it, exposed as they were continually to the German fire. Nevertheless, by sheer perserverence this amazing feat has been accomplished, and at this moment little pathways, made of hurdles, bundles of twigs and planks, lead from the former Belgian advance lines to the German trenches, which have just been taken.

At a number of points the Germans retired of their own accord, without resistance, and at other points the bayonet had to be called into play.

This general advance of some hundred yards over a length of five or six miles has had a splendid effect on the morale of the Belgian troops, who for the first time since the end of October set foot on Belgian soil on the other side of the Yser. This success is the more encouraging as it was obtained with relatively small loss of life.

WARSHIPS AID BELGIANS.

Flanders Gains Consolidated—British Back in St. Eloi.

LONDON, March 16.—With the increasing activities of the British, French, and Belgian Armies, the reappearance of British and French warships off the coast of Belgium, and the time approaching for a great offensive movement in the west, the public is following the daily reports of the operations with renewed interest.

The Belgians, who are being supported by the warships of the Allies, have consolidated the ground which they have won in Flanders in the last few days. The British have done likewise with the strip of territory which they took from the Germans near Neuve Chapelle.

The British forces, who were driven from St. Eloi, south of Ypres, have not only retaken the town, according to the Paris official bulletin, but have also recaptured trenches to the southwest of the village and compelled the enemy to evacuate trenches to the southeast of the same point, which have been demolished by the artillery.

Berlin official advices say the fighting for the possession of the English position has been going on for two days.

There has been heavy fighting north of Arras, in Champagne, in the Argonne, and in the Vosges. Both the French and the Germans say they have been successful.

All these operations are believed here to be preliminary to the general offensive which the Allies will undertake as soon as the ground dries, enabling a more rapid movement of troops and guns and the use of cavalry, which has been out of action all Winter, except when the troopers left their horses and took to the trenches.

SAYS GERMANS LOST 17,000.

British Report Adds That Neuve Chapelle Is Held Against All Attacks.

LONDON, March 16.—The semi-weekly report on the progress of the fighting given out today by the British authorities is dated yesterday, and reads as follows:

"Since the last announcement of March 11 the operations in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle have been continued. The line captured March 10 and 11 to the east of that village has been consolidated and held in spite of repeated efforts on the part of the enemy to retake it. During the night of March 11-12 and in the early morning of the 12th several counter attacks to the east of Neuve Chapelle were repulsed and sixty prisoners of war were captured.

"The same night a skillfully executed enterprise to the east of Armentières resulted in the capture by us of the village of l'Epinette with small loss. The possession of this village advances our lines in this quarter 300 yards on a front 800 yards wide.

"Fighting in the Neuve Chapelle area was very severe on March 12. A strong counter attack by Germans in the afternoon was repulsed and 612 more prisoners were taken. The Germans continued to deliver minor counter attacks during the night of March 12 and 13 and throughout the 13th. In no case did they succeed in recapturing any of the ground they lost. On March 14 the fighting was confined mainly to the artillery.

"The prisoners in our hands, taken since March 10, number 1,700, of whom thirty are officers. Judging from the number of dead, counted on the ground, the total German losses during the operations from March 10 to March 13 on the Neuve Chapelle front cannot be less than 17,000 or 18,000.

"During the evening of March 14 the enemy rushed some of our trenches to the south of St. Eloi after a heavy bombardment and the explosion of a mine. The greater portion of these trenches were recaptured this morning. The fighting in this area continues.

"The Royal Flying Corps secured further successes during the last few days, although the fog at times interfered materially with their work. On March 12 the railroad junctions at Don and Douai were attacked with bombs and damaged, and on March 13 a train in the Don station was blown up."

ALSACE ZONE IS FENCED IN.

Barbed-Wire Barricade, with Sentries, Encompasses German District.

BERNE, via Paris, March 16. — A barbed-wire fence ten feet high along which sentries are posted at frequent intervals now encompasses the entire zone of German military operations in Alsace.

Notices have been posted stating that any one approaching within sixty feet of the fence or attempting to smuggle letters will be shot at sight.

All foreigners, who have been permitted to remain in the district, are compelled to report daily to the commander.

CAILLAUX ANSWERS FOES.

Didn't Engage in Peace Parleys or Check Mobilization, He Says.

PARIS, March 16.—Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, made public today a letter, replying to attacks made against him during his absence in South America. M. Caillaux's letter takes the place of the speech to his former constituents at Mamers, where he resides, which it was announced last week he would make.

The former Premier asserts that all of the allegations are untrue. He says that he paid no visit to Vienna, participated in no negotiations for peace with Germany after the battle of Charleroi, and made no effort to retard the mobilization of the French Army.

He asserts that his administration of the Finance Department was not responsible for the army's lack of heavy artillery, and says that most of the persons, named with him in connection with alleged intrigues, designed to separate France from her allies, were unknown to him or had not been seen by him for months.

TERRIFIC FIGHT NEAR YPRES.

Dead So Numerous They Form Barricades in St. Eloi.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—German wounded who have arrived in Bruges declare that desperate fighting continues southwest of Ypres.

The fight for St. Eloi was bloody and determined. Every cottage was a fort, and every corner a deathtrap. The dead were piled so high in the streets that they served as barricades for the living.

The Germans, strongly reinforced by fresh troops from Bruges, advanced from Zillebeke and Hollebeke, converging in great strength on St. Eloi. The British fought stubbornly against heavy odds, being well supported by artillery, which was placed on a small hill near the hamlet.

The Germans were mowed down in swathes, but the sheer weight of numbers prevailed, and the British fell back to the protection of the small canals.

The German triumph was short-lived. British reinforcements were hurried up and flung themselves against the village, which they carried at the point of the bayonet. The slaughter was terrible.

The Germans, undaunted, summoned more troops, who were billeted in the surrounding villages. For two days the battle raged around St. Eloi Hill. The wounded continue to arrive in big batches at Ostend, Bruges, and Roulers.

BEG AMERICA TO STOP SHIPMENTS OF ARMS

An Appeal From Dresden to Us "As Human Beings"—Attack "Miserable Hypocrisy."

DRESDEN, (via London,) March 16.—The "American Club" of Dresden has prepared an appeal against the shipment of arms and ammunition to the nations at war, which will be distributed throughout the United States. The appeal says:

"Since August, 1914, the press of the entire world has occupied itself with the question as to which country was guilty of the present European holocaust. Let us leave this to history, and see what means are at our disposal to extinguish the fire.

"Americans, we possess these means. We are the only neutral power still permitting the delivery of war material to the warring nations. This is miserable hypocrisy—to pray for peace and at the same time prolong the war by furnishing the weapons.

Use all your influence to stop these deliveries. We beg not for your sympathy for any one power, but we implore you as human beings, as Christians, to assist in bringing this fearful murder and desolation to an end."

PICTURES ALBION HARASSED.

German Paper Quoted on Blockade's Effect on Foe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 17.—Public opinion in Germany, says The Daily Chronicle this morning, has absolutely decided to believe that the "blockade" of British harbors is ineffective.

"Although some weeks have gone since Feb. 18," says The Chronicle, "and although the results of the new maritime frightfulness have been so insignificant, the conviction has not weakened that 'inviolable Albion' has been shorn of her bulwarks and that Germany's 'ring of steel' (submarine) is gradually but surely robbing us of our naval supremacy.

An article on this subject appears in the Tagliche Rundschau descriptive of the dire conditions existing in this country. Our troubles, it seems, began in November with the appearance in our midst of German bombs. Since then life in England has not been worth living.

"When the German ships appeared on Albion's coasts our national feeling became still more depressed, and we knew that it was no longer German bluff but German seriousness. And then in rapid succession, says the Rundschau, came German warships and submarines, airships and aeroplanes in 'beautiful rings,' and the populace were shaken out of their lethargy, the old bragging and boasting ceased and terror fell upon us.

"But more terrible things followed. At Heligoland our fleet suffered serious injuries, and then came the most awful blow of all—the rush of German submarines to our shores. With giant steps they encircled the British shores. Ships bearing food and drink to England were sent to the bottom of the sea, and the 'iron girdle' was forged around the 'inviolate island.' It will crush her until her breath is choked out of her, says the Rundschau.

"In dithyrambics a writer describes the 'ineffectiveness and inaction of the British fleet, condemned to idleness by the superiority of German geist (spirit) and heroism."

PREPARING FRYE PROTEST.

Officials Need a Few Facts Before Addressing Germany.

WASHINGTON, March 16. — The United States will make its formal representations to Germany on the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye by the cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich as soon as necessary facts regarding the destination of the Frye's cargo of wheat were obtained.

President Wilson said today that the informal conferences between State Department officials and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had served to pave the way for formal representations, which would include a demand for an indemnity for the cargo and ship.

The report of the board of naval officers which examined the Prinz Eitel Friedrich was received at the Navy Department late today.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt stated that the Navy Department would make public no portion of the report. The inspection was made for the Treasury Department, which, under the law, must fix the time to be allowed the German vessel to make repairs or intern for the war.

Counselor Lansing of the State Department said an investigation was being made of the detention of one of the Frye's crew on the Prinz Eitel. Should it develop that the man is being held against his will a difficult point in law would arise. Ordinarily, no one of any nationality can be taken from an American ship on the high seas in accordance with precedents, but as the sailor took refuge on the Eitel from necessity when the vessel was sunk and is also a German subject the question presents new aspects.

BRITISH CRUISER'S DARDANELLES DASH

Amethyst Reported to Have Got to Further End of Narrows —Hit Several Times.

MINE SWEEPER BLOWN UP

German Reports Tell of Heavy British Casualties—New Turkish Batteries Soon Silenced.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 17.—No official report of the Dardanelles operations and those off Smyrna has been issued for some days, and the public is mostly depending for information on dispatches from Athens.

The small British cruiser Amethyst has, it is reported, penetrated the strait as far as Nagara, at the eastern end of the Narrows.

A Tenedos dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, dated March 15, says:

"The British cruiser Amethyst was fired upon by field artillery brought to bear from an unexpected spot. She was hit by several shells at close range and had nineteen men killed and several wounded. The vessel is damaged, but her fighting efficiency is unimpaired."

A telegram to The Daily Mail from Saloniki says that during her sensational dash through the Narrows to Nagara and back the Amethyst was hit by twenty-two shells, three of which struck her below the water line. She was making water when she rejoined the allied fleet. The object of her exploit is unknown.

A Reuter dispatch from the Greek island of Tenedos, near the entrance to the Dardanelles, says that trawlers yesterday, under the protection of warships, resumed the sweeping of the Dardanelles for mines. One British trawler struck a mine and was blown up.

There is a belief in some quarters here that the Turks will capitulate if the fleet gets through the strait, in order to save Constantinople from bombardment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 17.—The Daily Chronicle's naval expert says that if it is true that the Amethyst passed the Narrows of the Dardanelles and reached Nagara Point her performance is very significant. It would seem to indicate that the mine fields have been swept clear as far as that point. Moreover, the cruiser would hardly venture through the strait if the forts were intact. He goes on to say:

"We are therefore justified in concluding that the operations against the forts of the Narrows have been successful, and the cruise of the Amethyst may have given the Admiral valuable information as to the actual extent of the damage which has been effected.

"The conviction grows that, however necessary it may be to employ troops in this theatre of war, the fleet alone is capable of forcing the Dardanelles."

PARIS, March 16.—Several batteries of Turkish field artillery posted above Kum-Kaleh, at the entrance to the Dardanelles, were discovered and silenced by British warships after a bombardment on Sunday, says a special dispatch from Athens.

BERLIN, March 16, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The correspondent at Athens of the Lokalanzeiger telegraphs that the Turks have succeeded in placing new heavy guns in the Kum-Kaleh Battery, at the mouth of the Dardanelles, which have replied fiercely to the fire of a French squadron.

Continuing, the correspondent says that two badly damaged British cruisers have been taken to Malta. One of these vessels had been struck squarely no fewer than twenty times.

The Overseas News Agency today gave out what it describes as a report from Athens to the effect that the British cruiser Amethyst suffered heavy damage and lost twenty-eight officers and men killed and an equal number wounded in an attack on the inner forts of the Dardanelles in which five British warships took part.

A newspaper at Athens has published a report that in the Dardanelles the Turks are making use of motor batteries, which they can move quickly.

The Turks are very careful of their ammunition. In this regard the Allies are very different. Already they have fired away ammunition to the value of several million francs.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) March 16.—A correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs from Dedeagatch that Talaat Bey, the Turkish Minister of War, is having great difficulty in persuading the Sultan to transfer the capital from Constantinople to Konieh, in Asia Minor.

The special train is said to be held in readiness constantly to transport the Government funds and archives to Konieh if Adrianople is evacuated.

Turkish troops are reported to be concentrated at Constantinople and along the Dardanelles.

SMYRNA WOULD NOT YIELD.

Governor Sent, Through American Officials, a Flat Refusal.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The part played by American diplomatic and Consular representatives in the negotiations looking to the surrender of Smyrna, which failed, is told in dispatches just received by the State Department from the American Legation at Athens.

The messages, dated Sunday, state that the bombardment of Smyrna by the French fleet had continued fiercely from March 5 to March 9, when the American Legation was advised by wireless that Admiral Peirse of the British fleet had a communication to deliver to the Ottoman authorities at Smyrna, and asked that it be transmitted through the American Consul General there.

The request was sent to the American Embassy at Constantinople and forwarded to Consul General Horton, who went to Vourlah, near Smyrna, and boarded the British flagship Euryalus. He received a statement addressed to the Governor General saying that inasmuch as the latter had been kind in his treatment of belligerents and foreigners generally, the British Admiral entertained the highest esteem for him. It added that, if the Governor General would order the dismantling of all the fortifications no further effort would be made to land, and the place could continue under control of the Turkish authorities.

A sum of money for the relief of war sufferers was also promised by the British Admiral, and a truce was to go into effect on the morning of March 11.

Consul General Horton reported that the Turkish Governor General's answer was a flat refusal, whereupon the bombardment was continued on March 11.

ROUT TURKS IN ARMENIA.

Russians Also Seriously Threaten Ottomans in Caucasus.

LONDON, March 16.—A Reuter telegram from Petrograd says that the Turks, having recently lost several important points in the region of the Tchoruk River, Turkish Armenia, have completely abandoned their positions to the Russians.

The latter are seriously threatening the Turks in the Olti district of Transcaucasia.

PETROGRAD, March 16.—An official report from the Headquarters of the Army of the Caucasus says:

"On March 14 engagements took place between advance guards of the two armies, and our troops pressed back the Turks successfully."

DENOUNCE SINKING OF THE DRESDEN

Continued from Page 1.

Consul, based on what has been told, but it will be necessary to await official reports.

"The wounded who were brought ashore this morning were sent to the German hospital. At the same time three bodies were sent ashore. Of the wounded officers the second officer, whose leg was cut off at the thigh this morning, died this afternoon. Among the other wounded are Lieuts. Schmidt and Richarts, Engineer Gassfrey, and Steersman Zent. Others are of inferior rank.

"Today's Chilean cruiser will bring in 315 Germans who interned themselves on the Massafuera Island."

By The Associated Press.

VALPARAISO, March 16.—According to the accounts given here, the Dresden, because of her damaged machinery and lack of coal, was obliged to take refuge at Juan Fernandez Island. She was anchored about a quarter of a mile off shore on Sunday morning when the British cruiser Kent entered on one side and the Glasgow and Orama on the other side of Cumberland Bay.

The British warships opened fire at a distance of a little more than 3,000 yards. The Dresden was not prepared for a fight in neutral waters and did not reply immediately. She replied feebly within a few minutes.

The Dresden hoisted a Parliamentary flag, then lowered boats and sent a protest against being attacked in neutral waters, to which the British commander, according to the German statement, replied that he had orders to sink the vessel wherever she was found, and let the diplomats arrange the matter later, and that he would do so unless the Germans themselves sunk her.

As a consequence the German commander sent the crew ashore and blew up the Dresden. The casualties numbered three dead and fifteen wounded.

SAYS KARLSRUHE IS A WRECK

Brooklyn Paper Prints Report Brought by a Sea Captain.

According to a story published yesterday afternoon in The Brooklyn Eagle, the German cruiser Karlsruhe, which had been raiding British and French shipping in South American and West Indian waters, had been wrecked off the Grenadines of the Windward Islands. The Eagle says the news of the loss of the Karlsruhe was brought to Brooklyn by a sea Captain of that borough.

"A sea Captain, whose years of service have been for the most part in odd corners of the Antilles," says The Eagle, has brought the word to Brooklyn that the Karlsruhe's life is definitely over. For business reasons, he was asked that his name should not be used, but he asserts positively that the hulk of the Karlsruhe lies off the Grenadines, the little string of islands that stretch north of Grenada in the Windward Islands group. There was no battle, says this Captain, but the German cruiser was self-destroyed—either fung ashore by storm or blown to pieces by an explosion.

"The earlier word that placed the Karlsruhe as sunk off Grenada in battle came from a resident of the little island. He told of having seen the battle and of having found pieces of wreckage from the warship several days later. The sea Captain who is the present informant, declares that there is wreckage of the Karlsruhe in the possession of the authorities at Grenada. They have, he asserts, a life buoy inscribed 'H. M. S. Karlsruhe' and part of a tiller from a jollyboat similarly marked."

ENGLAND'S LOSS IN SHIPS.

Berlin Paper Says London Report Is Not Complete.

BERLIN, March 16, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—The Lokal Anzeiger declares it has learned from a well-informed quarter that the statement of the British Admiralty of March 13 giving the total of losses in the British merchant marine as 87 ships since the beginning of the war is far from the truth.

"As a matter of fact," the Lokal Anzeiger declares, "124 ships have been lost, not counting forty-seven fishing steamers, making a total of 171."

The British Admiralty report said that from the outbreak of the war to March 10 eighty-seven merchant ships had been sunk or captured. The British report also mentioned the loss of forty-seven fishing vessels.

GERMAN PROTEST TO ENGLAND

Objects to Promised Harsh Treatment of Submarine Crews.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) March 16.—The newsaper Tijd learns from Berlin that the American Ambassador has been asked by Germany to lodge a protest at London against the treatment by the British authorities of the crew of the German submarine U-12, which it is alleged, is contrary to international law and would necessitate reprisals.

The U-12 was sunk by the British destroyer Ariel on March 10. Ten of her crew were saved, and it was announced that owing to the nature of the German submarine warfare, the ordinary privileges of prisoners of war would be withheld from the crew of the U-12, as well as other submarine crews.

CAPTURED FLAG FROM TREE.

Two French Soldiers' Exploit Described in an Official Note.

PARIS, March 15.—The exploit of a Sergeant Major and a Corporal of Chasseurs in capturing a German flag hoisted in a tree a short distance in front of the French line near Aprémont, east of St. Mihiel, is described in an official note.

The two soldiers resolved to remove this emblem from the sight of the French troops, and on the night of Oct. 9 they crawled through the German barbed wire entanglements without the sentries hearing them. Then the Frenchmen blew down the tree with detonators and returned safely to their lines with the flag.

SCOUR THE EAST FOR COPPER.

Germans Buying Up All Kettles and Pots Available.

Nicholas Sossidi of Saloniki, who arrived here yesterday on the steamship Athenai from the East, said Germany was so short of copper that hundreds of agents had been sent through Asia Minor and Syria to buy up all the copper and brass kettles and pots they could find, which have been in use in those countries for centuries and are very heavy, as they are beaten out by hand.

With regard to Turkey, Mr. Sossidi said that the Turks had sent all their flour and foodstuffs into Germany at the beginning of the war because they believed that the Germans would sweep all before them. Now there was no food or stores in Turkey and the people were facing starvation.

Six thousand wounded Serbians were encamped near Nish and 150 doctors had died of typhus, according to Mr. Sossidi. The prisoners were eating up everything and Serbia was in a bad way.

Bark Brynhilda Is Released.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 17.—The American Consul at Aberdeen telegraphs that the American bark Brynhilda, which was brought into port with a prize crew, will be released, as the ship sailed from New York with a cotton cargo before the blockade was declared.

IRISH WITH ALLIES SAYS T. P. O'CONNOR

Even Sons of Evicted Tenants Now on England's Side—Capt. Condon's Case Cited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 17.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an article by T. P. O'Connor, M. P., drawing attention to the remarkable part that Ireland and the Irish are playing in the European war, and dealing more specifically with the Irish in the United States. Mr. O'Connor says:

"There was no part of the world where anti-English influences worked so powerfully as in the United States. Almost every Irishman there is a son or grandson of an evicted tenant—evicted in all the horrors and sufferings of the Black Forties, and most of them had heard stories of these wrongs at their mother's knees.

"In addition to the old doctrines of revolution and anti-English sentiment, there was German money and a German propaganda headed by Professor Kuno Meyer, that false friend who, while loved by Irishmen as a great Celtic scholar and welcomed at all their banquets, did not in private conversation ever hesitate to express contempt for their national aspirations.

"The well-subsidized and well-organized campaign has failed. Of the Irish in the United States, up to 85 or 90 per cent. are with Mr. Redmond and with the cause of the Allies.

"One significant little story will speak trumpet-tongued on the attitude of Irishmen to England. In 1867 five Irishmen were condemned to death for an émeute in which a Police Sergeant was killed. Three—Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien—were hanged, and today live in the Irish martyrology. One was liberated. The other was reprieved because he had the good luck to be an Irish-American citizen, but he did not escape scot free, for he served nine years' penal servitude, and in days when penal servitude meant starvation and other horrors of a less humane period.

"His name is Capt. O'Meagher Condon, and he is loved and honored by every Nationalist in the world. Since his liberation he has lived in the United States, and holds there a public position under the Secretary of the Interior. He has nothing to hope or fear from England, but he is on the side of England and her Allies. An old fighter for freedom, how could he take any other side?"

PAY FOR NO CARGOES SUNK.

Not to Germany's Interest to Respect Goods in British Ships.

LONDON, March 16.—What is assumed to be the attitude of the German Government respecting liability for neutral goods on British vessels sunk by German submarines is set forth in an article in The Cologne Gazette, as telegraphed from Amsterdam by the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. The article deals with the rejection by the prize court at Hamburg of a claim for compensation made by the owner of neutral goods on a British ship bound for Norway, which was sunk by a submarine.

"The decision of the prize court," says The Cologne Gazette, "is based on the view that, according to the German prize law, no compensation can be claimed for innocent neutral goods on board destroyed enemy vessels. The question is not settled in international treaties, nor even in the Declaration of London. There is, therefore, nothing requiring Germany—especially in view of the fact that owing to her geographical position in the naval war it is impossible to bring the enemy's ships into a German prize court—to pay compensation in such circumstances.

"Were it otherwise, before sinking any ship the commander of a German war vessel would be troubled with apprehensions lest the damage he was doing to the enemy by sinking the ship might be less than the damage to the German Empire involved in the latter having to pay compensation for neutral cargo destroyed with the vessel. Owing to the short time at his disposal it would be impossible for the commander of a warship to ascertain the facts in this regard."

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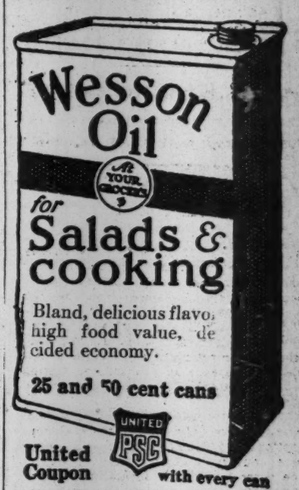

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MOSKOWITZ DEFINES FALSE PATRIOTISM

It Is Belief That Nation One Is Accidentally Born In Is the Greatest.

LAUDS G. B. SHAW'S COURAGE

Tells Quaker Anti-Militarism Meeting Toy Soldiers Should Be Kept from Children.

False patriotism for the countries in which the patriots were accidentally born was ascribed as the "real reason," as distinguished from the "good reason," for the European war by Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, who spoke last night at an anti-militarism mass meeting of the Religious Society of Friends in the Quaker Moting House, Fifteenth Street and Rutherford Place.

This "false patriotism," Dr. Moskowitz said, was the result of wrong conceptions and ideas received by the people of a country, and he recommended for the correction of the ideals of the next generation, that histories be rewritten without glorification of soldiers and wars, that toy soldiers be kept from children, and that by education and example the "spiritual substitute for war" be developed.

"Don't make the child subconsciously in favor of war," Dr. Moskowitz said, "by giving him everything that interests him in war. We must keep the militaristic spirit and the militaristic emphasis from the children—from this country."

In contrasting the "good" and the "real" reasons for the war, Dr. Moskowitz said that the former were the surface reasons, such as the assassination of the Austrian Grand Duke, but that one of the chief "real" reasons was "a false conception of nationality."

"The false conception of nationality," he said, "is the thinking that the particular nation in which you were accidentally born is the greatest nation of the world and must dominate all others. This conception is one of the real, one of the deeper reasons for war. The real patriotism that does not result in war is that of the man who loves his country for what it can produce and whose interest is in developing the genius of his country, not for the glorification of the country, but as a contribution to the world. That is enlightened patriotism."

Dr. Moskowitz said that militarism was another of the "real" causes of war, and he agreed with Bernard Shaw that militarism was not the monopoly of Prussia, but dominated all of Europe. In mentioning Mr. Shaw he characterize him as "one of the most courageous men of today." The speaker also announced that as a pacificist he believed in woman suffrage.

Dr. Josiah Strong, in a brief talk, argued that war was incongruous with the civilization of today. Dr. James H. Ecob, lecturer of the American Institute of Social Service, said that democracy was "the great preventive of war."

"The nations responsible for this war," he said, "are imperialistic in government, aristocratic in social organization, hierarchical in religion, and subservient to militarism. In this country we wipe all these things from the slate and write the one word—'democracy.'"

Dr. Ecob mentioned Prussia, Austria, Russia, and England as the undemocratic nations.

WAR TO JULY 16 BILLIONS.

Cost Estimate of British Expert, Who Predicts End of Conflict Then.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 17.—Edgar Crammond, a prominent financial writer, read a paper before the Royal Statistical Society yesterday, dealing with the cost of the war. In his opinion the war must end in July through the exhaustion of some of the belligerents.

Mr. Crammond estimates the total cost of the war to the end of July as £3,398,000,000, ($16,990,000,000,) and the total economic loss, through damage to property and other direct and indirect losses at 9,148,000,000, ($45,740,000,000.) He estimates that Great Britain alone will spend up to the end of July £708,000,000.

The Times, commenting on Mr. Crammond's figures, thinks he takes a somewhat exaggerated view, although he is in possession of facts which entitle his opinion to respect. The Times points out that Premier Asquith's estimate of Great Britain's expenditure during the same period was only £500,000,000, but adds:

"This certainly now appears too low, even if Mr. Crammond's estimate is too high, and it is already believed in financial quarters that the Government will be obliged to have recourse to a new war loan sooner than was anticipated, probably in the month of May."

WILL SEND PROPAGANDISTS.

German Committee's Plans to Influence American Opinion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A powerful committee is now being organized in Germany to send Americans to the United States for propagandist purposes. This committee already has succeeded in dispatching several agents, including a former American Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle. These agents are to give interviews to American newspapers and deliver lectures, with a view of converting American opinion in favor of Germany.

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RUSSIANS IN NORTH STRIKE AT GERMANS

Assume Offensive and Push Back Army That Was Marching on Przasnysz.

WIN IN THE CARPATHIANS

Say They Are Driving Austrians Along Mountain Ridges—Capture More Przemysl Defenses.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 17.—The German offensive against Przasnysz having failed to materialize, probably owing to the thaw which set in, the Russians have themselves undertaken the offensive, and, according to their own account, are advancing successfully along both banks of the Orzyc River, and have occupied the village of Stegna, which is on one of the main roads leading to Przasnysz from the northeast. A tthis point they repulsed a determined counter-attack.

The Germans, however, say that the Russian attacks have been repelled, and that they captured 2,000 Russians.

Along the ridges of the Carpathians and in Eastern Galicia the Russians report a series of successes against the Austro-German armies, which, despite the deep snow, have kept up almost continuous attacks in the Ballgrod region and in some of the central passes in the hope of relieving Przemysl. The Russians are closing around the fortress, and their infantrymen are within rifle shot of the northern forts.

From unofficial sources it is learned that the Russians have resumed the offensive in Bukowina, and a battle is now in progress near the Bukowina frontier along the Stanislau-Kolomea Railway.

BATTLE IN RAIN OF LIGHT.

German Rockets in Poland Illumine the Night with Bright Radiance.

WARSAW, Feb. 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Details of a novel and spectacular kind of night attack by the Germans, the chief feature of which is an illumination of the whole zone of artillery fire by a vivid pyrotechnic display resembling an Independence Day celebration, have been brought into this city by Russian soldiers from the Bzura front. This device is usually employed on cloudy nights, when the moon and stars cannot be depended on to reveal the positions of the Russian guns.

The Germans appear to be relying more and more upon this device for acquainting themselves with the disposition of the enemy's forces, since on account of the protection given by Russian aviators German aeroplanes have been unable to fly low enough to be of much service as scouts.

These aerial reconnoissances of the Germans in the Warsaw neighborhood, their prompt pursuit by Russian airmen, and the ultimate disappearance of the German Taubes in the direction of Sochaczew have become almost daily occurrences. But owing to the distraction caused by the Russian aviators, often ending in a sustained aerial battle, the Germans have had very little success in discovering the Russian positions.

Batteries only partially screened by clumps of trees or placed with little hope of effective concealment, behind rocks or in natural depressions in the ground, apparently have been unnoticed by the aerial scouts, who found it advisable in most cases to keep to an altitude of 2,000 feet or higher.

The failure of these reconnoissances has been well proved by the misdirected fire which has followed in the evening, when the Germans, apparently in ignorance of the Russian points of concentration and the positions of the principal batteries, have wasted their shells upon unimportant points in the enemy's line.

The aerial illumination has been undertaken with more success. Coming as a prelude to a heavy bombardment, it is intended to accomplish the double aim of revealing the Russian batteries and dazzling and distracting the enemy in their efforts to reply.

First, a great number of rockets are set off, and as if shattering themselves against the sky, break into luminous rain over the Russian line. While the sky is still glowing with this radiance larger and more powerful explosives follow the rockets, bursting into fiery balls of red and white, which hang for a moment motionless over the Russian positions. In this giare every gun and gunner, every detail of the landscape, shows up as clearly as in daylight. Some of the balls of fire fall upon clumps of trees, and to the brightness overhead is added the fire of burning wood.

The scene, according to the Russian soldiers, is an extraordinary one. Gunners working in comparative darkness leap with startling suddenness into a flaming picture, which lasts for a moment and is then blotted out. The broken earth of the trenches, the tarnished metal of the guns, the dirty, trampled snow, and the sand-colored uniforms of the soldiers, which in daylight form a dull and neutral picture, catch strange tints from the German fireworks.

In a few seconds the illumination fades, and the trenches and batteries are again in darkness, but in this time the German gunners have been able to get their range. After a verification of the enemy's position by the use of powerful searchlights, there follows the crackle of machine guns and the booming of the heavy artillery.

WHERE 100,000 LIE BURIED.

Triangle Few Miles In Size the Scene of Many Battles in Poland.

LONDON, March 6, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—There are 100,000 soldiers buried in a triangle only a few miles in size between Warsaw and Skierniewice, according to a correspondent who has just completed a trip by automobile over this portion of the fighting line. "This stretch of country," he remarks, "in three assaults on the Polish capital probably has seen the bloodiest fighting of the whole war.

"A bridge near Blonie," writes the correspondent, "marks the nearest approach which the Germans have thus far made to Warsaw. The bones of 11,000 Germans, and nobody knows how many Russians, lie here.

"Two miles to the left are the ruins of Rokitvo church. The tall spire stands archlike, completely pierced by shell fire. The gap made by the shells is 25 feet deep and 13 feet across, and the walls of the 'arch' are in some places only two inches thick. When asked to account for the phenomenon the peasantry, crossing themselves, point to the Madonna within.

"Not far away is the skeleton of a great estate once owned by Prince Urbetsky, whose death early last year led to a memorable murder trial. Twelve acres of the magnificent forest which surrounded the estate have gone for fuel already, and an aerial attack has left little of the once stately mansion."

SEE VICTORY IN RETREAT.

Berlin Critics' View of Second Retirement of Russian 10th Army.

BERLIN, March 16, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—German military critics, commenting in the press on the official report of the second retreat of the Tenth Russian Army, look upon it as equivalent to an important victory, not only because of the losses inflicted upon the Russians, but because of the moral effect. They declare it is evident that only weather conditions prevented the Russian retreat from being cut off.

The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"The report that the Austro-Hungarians have evacuated Czernowitz, Bukowina, is officially declared to be untrue.

"The Austrian Ambassador at the Holy See has informed Pope Benedict of the arrest of four Roman Catholic Bishops in Galicia by the Russians, and the compulsory conversion to the orthodox Russian faith of the inhabitants of several Galician villages.

"An official report given out in Vienna, says that unemployment in the Austrian capital is decreasing day by day. As a result of this fact hardly any demands for assistance are being made upon the public charitable institutions."

WOULD LET SERBIA ALONE.

Austrian Archduke Wants All Soldiers Diverted to Carpathians.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) March 16.—The Tribuna prints dispatches from Vienna which state that Emperor Francis Joseph on Saturday received Archduke Frederick, who insisted on behalf of the General Staff in the Carpathians that the Archduke Eugene should be ordered to abandon the campaign against Serbia and also withdraw forces on the Rumanian frontier in order to reinforce the exhausted troops in the mountains.

The Archduke is reported to have cited as an example of the conditions in the Carpathians troops from the Dukla and Lupkow districts, numbering 20,000, who have been fighting incessantly for six weeks, sleeping with their rifles in their hands.

The interviews of the Emperor with the Archduke is reported to have taken place in the presence of Minister of War Krobatin and Gen. Hotzendorf. The monarch, it is said, decided to summon Archduke Eugene for a consultation before deciding the questions presented to him.

Smallpox Epidemic in Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, March 16.—Four hundred and seventy cases of smallpox were reported in Petrograd during January and February, as compared with 1,178 for all of last year

Kieff Saw 48,000 Prisoners.

LONDON, March 16.—A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that in February 48,000 German and Austrian prisoners passed through Kieff.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Large Cargoes of Grain from Baltimore—Galveston Ships Cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, March 16.—The following ships sailed from here today for the war zone:

The Ormison, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 102,720 bushels of wheat, valued at $168,640, and 10,000 bales of cotton, valued at $456,750.

The Linkmoor, for Havre, with a cargo of 14,700 bales of cotton, valued at $681,713.

The Magdalene, Norwegian, for Copenhagen and Gothenberg, with a cargo of 9,050 bales of cotton, valued at $399,202.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—The following vessels cleared from this port today for the war zone:

The Silfestad, Norwegian, for Copenhagen, with a cargo of grain.

The Drot, Norwegian, for Copenhagen, with a cargo of grain.

House of Commons Adjourns.

LONDON, March 16.—The House of Commons adjourned today until April 14.

Official Bulletins of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—On the night of March 15-16 the enemy attempted to recapture trenches which he had lost on the spur of Notre Dame de Lorette. He was repulsed and we made additional prisoners.

In Champagne, in the region of Perthes, we exploded a mine chamber this morning and occupied the excavation, which became the centre of a very sharp struggle, and which we now hold. Some progress has been realized to the north of Beauséjour.

In the Argonne the same night the Germans delivered counter-attacks between Four de Paris and Bolante, as well as at Vauquois. They were all repulsed.

Three counter-attacks by the enemy in the Forest of Le Prêtre (near Pont-a-Mousson) were easily repulsed.

(*Day Report*)—The Belgian army has consolidated its gains of the last few days. The British army, after having retaken St. Eloi, has also recaptured trenches to the southwest of the village, and compelled the enemy to evacuate trenches to the southeast of the same point, which have been completely demolished by the artillery.

In Champagne fresh progress has been made to the northeast of Souain. In the Forest of Le Prêtre we have recaptured from the Germans the remainder of the trenches won by them yesterday morning; or, to be more precise, the site of these trenches, for the defensive works have been completely shattered by mine explosions.

On the southern slope of Great Reichackerkopf, an attack by the enemy yesterday morning carried a trench. We have retaken it and made some prisoners.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—The English position on the height near St. Eloi, south of Ypres, has been taken by the Germans. Fighting for the possession of this location has been going on since the day before yesterday. On the southern slope of the Lorette Hills, to the northwest of Arras, fighting is going on for the possession of the crest of a hill.

In the Champagne district several partial attacks delivered by French troops broke down in the face of the German fire. The French losses were heavy. To the north of Beauséjour German troops took possession of several French trenches. An engagement begun yesterday in the Argonne continues today. Also in the Vosges there are several places where the fighting still is going on.

On the Orzyc, to the northeast of Przasnysz, Russian attacks everywhere have been repulsed. There was an especially violent engagement for the possession of Jednerozek, and 2,000 Russians were taken prisoners.

South of the Vistula there is nothing to report.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—(*Night Report*)—We have destroyed advanced parties of the enemy from Kopelowo. The offensive of our troops on both banks of the Orzyc River is progressing successfully. After a very stubborn battle our troops captured the villages of Stegna and Yednorozec and repulsed a vigorous counter-attack by the Germans, capturing one heavy gun, three light guns, seven machine guns, and at least 700 prisoners. On another part of the Przasnysz-Groudousk line our troops have had partial successes.

On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy has been more active in bombarding our fortifications in the Bzura region, but has attempted a fruitless offensive in the Pilica district.

In the Carpathians our troops have continued their offensive operations in the Smolnik region, in spite of deep snow, heavy storms, and severe cold. They have carried the last positions of the enemy, taking 2,400 prisoners, including thirty-six officers. Seventeen machine guns were also captured.

This success was gained in the centre of the chief Austrian offensive, and the enemy was forced to retreat in the direction of Boligrod. Toward Uszok Pass, we carried trenches of the enemy. In the region of Zawadka and Rozanka the enemy persists in his attacks.

In Eastern Galicia the battle is developing to the east of the Stanislau-Kolomea Railway. At dawn Sunday our infantry, marching breast high in the snow, captured the enemy's fortifications near Tarnowice and Polno, taking more than 2,000 prisoners, including twenty officers.

At Przemysl there has been artillery firing. Our troops on the northern front carried the heights within rifle shot of the forts protecting the town.

(*Day Report*)—The enemy has brought some of his batteries closer to the fortress of Ossowetz, because of their obvious ineffectiveness at the longer range. The artillery of the fortress effectively shelled a column of the enemy consisting of motors drawing artillery, provisions, and ammunition.

Fighting at moderate distances continued throughout Sunday and Monday with the advantage constantly with the defenders. Two German companies endeavored to approach the frozen Bobr River, but retired after being shelled from a distance of a mile.

Close to Ossowetz our scouts carried some of the enemy's positions and at nightfall sent prisoners back into the fortress.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—Attacks of the enemy against our positions east of Sulejow, near Lopuszno, in the Kielce region, have been repulsed. Attacks near Gorlice have also failed, while our artillery caused heavy losses to the Russians.

In the Carpathians yesterday artillery duels prevailed for the most part. North of Uszok Pass it has been comparatively quiet since March 14, when the enemy suffered heavily. On that occasion two Russian battalions were almost annihilated. Eleven officers, 650 men, and three machine guns were captured.

To the northwest of Wyszkow, we captured a height, taking 380 prisoners. The battle south of the Dniester continues.

An attempt by the enemy to capture the heights held by us east of Otynia, in the direction of Kolomea, was repelled, after several days' fighting, with heavy losses to the enemy.

After receiving large reinforcements, the enemy again, during the afternoon, advanced on these heights and attacked our forces three times. They again suffered heavily.

FEARS OFFENSE TO INDIA.

Lords' Veto of Creation of a New Council Regretted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 17.—The Daily News in an editorial article says the House of Lords marked its last sitting yesterday before the Easter vacation by a vote "the echo of which, it is to be feared, will ring throughout India."

The Viceroy and the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces had urged upon the Imperial Government the creation in that province of an executive council to assist the Lieutenant Governor.

"That," says The Daily News, "is a reform demanded by public sentiment in that Province, and it belongs to the memorable scheme of development which Lord Morley initiated. The Imperial Government accordingly drafted a proclamation and established an executive council, but before this proclamation can come into effect it must be on the table in both Houses of Parliament for a term during which either House may object to the issue of it.

"No objection was taken in the Commons, but yesterday Lord MacDonnell moved a resolution against the proclamation. He enjoyed the support of Lords Sydenham and Curzon. The Opposition put their official whips against the Government, and the motion was passed by 47 against 26. The draft proclamation creating an executive council is therefore dead.

"In vetoing it the Lords have struck in the midst of a great war a heavy blow at the prestige in India of the Imperial Government and the Government of India."

TO LESSEN SPY PERIL

Object of British Government in Stringent Passport Rules.

LONDON, March 16.—The stringent regulations governing the obtaining of passports by persons desiring to travel from England to France, promulgated yesterday, have been followed today by the announcement of other regulations governing travel to Holland. The difficulties of transit between England and the Continent have been very materially increased, and the authorities hope that a consistent application of the new regulations will lessen the danger from spies.

Under the new orders no traveler may go to Holland without giving the Home Office three days' notice of his intended departure. Travelers must supply full information concerning their plans, and the truth of their statements must be vouched for by two responsible British citizens.

ACCEPTED POPE'S PLAN.

England and Germany Agreed to Exchange of Prisoners.

ROME, March 16, (via Paris.)—An official report concerning the negotiations of the Vatican with the belligerent powers for an exchange of civil prisoners is published by the Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican.

From this report it appears that England first proposed the exchange of prisoners over fifty-five years of age, while Germany fixed the age at forty-five years. It was agreed finally, at the suggestion of the Pope, that an exchange should be made of all those incapacitated from serving in the army, regardless of age.

STARVATION CRY AS GERMAN BLUFF

W. D. Boyce of The Chicago Ledger Says It Is Cleverest Move in the War.

HAS PLENTY OF SUPPLIES

Empire Even Has Copper Enough, but Is Worried by Cost of Making Artificial Nitrate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Yesterday afternoon I had a visit from W. D. Boyce of The Chicago Ledger and Horace Herr, editor of The Indiana Daily Times, who had just returned from a long visit to Germany and Austria.

"The only clever thing that Germany has done since the war began," Mr. Boyce remarked, "is to make this outcry about the shortness of food. Don't you see her dodge? Nothing appeals so much to American sentiment or awakens American pity or, for that matter, the pity of neutral countries in general, as the idea of a nation of seventy millions starving or suffering hunger. 'That cannot be allowed,' they say. 'And who is responsible for such a state of things? Why, England, of course.'

"Consequently, away goes the sympathy toward Germany and against England as regards food, and also gold.

"Germany can continue the war for two years. She may not have exactly everything on the table that she would like to have, but that there will not be plenty on that table is utter nonsense."

Reminded of the German food regulations, Mr. Boyce replied:

"All that is German thoroughness. You must remember that the authorities in Germany now realize that the war is going to be long, whether the people do so or not, and they are drilling the civilian population in anticipation of a long struggle, just as they drilled the army. I repeat that you will never starve Germany out."

Asked about Chilian nitrate and copper, he said:

"Of copper they have enough, even plenty. Chilian nitrate, however, is a delicate point, and they were rather disagreeably surprised when we asked some question about it. But we pretended we wanted to know whether there was enough for agricultural purposes. I do not think Germany has much nitrate, but she is managing to produce it chemically, although the chemical process is very expensive, and nitrate so produced costs, I believe, about six times as much as the Chilian nitrate. At present, all the available electrical power in Germany is being used for the production of this artificial nitrate."

I then inquired what Mr. Boyce thought of conditions in Vienna.

"The Viennese," he said, "are enjoying themselves as usual, but we did notice that there was something forced, or rather defiant, about their enjoyment, as if they made merry in spite of everything. As to the financial state of Austria, I cannot say much, because the banks issue no returns, and there is not much to go upon. I am certain it must be very bad. What is troubling them now is that they cannot stamp out spotted typhus, and that it is increasing.

"Dr. Jewitt, an American physician, who has been a long time in Vienna, told me he was expecting a serious outbreak of spotted typhus in about six weeks' time, probably when the warmer Spring weather begins. There are about 400,000 Galician refugees in and around Vienna alone, and the lack of proper accommodation for them greatly increases the danger of epidemics."

CARREL TALKS OF HIS WORK

Famous Surgeon Says War Has Exploded Medical Theories.

PARIS, March 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, who has had exceptional facilities for observation of the workings of the sanitary department at the front and in the different hospitals, in a formal statement asserts that thus far surgeons have not learned much from the war. Some preconceived notions of the effect of modern projectiles have been eliminated, however, he says.

At the beginning of the war the theory was credited that the greater speed of bullets, as compared with former wars, creating intense heat, would cauterize the wound and prevent infection. The speed of the bullet at the point of contact, however, varies with the range of fire, and at long range its reduced speed is insufficient to create the necessary heat. When all conditions are favorable the bullet wound is less serious than formerly, but in this war the conditions are seldom favorable. The consequence is the infection of the vast majority of wounds—the worst cases being caused by shrapnel. Anti-tetanus serum has been quite effective.

The organization of the sanitary department, Dr. Cerrel says, is very efficient and the general health of the French Army is excellent. The men on the fighting line, in spite of the hardships they endure in the trenches, are in superb physical condition, and there has been an entire absence of epidemics. The use of the anti-typhoid serum is a preventive, not a curative, measure, as the army in the field has not suffered from typhoid.

The proportion of soldiers succumbing to their wounds in the hospitals is regarded as small, considering the difficulties offered by the general infection of wounds. Dr. Carrel speaks highly of the American Hospital at Neuilly and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's hospital at Juilly, both of which are recognized by the French as superior in organization and administration to the French hospitals. The services of the American nurses are particularly appreciated.

Concerning his personal work, Dr. Carrel said he considered himself bound to silence by his commission in the French Army, but intimated that he was finding a vast field for interesting research.

RUSSIA'S $72,000,000 ORDER

Government Said to be in Market for 4,000,000 Shrapnel Shells.

It was reported yesterday that the Russian Government was in the United States market for 4,000,000 shrapnel shells to cost $18 each or $72,000,000 for the lot. It was said that negotiations were under way with the New York Air Brake Company and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company to manufacture half of this order, but that no plants had yet been found with adequate facilities to place the balance of the order.

The Russian Government established credit in this country for the buying on a large scale of war supplies, but there have been no provisions for credit to cover $72,000,000 worth of shells. It was said yesterday that additional credit would be established for the first half of the order, $9,000,000 to be advanced to the air-brake companies at the signing of the contracts and the rest to be paid in installments as the work on the supplies progressed.

C. A. Starbuck, President of the New York Air Brake Company, said at his home, in Croton-on-Hudson, last night that he could not discuss the report of negotiations with his firm.

ENGLISH RACING TO GO ON.

Jockey Club Decides That There Is No Reason to Stop It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 17.—A largely attended meeting of the Jockey Club decided yesterday that there was "no reason to reverse the decision of last September to the effect that racing be carried out where local conditions permit and the feeling of the locality is not averse to a meeting being held."

The following statement was issued after the meeting:

"The stewards of the Ascot meeting wish to take the earliest opportunity of stating that, in view of the altered conditions under which it is evident that the Ascot meeting would have to take place, as announced at the Jockey Club meeting this morning, they are considering whether it will be found practicable to hold a meeting or not."

In the course of the meeting Lord Villiers announced, on behalf of the stewards of The Jockey Club, that there never had been any intention of issuing tickets this year for the royal inclosure at Ascot, which would be closed; that no luncheon tents would be permitted, and that no special trains would be run. The social element would therefore be eliminated. The stewards were also authorized to state that the King never had any intention of attending the meetings.

"The Stewards of the Ascot meeting had under consideration the advisability of commencing racing at such an hour as would insure its conclusion before luncheon.

"As regards Epsom, they did not feel that they could fairly advance grounds for differentiating between the various meetings to which they had allotted fixtures."

A letter from Lord Crewe urged that the Stewards of the club would act wisely in not putting a stop to any race meeting which had been advertised.

Capt. Greer, the senior Steward, defended the continuance of racing on the ground that if it were abandoned much unemployment and suffering would follow.

The Earl of Rosebery said the question before the meeting and the country was this: Did the holding of race meetings in any way impede the efficiency of the carrying on of the war? He was willing to abide by that test, and he was sure that everybody else was. Nobody alleged that it did, and nobody, he ventured to think, would allege it in future.

LONDON, March 16.—The revival of the discussion as to racing at today's special meeting of the Jockey Club, which was held at the residence of Lord Derby, was due largely to what the Jockey Club styles a misstatement, to the effect that wounded soldiers in the clubhouse at Epsom, now being used as a hospital, would be obliged to vacate the building because it would be required for the race meet.

About forty members attended today's meeting.

REMOVE ANTWERP GRAIN.

Paid for in New Belgian Scrip and Taken to Germany.

LONDON, March 16.—Virtually all of the grain seized by the Germans in Antwerp has been shipped to Germany, according to dependable information reaching London. The total value of this grain is about $6,000,000. The Belgian owners of it have been paid for their property in a new issue of paper money, which the Belgian banks have been forced to issue, and which is not accepted outside of Belgium.

The grain shipments on their way through the canals of the Netherlands to Germany are accompanied by receipts, although the money is not paid until the arrival of the grain safely in Germany. Once in German territory the War Grain Company takes charge of it.

REJECTS DYNAMITER'S PLEA.

Court Refuses to Order Return of Private Papers.

BOSTON, March 16.—The Federal Court denied today the motion of Werner Horn that the United States District Attorney in this city return private papers and personal effects taken from the prisoner at the time of his arrest in connection with his attempt to destroy the International Railway Bridge at Vanceboro, Me.

Horn's counsel insisted that the papers were necessary for the proper presentation of the prisoner's case before the United States Commissioner at Bangor on Thursday, when his removal to Boston on an indictment charging illegal interstate transportation of dynamite will be sought. Counsel asserted that the papers were wrongfully taken from Horn. They included, he said, Horn's commission as a Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Prussian Regiment. The court held that no evidence had been introduced to show that the District Attorney in seizing the documents had acted unlawfully.

SHARE GERMAN WAR LOAN.

25 Subscribers, Including Banks and Towns, Take $18,000,000.

BERLIN, March 16, (via Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out a list of subscribers to the German war loan, whose total allotments amount to nearly 40,000,000 marks, ($10,000,000.) Of the nineteen subscribers enumerated only one took less than 1,000,000 marks, while the largest subscription, from the Bochum Savings Bank, was for 5,000,000 marks. The firms mentioned are mostly insurance companies and savings banks.

In addition to the institutions themselves, it appears from the list that the depositors of certain savings banks have taken united action in the matter of making subscriptions, and that two towns also subscribed 1,000,000 marks each.

Subsequently a second list was given out, consisting of six subscribers who had applied for 35,000,000 marks ($8,750,000) of the bonds. Three of these subscriptions, all from insurance companies, are for 10,000,000 marks each.

WAR HORSES QUARANTINED.

Shipment of 500 for Allies Held Up at Empire City Track.

A shipment of nearly 500 horses, which, it was rumored, was on its way to France for use in the army of the Allies, was stopped yesterday at Dunwoodie, on the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad, and the horses were placed in quarantine in the stables of the Empire City track at Yonkers.

Dr. J. B. Jenks of Ossining, of the State Department of Agriculture, ordered the quarantine on account of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease in Westchester County. It is probable that the horses will be released within a few days. They are consigned from St. Louis to Mayer & Carpenter, horse dealers, of 140 Broadway.

Ex-Sultan's Son Not Murdered.

LONDON, March 16.—A Berlin dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam, says the German Embassy at Constantinople declares that the report of the strangling of Prince Mehemmed Burhan ed Din, son of ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, is unfounded. The Prince is in good health, it is stated.

The report of Prince Burhan ed Din's death was contained in a Sofia dispatch received by way of Paris, which said that the Prince had been killed by political enemies.

German Schoolboys Volunteer.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) March 16.—Twenty thousand of the twenty-two thousand upper-class male pupils in the German high schools have volunteered for service in the German Army, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Telegraaf. Almost all the male pupils more than 17 years of age in the middle schools also have volunteered.

PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES

The esteem and appreciation of connoisseurs attest their unrivaled excellence

The new Plain Ends in the distinctive Single-Row Package may now be obtained at the better shops

A Shilling in London — A Quarter Here

THANK AMERICAN CHILDREN.

Princess Mary and Czarina Grateful for Gifts to Soldiers' Little Ones.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Mrs. John Hays Hammond, National Chairman of the War Children's Christmas Fund, has received letters from Princess Mary of England and M. Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador, writing in behalf of the Empress of Russia, thanking Mrs. Hammond for the Christmas supplies sent to children in the British Isles and Russia. The letter from Princess Mary follows:

"Dear Mrs. Hammond: Let me thank you very much for your letter telling me of the consignment of clothing and money which has been collected by American children for our children here. I assure you it will give me great pleasure to accept the gifts sent for the children of this country for them, which I learn have been collected with such kind and loving feeling.

"Indeed, I will not fail to tell them how the gifts came and am sure all will rejoice at the kind thought. It is very touching to hear that this collection has been made from gifts of children from all parts of the States, and that also a negro school in a Southern State has contributed money in pennies, and always with some indication of self-sacrifice and a desire from others to share where they had plenty with their less fortunate little neighbors across the sea.

"From the bottom of my heart I thank you for our children over here, and I beg you will tell your kind and sympathizing young givers how sincerely their thought and gift is appreciated.

"Believe me, yours sincerely,

"MARY."

The Russian Ambassador wrote:

"Dear Mrs. Hammond: I have great pleasure in informing you that her Majesty, the Empress Maria Feodorowna, august patroness of the Russian Red Cross Society, has been graciously pleased to direct me to convey to you personally and to all those who have so kindly and generously contributed to the War Children's Christmas Fund the expression of her heartfelt gratitude for this sincere and touching manifestation of sympathy for the children and orphans of our soldiers.

"Believe me, dear Mrs. Hammond, very sincerely yours,

"G. BAKHMETEFF."

OUR FLAG ON ALLAN LINER.

The Corsican, from Liverpool, Flew It Till Clear of the Mersey.

MONTREAL, March 16.—The Stars and Stripes were floated from the mast of the liner Corsican while she was steaming down the Mersey on her way from Liverpool to Halifax on her last voyage, because two German submarines were said to be waiting in the waters close by, according to one of the passengers on the Corsican, David McKay of the Canadian Pacific Railway freight department, Winnipeg, who arrived here tonight from Halifax.

The American flag was hauled down, he says, as soon as the steamship cleared the Mersey and dropped her pilot.

The Corsican, an Allan liner, sailed from Liverpool on March 8 for Halifax and St. John, N. B. She arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon.

GREY SILENT ON JAPAN.

Refuses to Say Why Troops Are Being Sent to China.

LONDON, March 16.—Foreign Secretary Grey was asked in the House of Commons this afternoon whether it was true that Japan was sending a large military force to China, escorted by a warship squadron, and if so what was the object of the expedition.

He declined to reply on the ground that he had received no notice that such a question was to be asked.

WOMAN OF 102 IN HOSPITAL.

Daughter of Minerva Gillies, Herself 75, Unable to Care for Mother.

Mrs. Minerva Gillies, a negro woman, who says she is 102 years old and that her father took care of George Washington's horses, was taken to Harlem Hospital yesterday at the request of her daughter, Mrs. Louisa Brown of 58 West 133d Street, who said she was unable to take care of her mother.

Mrs. Brown, who is more than 75 years old, said her mother was born in Petersburg, Va. Her husband died about twenty-five years ago. Physicians at the hospital vouch for the probability of Mrs. Gillies's assertion that she has passed the century mark.

Jeweler Charged with Theft.

Arthur Slater, a jeweler of 660 East 166th Street, was held in $5,000 bail yesterday by Judge Swann in General Sessions on two indictments charging grand larceny. Slater, who has been employed by large jewelry concerns, is charged with the theft of a diamond pin worth $1,900 and a diamond lavalliere worth $400, left with him by customers to sell.

Bundle Surplus to Salvation Army.

So many people who got the habit of making bundles of clothing they did not need during the activities of the Bundle Day Committee have kept up the practice since that about 3,000 bundles have accumulated in police stations. Commissioner Woods decided yesterday to turn the bundles over to the Salvation Army.

For Broad Street Hospital.

Walter Scott, Vice President of Butler Brothers; the banking house of Dominick & Dominick, and Dr. William Herman Dieffenbach have subscribed $1,000 each toward the proposed Broad Street Hospital, and nine others have pledged that sum to be paid if twenty-five founders each subscribe $1,000. Several smaller subscriptions have been received.

NEW YORKER DIES AT FRONT.

W. L. Breese, Killed in Battle, Held an English Commission.

William Lawrence Breese, a member of the well-known New York family of that name, who was with the British Army in France, was killed in action last Sunday, according to dispatches received in this city yesterday. When the war began he enlisted in the Royal Horse Guards, known as "The Blues," and received a commission as Sub-Lieutenant. His regiment was sent to the Continent last January and stationed where the fighting was most bitter.

Mr. Breese volunteered last November, and Mrs. Breese, who was Julia Kean Fish, a daughter of Hamilton Fish of this city, with their two sons, W. L. Breese, Jr., and Hamilton Fish Breese, sailed for Europe on the Lusitania on Nov. 4, to bid him good-bye. Mr. Breese became a naturalized Englishman on Dec. 29, and shortly afterward received his commission.

Mr. Breese was a son of the late William Lawrence Breese of this city. His mother is now Mrs. Henry V. Higgins of London. His uncle was James L. Breese and his aunt Mrs. Adam Gordon Norrie of New York. His older sister is Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, formerly Miss Eloise Breese, and another sister is Lady Alastair Innes-Ker, whose husband, the heir of the Dukedom of Roxburghe, was recently wounded at the front. Mr. Breese and Miss Fish were married at St. James's Church in 1908.

TO OUST HOSPITAL BOARD.

Senate Committee Favors Plan for Single-Headed Department.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Senate Finance Committee today reported out the Sage bill intended to substitute a single-headed hospital department for the present Hospital Commission. The bill would legislate out of office Andrew D. Morgan of Ilion, Dr. James V. May of Binghamton, and Fred H. Parker of Esopus, the present Commissioners, who are Democrats.

Mr. Morgan opposed the measure at a hearing today and contended that the commission should consist of a lawyer, a physician, and a business man. Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, said that the centralization of authority was to be desired.

NOMURA COLLECTION SOLD.

Japanese Br

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Here Are the New Spring Styles in

Milady's

Footwear

The new styles created for Spring are notable for their radical departure from the conventional in footwear. The many novel effects and color combinations present a bewildering diversity to select from.

$4.98

Low Shoes and Pumps in many styles, two of which are here shown.

Illustrated above is a novel button-over model with putty colored buckskin quarters, priced at **$4.98.**

Below is shown a "Lady Lexington" model, with white calf tops, patent colt vamp and heel, priced **$3.50.**

$3.50

Boots include military lace and button models of patent colt with white tops edged with black, now in great demand, priced **$3.98.** "Lady Lexington" Boots with tops of gray, putty and bronze combinations also at **$3.98.** Other models at **$4.98** to **$5.98.**

Tailor-made Spats, many styles and colors, at **98c** and **$1.50** pair.

Bloomingdales'—Shoe Section, Second Floor.

For TODAY—St. Patrick's Day—Irish and American

Flags

We have in our Upholstery Dept., on the Third Floor, a flag for every purpose.

For home decoration—to carry in parade—to hang on a bracket from your window—to unfurl from a full-size flag-pole.

Prices run—for Irish flags—from **5c** to **$8.50.**

American flags, **5c** to **$13.50.**

All popular sizes in stock at prices to fit every pocketbook.

Bloomingdales'—Third Floor.

A Maker of Clever Little

Dishes

$10.98

There is no reason why Madam's Chafing-Dish whould not be an ornament—a *really pretty* ornament—as well as an effective maker of clever little dishes.

This Chafing Dish has handles and knobs of dark cocobolo wood, oddly cut.

It is of nickel, with alcohol lamp and base that may be used for frying-pan, coffee pot or other utensils.

One of a collection of good, sturdy Chafing Dishes from **$3.98** to **$10.98.**

Bloomingdales'—Basement.

STEGLER TESTIFIES TO PASSPORT FRAUD

Young German to Turn State's Evidence on Madden and Cook, Co-defendants.

SEPARATE TRIAL GRANTED

Two Naturalized Jurors, Born in England and Austria, Accepted—Three Others Rejected.

Richard P. Stegler, the young German who was arrested by the Federal authorities on the charge of having conspired to obtain a false passport as an American citizen, turned State's evidence yesterday against Richard Madden and Gustave Cook, who are accused of having been concerned in the plot.

All three were indicted together and were to have been tried together, but when the case was called in the Federal District Court before Judge Cushman, Assistant District Attorney Roger A. Wood moved that Stegler's trial be separated from that of the others. The motion was granted, and it is understood that when Stegler is put on trial he will plead guilty.

From the first appearance of Stegler in the courtroom it was evident that Madden and Cook were not on the best terms with him. As he took his seat near them, they bent over as though to speak. They drew back and as soon as the court separated Stegler from them they turned their backs on him. He moved his seat and this time brought up alongside the reporters of a German newspaper who had caused the arrest of Mrs. Stegler in an uptown hotel. On realizing it he moved again.

Request for Delay Refused.

Meanwhile Charles Oberwager, who had been counsel for Carl Ruroede in the former passport case, informed the court that he had been retained by Cook and Madden only the day before and was not well posted on the case. Charles E. Cutler, their regular counsel, he said, was detained in a murder case in Jersey City. So he asked for an adjournment. The court, however, refused to permit any delay.

The fact that the case might have an international bearing was made evident as the examination of the talesmen began. They were asked about the place of their birth and their sympathies in the war. The defense challenged William Band because he said he was an Englishman and had several relatives in the war. The Government followed suit by letting depart a Russian who confessed to hostility to the land of his birth. As a Frenchman said that the mere fact the defendants were Germans might incline him to a conviction, the court itself asked him to step down.

A question asked by Mr. Oberwager suggested still greater complications. The spectators had been raking the entire room for a glimpse of any one who might be Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, who had been implicated in the alleged conspiracy by Stegler, and had failed.

As to Captain Boy-Ed.

Their hopes were revived as Mr. Oberwager asked:

"If it should develop that the name of a certain gentleman who represents Germany here should be brought into this case, would that influence you?"

At last twelve men were selected who could swear they had no prejudices one way or the other. It was noted that all but two were American born and bred, while the two naturalized jurors were born in England and Austria, respectively. Mr. Wood, moreover, in his opening address emphasized the need of leaving national prejudices aside.

"The issue before you," he said, "is whether these men obtained their passports by fraud. It doesn't matter what country they were intended for. If you believe the American passport should be protected, you will agree these men should be punished."

The jurymen are:

TRUSTEN K. EDWARDS, insurance, 220 Broadway and 180 St. Nicholas Avenue, foreman.

JOSEPH BURKHOUT, contractor, 114 East Twenty-eighth Street and 2,961 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx.

EDWARD B. WINSLOW, salesman, 381 Fourth Avenue.

JOHN D. ATHERTON, salesman, 50 Church Street and 1,011 Simpson Avenue, the Bronx.

GEORGE L. WESTRICH, pianomaker, 1,048 Jackson Avenue.

VINCENT F. BUNESSER, contractor, 1,117 Washington Avenue and 404 East 171st Street.

THOMAS KELLY, President, 1,182 Broadway and 100 Wadsworth Avenue.

R. TRACEY FALK, broker, 20 Broad Street and 331 Central Park West.

THOMAS F. CUSHING, President, 453 West 125th Street and 344 Broadway.

LOUIS H. BELL, clerk, 25 Broad Street and 2,429 Valentine Avenue.

JULIUS KRAZEMIER, plumber, 108 Broadway and 772 German Place.

WALTER J. KEESING, real estate, 18 Broadway and 1 745 Amsterdam Avenue.

Stegler was the first witness called. Questioned by Mr. Woods, he told how he came by the false passport. He met Gustave Cook, he said, in a boarding house at 370 Hudson Street, where he was living, on Jan. 22. There Cook offered to get him a set of citizenship papers for $25. Stegler paid him $10 and met Cook in the Café Bismarck, Hoboken, where the naturalization papers were produced, but they belonged to a German and Stegler refused them.

"'The name was too German,' I said. I wanted an English name," the witness testified.

Cook, said Stegler, introduced him to Madden, the Hoboken laborer and dance hall employe, who is the other defendant in the present trial. Madden produced his birth certificate signed by the parish priest. Of this, Stegler testified, he said:

"I told him it was all right as far as it went, but it was the Kaiser I wanted to visit, not the Pope."

Chaffering with Madden.

Madden wanted $100 for his birth certificate, but Stegler was willing to pay only $60. He met Madden one day in the Duke's House, opposite the Lackawanna Station in Hoboken, and the defendant asked him for $50 on account.

"I refused," said the witness, "because I said the people I represented had not given me any authority."

Stegler eventually closed a bargain with Madden for a birth certificate, he said. He described how he had his picture taken in order to send it with his application for a passport to Washington, and how he went to the Federal Building to have the application made out. It was forwarded by a certain Mr. Leonhardt, a business acquaintance of his, and he received back a passport in the name of Madden. He gave a few more details of his acquaintance with the two defendants and then was turned over to Mr. Oberwager for cross-examination.

The attorney began by making a searching investigation of Stegler's matrimonial experiences. Mr. Wood objected vigorously and succeeded in getting ruled out inquiries into a certain female acquaintance of Stegler, whom Mr. Oberwager seemed to think the witness had wanted to marry at Malden, Mass. But it appeared that Stegler was married in Germany, that he had been separated from his wife and that she had died in Hanover. When he was asked whether he had not two children by her he caused a laugh as he replied:

"Not that I know of."

It also appeared that Stegler had come to the United States after staying in Antwerp, that he had not been to South America, but that he had lived in Boston, where he had worked at the Cambridge Hotel and had been known as Frank Nightingale. He denied that a clergyman of St. Bartholomew's Church ever had refused to marry him on the ground that he had a wife living or that he had ever been put on trial for shooting a man.

Mr. Wood was continually objecting to this line of cross-examination, but Mr. Oberwager maintained he had a right to discredit the witness if he could.

He made Stegler admit that he had lost his job as a salesman in Hoboken because he had borrowed $10 from a fellow-employe, but Judge Cushman would not let him go into certain transactions in coffee.

Tries to Disprove a Plot.

Mr. Oberwager apparently was trying to prove that there had not been a real conspiracy on the part of Stegler and the two defendants, but that the witness had been planning to get money from the newspapers for his revelations. He brought out that Stegler had been employed by The Evening Mail for a short time at $2.60 a day to oversee the distribution of pamphlets, and when he was at this work he went to see a friend of his, E. D. Harrington of 17 Battery Place. Through him he met Mr. Johnson, a reporter on The New York American.

"Did you get any money from The American for your story?" Mr. Oberwager asked.

"No, I got the promise of a job as a reporter. All I actually drew was $25 for a week's salary in advance and $10 for expenses."

"Did you ever work for The American?"

"No. The next day I was arrested.

"Did you write any articles for The American from the Tombs?"

"No."

"Did you ever sign anything for The American?"

"Only a receipt for the money."

Mr. Wood in redirect examination brought out that The American articles were substantially true.

Stegler was asked whether he had ever told Cook, when they were in the Tombs, anything about Mr. Hearst being willing to pay large sums of money to discredit Secretary Bryan, but he denied that he ever had mentioned the Secretary except in general discussions of politics.

The trial will continue this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

NEGRO CAUSED SUBWAY FIRE

He Drilled to Keep Warm, and It Is Thought He Bored Into Cable.

The Public Service Commission went on yesterday with its detailed examination of all the incidents surrounding the fire in the Subway excavation of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation in Times Square on Monday morning, which caused the tie up of the Subway. It appeared that the fear of a colored laborer, C. S. Vaughan, that he might get cold if he stopped working had a good deal to do with the accident.

C. L. Smith, a foreman, stated that he had left Vaughan at Forty-third Street immediately over the wall of the old Subway in order to get a plank. Suddenly he heard a cry above him. He ran back to Vaughan, who told him that as he felt cold he had determined to drill through a concrete space to warm up, and after that the fire came. It was suggested that he might have bored into a cable.

Vaughan, when he was called, admitted that as soon as the foreman had turned his back he had decided to go on drilling on his own account, as he was warmed up and did not want to catch cold. Electric sparks began to fly and he got out quickly, because he said it began to "look bad."

The examination will continue today.

MRS. TWOMBLY WINS IN SUIT

Justice Bijur Ends Damage Action Begun by Ida Bowen.

The suit against Mrs. Florence Adele Vanderbilt Twombly, begun by Ida Bowen, of whom little is known, for $25,000, was discontinued yesterday by an order signed by Justice Bijur. The motion was made by Stetson, Jennings & Russell, Mrs. Twombly's attorneys. The suit was filed on Jan. 7 by Benjamin Davidson, a lawyer of 299 Broadway.

The complaint accused Mrs. Twombly of sending an abusive letter to the plaintiff. This letter was ungrammatical and unsigned. When it was compared with letters received by Mrs. Twombly and signed "Ida Bowen," Mrs. Twombly's lawyers declared that the writing was similar. One letter written to Mrs. Twombly was brief and profane and demanded money.

Lawyer Accused of Assault Dismissed

Hugh Gordon Miller, a lawyer at 220 Broadway, was summoned before Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs Court yesterday on complaint of Joseph Brash, a broker of 132 Nassau Street, who said that Miller assaulted him on Monday.

According to Brash, Miller knocked him off of a chair. Magistrate Appleton was told that the alleged assault came about as the result of a remark made about a young woman stenographer. Brash admitted that he made the remark and the Magistrate discharged Miller.

POOR PADRE BRINGS $300,000 IN JEWELS

Escaped from Mexico with Rich Garniture of Holy Statue in Puebla Cathedral.

EVADED CARRANZA'S LEVY

Smuggled the Valuable Antiquities Through Vera Cruz by Carrying Them in Old Suitcase.

The jeweled decorations of the statue of Our Lady of the Rosary in the Cathedral at Puebla, which were regarded as one of the richest sets of jewelry in the possession of the Catholic Church in Mexico, are safely hidden in this city after having disappeared from the Cathedral since the outbreak of the Madero revolution.

They arrived here on March 6 in the battered and stained suitcase of Father Santos Quiron, a Mexican priest, who was expelled from Mexico City by order of General Obregon. The priest's appearance of poverty and the dilapidation of the suitcase saved him from a search when he was held in Mexico City with about 150 other priests as a hostage for the Catholic Church, which had been commanded to raise 500,000 pesos for the Carranza forces.

In delivering the suit case to the customs authorities here, Father Quiron declared its contents were valued at $300,000. The jewels were turned over to be appraised by Examiner John R. Hecht, an authority on antiques, who valued the set at the figure set upon it by the priest. Because the pieces were antiquities they were admitted free of duty.

Two days after the priest had arrived from Vera Cruz on the Montevideo of the Spanish Line, the suit case was returned to him and was taken for temporary keeping to the home of the Dominican Fathers at Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Priceless Gold Collarette.

The most valuable piece of the set is a gold collarette, which was presented to Our Lady of the Rosary by Emperor Charles V., the most powerful monarch of the sixteenth century. The original cathedral at Puebla was built in 1535 by Bishop Juan de Zummarraga, and the gift was made some years after that. The cathedral at the time was in one of the richest communities of the New World. The plans for the present cathedral were drawn by the celebrated Spanish architect, Juan Herrera, and approved by Philip II. in 1562.

The collarette, which fits over the neck and bust of the statue, is made of several gold plates, and was suspended from the neck by a gold chain. On the two plates which fit over the bosom of the statue are the arms of Spain in black enamel, consisting of double eagles, back to back, wings raised, necks back, beaks open. On the other plates were enameled figures in red and blue of the Virgin and Child. This piece was considered a fine example of the jewelry of the period and was accepted by Examiner Hecht at the priest's own valuation.

Next in value to this was a robe of blue velvet covered with religious figures wrought with pearls, emeraids, and rubies, all square cut and the work of some seventeenth century lapidary. There were two gold crowns, one for the Virgin and one for the Child. They were studded also with square-cut diamonds, emeralds, and rubies.

Ropes of Precious Stones.

In addition there were several ropes of precious stones, a gold necklace set with gems, several strings of pearls, and mother of pearl, and another jeweled robe less rich than the Emperor's gift.

The priest who carried this suitcase was not known as a priest when he arrived on the Montevideo, although on that steamer were a number of his exiled colleagues. It was said, when the ship arrived, that there were only seven priests from Mexico on board. All of the seven talked freely of their trials in Mexico City. They said they were the last of the twenty-two priests who had been sent to Vera Cruz and ordered to leave the country by that route.

Among these were Mgr. Lipara, professor of Roman law at the University of Puebla, and Fathers Laca and Belaurtegis, who said they intended to stay in this city. The other four priests went on to Spain on the Montevideo.

The man who was on the steamer list as Santos Quiron was not in the company of the other priests on the trip here from Vera Cruz nor upon the arrival of the steamer in this city. While Santos Quiron is the name given on the passenger list the name under which the custom officials registered the possessor of the jewels was Saotas Guiros.

Custodian of Jewels Unknown Here

Great secrecy has attended Father Quiron's stay in this city. It was said at the offices of St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday that nothing was known of the arrival here of the priest with jewels worth $300,000.

Father Heredia of St. Xavier's School, who was recommended several times yesterday as the best informed priest in the city, regarding Mexico, said last night that he had been at the Spanish Line pier on the arrival of the Montevideo and had welcomed the seven Mexican priests, but that he had not heard of Father Quiron or Guiros and knew nothing at all of the bringing of the jewels into this country. When they were described to him, he said they must have come from the Chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary in Puebla.

"It was generally believed," he said, "that they had fallen into the hands of bandits. They must have been hidden at the beginning of the first revolution in order to have escaped."

An authority on jewelry, who saw the pieces in the priests' suitcase, said yesterday:

"It would be impossible to place a valuation on any of the objects singly. As a set, however, $300,000 is not too high a price to place upon them.

May Sell Gems Here.

"I understand that it is the intention of the priest who has charge of them to offer them for sale to collectors in this city and to use the money to relieve Catholics suffering in Mexico.

"Some of the gems are as big as hazelnuts and are very valuable in themselves, though they are cut in the style of three centuries ago. I think there is no doubt that the collarette was the gift of Charles V., as the priest claims. It is certainly a fine piece of workmanship.

At the home of the Dminican Fathers, at Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, where Father Quiron went with the jewels immediately after his arrival here, information about him was refused last night, and it could not be learned whether Father Quiron was there or not.

EDISON TESTIFIES TO LOSS.

Has $10,291 Bankruptcy Claim, but No Written Contract.

Thomas A. Edison paid his first visit to a bankruptcy court yesterday, when he appeared before Referee Edwin G. Adams in Newark, to relate his experience with the insolvent Federal Storage Battery Car Company.

With his characteristic smile Mr. Edison told how he tried in vain to recover some of the money owed to the Edison Storage Battery Company. He showed a remarkable memory when questioned by Harrison P. Lindabury, trustee for the Federal concern, about transactions with the bankrupt company and its successor, the Railway Storage Battery Car Company. He said that he had an oral agreement, but no contract, with the Federal concern to furnish storage batteries. He supplied forty or fifty batteries, worth from $1,000 to $3,000 each, and when the concern became financially involved he couldn't get his money. He has a claim of $10,291 against the company.

The hearing was adjourned to March 30.

Becker Witness Faces Trial.

Jacob Luban, who was a witness in the Becker trial, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Dike in the County Court, Brooklyn, charged with forgery in the second degree as a second offender. Luban and Frank Bernstein were indicted for forging a check for $100 in May, 1912, one of many forgeries of the kind passed in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn in the Summer of 1912. Luban was in a New Jersey jail at the time of the trial of Becker, and was brought to Manhattan to testify that he had seen Jack Rose and Becker together at the Lafayette Baths. Bernstein, who was indicted with Luban on the forgery charge, was convicted and is serving two years and ten months in Sing Sing.

Cuts Minors' Working Day.

ALBANY, March 16.—Senator Gilchrist introduced a bill today to amend the labor law by providing for a nine-hour day instead of ten hours for minors employed in factories. The bill provides that no one under 16 years of age shall be permitted to work in a factory more than forty-four hours a week. The section referring to children less than 16 years old would apply to voluntary or incorporated societies, news and cigar stands in hotels, and telephone and ticket offices.

NO NOVELLY DEAL, BREITUNG ASSERTS

Denies That Ship Brokers Suing Him Had Any Part in His Purchase of the Dacia.

UNKNOWN TO HIM, HE SAYS

Alleges They Presented Claim After Vessel Had Sailed—Threatens to Sue for Libel.

Edward N. Breitung said yesterday that there was no foundation whatever for the suit brought against him by F. V. Novelly & Co., ship brokers, who claimed to have a 40 per cent. interest in the profits of the steamship Dacia, which was captured by a French warship after she had sailed from this side loaded with cotton for Germany. According to the complaint Mr. Breitung financed the purchase of the vessel and agreed to give the Novellys $500 when the ship procured American registry and $10,000 when she sailed with her load of cotton from Galveston.

"The suit," said Mr. Breitung, "is utterly without foundation. It has not a shadow of justification. I never saw either of the men who compose the plaintiff firm. The Dacia had sailed when they came to my office and made a claim against me. I bought the vessel through H. C. Schundler, and I told him distinctly that I would deal with principals only. The whole action is without warrant and the claim is ridiculous."

Mr. Breitung referred to a statement submitted in the House of Representatives on March 2 by Representative McDonald of Michigan, in which the whole matter of the purchase of the Dacia was set forth by Mr. Breitung, together with a series of letters dealing with the transaction. The name of Novelly & Co. does not appear anywhere in the statement, which covers five pages of The Congressional Record.

Mr. Breitung said that from the first minute when the discussion concerning the purchase of the Dacia from the Hamburg-American Line began, he had been misrepresented and his patriotism attacked. He intended to fight to the bitter end the suit of Novelly & Co. and to bring all those who had published statements touching his character and his honor as an American citizen into court and compel them to prove their statements or to suffer punishment. Mr. Breitung said:

"The air has been filled with all sorts of wild rumors and slanders. It would have been easy enough for any person desiring to publish the truth to discover it. But it appears that no such effort was made. I have been told by eminent lawyers that I have good cause for action against all of the newspapers who have published anything reflecting upon my character, and that I would not be doing justice to myself if I refrained from prosecuting them to the end that the truth may be known. I have already begun action against one newspaper, and I will shortly begin actions against a number of others. I have been greatly damaged by a certain kind of story that has been repeatedly published."

Asked as to the sort of story he referred to he replied that he was largely engaged in the commission business and did business with men of every nationality.

"When it is said that I am engaged in helping one side against the other in the great war," he said, "it is natural to suppose that men of the nation I am supposed to oppose would not be likely to engage in any business dealing with me. The fact is that I am an American, a native of Michigan, and have been absolutely neutral and shall remain so."

Thirty-three officers, sailors, and firemen, comprising the mixed crew of the Dacia, arrived yesterday on the French Line steamship Rochambeau from Havre. Six negroes were included in the crew, and they caused a good deal of trouble on the voyage, according to the officers of the Rochambeau. After a series of fights over the war the colored seamen were confined in the ship's prison until the steamship reached New York.

The officers of the Dacia said their ship was headed northward to give Guernsey and Jersey a wide berth on the morning of Feb. 28 when the French cruiser Europa came up and put a prize crew on board to take the Dacia into Brest.

SPLIT ON LIQUOR BILL.

Clergymen Take Opposite Sides on Local Option Measure.

ALBANY, March 16.—Clergymen opposed and advocated the Anti-Saloon League's Local Prohibition bill at the hearing on the measure today before joint legislative committees. At the close of the hearing the Assembly Excise Committee went into secret session to consider this and all other prohibition measures, but it was announced later that action had been deferred indefinitely.

The Right Rev. Philip Gavin Duffy, S. D. C., of New York, Priest Superior of the Society of Divine Compassion, in a letter opposing the measure, wrote that it was "as absurd to attempt to prevent men drinking by enacting prohibitory laws as it would be to abolish matrimony to cure wife beating or to abolish banks to prevent bank robberies."

In advocating the bill the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand G. Iglehart, representing the Methodist Episcopal preachers' meeting of New York, said:

"As soon as it is enacted into law we shall abolish a large percentage of the saloons in the Bronx, Harlem, and upper Manhattan, and more than one-third of the saloons in Brooklyn."

Public spirit was being aroused to such an extent in New York City against permitting saloons to remain open on Sundays, he said, that unless Mayor Mitchel enforced the laws against Sunday opening he would have to step down and out.

Opponents of the measure included representatives of brewers, real estate, manufacturing, and labor organizations. The Rev. Edwin Banks Smith, Chaplain of the United States Army at Governors Island, and the Rev. W. A. Nichols, Chaplain of the workhouse at Blackwell's Island, also opposed the measure.

If enacted into law the bill would allow voters of political subdivisions as small as any election district or as large as a county or first-class city to vote license or no license.

BOY'S ACCENT WINS FRIEND.

Mrs. C. D. Gibson in Court Recognizes Soft Tone of the South.

Arthur G. Lomax, 15 years old, of Salisbury, N. C., has Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson to thank that he was not turned over to the Children's Society yesterday. Mrs. Gibson, who is a "Big Sister," was in the Children's Court when the boy was brought in charged with improper guardianship.

The boy told Justice Mayo in accents markedly Southern how he had lost his job as water boy on a branch railroad down home and being the eldest of five children decided to lighten the family burden by joining the army. So he went to Charlotte, N. C., he said, where despite his years he was accepted by the recruiting officer and shipped to New York for final inspection at Fort Slocum. To the surgeon at the fort he confessed his age and that ended his hope of a military career. He was sent back to town and the police of the East Twenty-second Street Station took charge of him.

Touched by his story and recognizing his accent, Mrs. Gibson stepped to the bench and said: "I'll take care of him, your Honor; he's one of my people."

She said she would arrange for his transportation home and take care of him meantime. Mrs. Gibson, before her marriage, was Irene Langhorne, of Richmond, Va., one of the "beautiful Langhorne sisters."

MITCHELL'S WILL UPHELD.

English Court Says American Doctor Was Sane When He Executed It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 16. — The Probate Court today upheld the will made on Aug. 7, 1913, by Dr. William Mitchell, an American, until a few years ago a Mayfair physician, who died last June.

The will, which disposed of extensive property in Washington, Chicago, and New York, made Mrs. Louise Marie Poynter the chief legatee, "as a token of love and esteem for the kindness Mrs. Poynter has shown me during what I may safely say was a chequered career."

Under an earlier will, dated March, 1907, the beneficiaries included Miss Laura Sauble of Chicago and Mrs. Percy Gardiner of Everett, Wash. One of the American executors objected to the later will on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind and memory at the time it was made and did not know its contents.

The court found that the later will was valid.

HAS IT OCCURRED TO YOU?

Each generation inherits the cumulative knowledge of the ages.

Nowadays a man may acquire at his leisure information which it took twenty centuries to discover.

Incidentally, the Thompson-Starrett organization has been fifteen years in reaching its present state of perfection, yet any Owner can hire it at a minute's notice and for the same money or less than it costs to employ less efficient talent.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

FOWNES DOETTE

"BETWEEN SEASONS" GLOVE

A truly smart and satisfactory glove that is washable.

Stylish, comfortable, hygienic.

The latest shades; grey, stone and chamois, also white and black.

Men, women, and children.

Name in every pair;—

Ask your dealer

LUCILE, LTD.

Announces that the Exhibition of Exclusive Spring and Summer Dress Models now being held at

37 & 39 West 57th Street will be continued to-morrow, March 18.

The interest in the designs of Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile"), which are the only authoritative fashions now in America, has been so great and the demand for tickets so large that the continuance is imperative. Those disappointed in gaining entrance yesterday and to-day may do so to-morrow.

OH! WHAT A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

The Secret—Eau de Japora. It refreshens, revitalizes and stimulates a tired skin; defers the formation of wrinkles and marks of age; keeps the hands beautiful, soft and white even when doing housework. Money refunded in any case if it does not succeed. The justly famous Eau de Japora as originated by Virgil, of Paris, is sold by all Riker-Hegeman Stores, R. H. Macy & Co., J. B. Greenhut Co., James Drug Stores, Kalish Pharmacy, and leading dealers everywhere.

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can dictate more mail in considerably less time to an **EDISON DICTATING MACHINE** than you could to the highest salaried stenographer.

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Loose Plates Made Comfortable

ANTISEPTIC ADHESIVE WILSON'S COREGA TASTELESS POWDERED

Holds Plates Firmly in Place. Prevents Sore Gums. Sold at Dental Supply Depots and Drug Stores. Corega Chem. Co., Cleveland, O.

VILLA EXECUTES CHIEF AND STAFF

Continued from Page 1.

ditions for foreigners." The cruiser Cleveland arrived after this request had been made.

Colville Barclay, Counselor of the British Embassy, gave the State Department a dispatch from the British Consul at Vera Cruz saying General Carranza had sent orders for the protection of foreigners in the State of Colima, in which the seaport of Manzanillo is situated.

PROTECTED BY U. S. WARSHIP.

British Merchant Captain Accuses Mexicans of Surveillance and Theft.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The cruisers Des Moines accompanied the British steamer Wyvisbrook from Campeche to Progreso, Mexico, after the Wyvisbrook had been detained by Mexicans, according to Capt. Sidney Muir of the Wyvisbrook, which arrived today. He said the Mexicans took $212,000 in Mexican money from his ship and did not return it.

Capt Muir said that when he reached Progreso after leaving New Orleans Feb. 13 a Mexican officer with two armed men came aboard and informed him that his vessel would remain under the jurisdiction of the Mexicans unless he sailed immediately for New Orleans or Campeche.

"I had to go to Campeche anyhow so I selected that port," said Capt. Muir. "The Mexicans then took the money from the ship. When I arrived at Campeche these and other Mexicans took charge of the ship and informed me that I was their prisoner. I was allowed the freedom of the town, but under surveillance. This situation continued for twelve days."

Capt. Muir said an officer of a "foreign warship," the nationality of which he refused to give, came to the ship on the twelfth day and soon afterward his ship left the harbor unmolested. Within thirty minutes after the Wyvisbrook anchored at Progreso on the return trip, the Des Moines appeared and during the night played her searchlight on the British merchantman.

The Wyvisbrook brought fifty-four Mexicon passengers. Among them was a commission of three men from Yucatan, who say they are going to Washington to acquaint State Department officials with conditions in Yucatan.

DENY McMANUS'S CITIZENSHIP.

But Sister Scouts Suggestion He Was a Naturalized Mexican.

VERA CRUZ, March 16.—The statement was made here today by persons connected with the Carranza Government that John E. McManus, the former Chicagoan killed in Mexico City on March 11 by Zapata troops, was not an American citizen. Mr. McManus, who had lived in Mexico City for about fifteen years, is said to have become a naturalized Mexican.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—"My brother, at the time of his visit to me last Spring, unequivocally stated to me in reply to a question that he had not renounced his American citizenship, and never would. He said that he always had counted on returning to the United States to live and die."

In these words Mrs. Mary Dargan of 1641 West Ninety-ninth Street, sister of John B. McManus, replied to the Carranza statement that McManus had renounced his American citizenship and had become a naturalized Mexican.

REBUKES FRIEND of McMANUS.

Bryan Objects to Knoblauch's "Partisan Criticism of Administration."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—"This is not the department to come to to criticise the Administration on partisan grounds," said Secretary Bryan to George W. Knoblauch of New York when the latter called yesterday to discuss the murder of John B. McManus, an American, in Mexico City, by Zapata troops, and proceeded to criticise the Mexican policy of the Administration.

Mr. Knoblauch, who was once a cowboy and who served as a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the war with Spain, was a partner of McManus in Mexico City in the management of the Mexican Sanitary Dairy Company. He called at the White House to submit his criticisms to President Wilson. Secretary Tumulty referred him back to the State Department.

Calling there late this afternoon Mr. Kloblauch explained to Secretary Bryan that his criticism was not aimed at the way the State Department was handling the McManus case, but at the general Mexican policy of the Administration, which he thought had resulted in conditions that led up to the death of McManus; also that he was not looking at the matter in any partisan light, adding that the Administration of President Taft had been quite "as remiss as the present one."

Mr. Knoblauch later issued a statement setting forth these views and added:

"A demand has been made for the punishment of the murderers of McManus and for the payment of a suitable indemnity. I realise that a reasonable length of time must elapse before these demands can be met by those who now represent the Mexican Government.

"The Democratic national platform of 1912 specifically promised to Americans who reside in foreign countries or on the border protection both as to their lives and their property. Americans residing in Mexico or on the border have received virtually no protection during the troubles of the last four years."

Secretary Bryan was asked about Mr. Knoblauch's visit

"He began," said the Secretary, "to criticise the Democratic Administration. I told him that it did not make any difference to me when we were protecting Americans whether they were Republicans or Democrats; and I do not think it makes any difference to them down there. He was a Republican and started in to criticise the Democratic party. I told him that this was not the department to come to to criticise the Administration on partisan grounds. Criticism does not keep me from doing what I think is right, in office or out."

Secretary Bryan showed documents to Mr. Knoblauch bearing out the contention that the Administration was insisting vigorously on both punishment and reparation for the murder of McManus. The Secretary said that representations had been made to the authorities in Mexico City demanding full protection for Mrs. McManus her family, and the McManus estate and that efforts were being made to have the body of McManus brought to this country for burial.

LOOKS FOR INTERVENTION.

United States Must Pacify Mexico Is View of Spanish Premier.

PARIS, March 16.—That "anarchy in Mexico and the crimes committed there make intervention by the United States almost inevitable" is a statement credited to Premier Dato of Spain in a dispatch to the Petit Journal from Madrid.

The Premier is reported to have said that the Spanish Government had decided not to maintain diplomatic relations with Mexico until the situation there again was normal, and would decline the invitation of General Carranza to send a representative to act as successor to Minister Caro, who was expelled from Mexico.

A dispatch from Madrid on March 14 said the Spanish Government had published a note outlining the negotiations with General Carranza which grew out of the expulsion of Minister Caro. It was said that Spain had accepted in principle the explanations offered by Carranza and probably would send Manuel Walls Merino to Mexico as its confidential agent.

REPORTS BIG REBEL LOSS.

Carranza Forces Said to Have Killed 400 at Mexicana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, March 16.—The War Department announces that Gen. Alvarado defeated the rebels at Mexicana, thirty miles from Merida. The rebels lost 600 prisoners, 400 dead, three rapid-fire guns, and fifty cases of ammunition.

Aeroplanes dropping bombs created a panic in the ranks of the rebels.

DELAWARE'S BOAT FIRED ON.

Mexican Snipers Took Shots at Americans in Vera Cruz Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 16.—Passengers arriving here today on the steamship City of Tampico brought news that a boat from the battleship Delaware was fired on in Vera Cruz Harbor on March 10 by Mexican snipers belonging to forces opposing Carranza. The boat was fired on as it went to shore to take Capt. Rogers aboard, and again as it pulled for the Delaware with Capt. Rogers on board. About a dozen rifles were used in the firing. Nobody was hurt, but the bullets came dangerously near.

T. C. Allen, a gun pointer of the Delaware, who came here on the City of Tampico, confirmed the story of the firing.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy said today that no report had been received of shots fired at any of the boats of the battleship Delaware at Vera Cruz. He added that he presumed that if the incident occurred a week ago, as reported, the department by this time would have been advised.

ROBBED OF $30,000 ON SHIP.

What's More, Villa Agent's Undeclared Gems Are Seized on Landing.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 16.—Gabino Vezcarra, a Mexican resident of El Paso, arrived here today on the City of Tampico from Vera Cruz short 151,923 pesos in Mexican currency—about $30,000 gold—that he said had been taken from him on shipboard. The money was missed when Vezcarra opened his valise to get shaving utensils when two days out.

A wireless message sent ahead caused a dozen detectives to meet the steamer on her arrival here. A thorough search of every passenger and of all the baggage failed to reveal any trace of the money, but search of Vezcarra himself revealed a valuable collection of diamonds, and these were seized for customs undervaluation. The ship's crew also was searched, and tonight a search of the ship itself was in progress.

Vezcarra formerly was an agent for General Villa at El Paso.

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SEIZED AT PIER HERE IN RACING SWINDLE

Voyager from Havana Accused of Defrauding ex-Brewer by Fake Bets There.

$105,000 "WINNINGS" GONE

Otto A. Hilgerman of Rhinelander, Wis., Amazed on Hearing His Companions Cheated Him.

A traffic policeman, on duty near the Ward Line pier, at Wall Street, telephoned to Police Headquarters yesterday:

"There's a man here who says he's a private detective, and he wants to save a millionaire brewer from some wiretappers who just came in on the Ward liner Saratoga from Havana. Better send a regular bull down here."

Detectives Cook, Vaughan, and Londrigan hurried down from Headquarters, to find the private detective with Otto A. Hilgerman, a wealthy retired brewer of Rhinelander, Wis., in tow. There was no sign of any wiretappers, and the private detective admitted that when he had blurted out his mission to Mr. Hilgerman two men had fled, leaving two suitcases behind them.

The brewer was puzzled at the meeting with the detectives and the sudden desertion of the men he had believed his friends, but he admitted that under their guidance he had played the races in Cuba, had won $105,000 on a $10,000 bet, lost it all, and then won $50,000 or $60,000 more. He was here, he admitted, to get another $10,000 to show his solvency had he lost; then he was to get his winnings.

Little by little the detectives learned from him that, with his two daughters, he had been on a tour of the South and had landed in Havana several weeks ago. There he had made the acquaintance of a plausible stranger calling himself Edward Cameron, a retired cloak manufacturer. Mr. Cameron was young good looking, and owned a fine automobile. He invited the brewer and his daughters for rides and soon they were on good terms.

Stranger Introduced Himself.

One day a stranger accosted Mr. Hilgerman, identified himself as an acquaintance introduced by a friend in Chicago. Altnough he could not recall the stranger, Mr. Hilgerman accepted the story, apparently never suspecting that Cameron and the stranger could be confederates.

The newcomer was penniless, but he had a tip on a race next day which would enable him to recoup if Mr. Hilgerman would make him a small loan. Mr. Hilgerman would and did, and next evening his beneficiary threw handfuls of gold and paper money on his table in the hotel café, his winnings, he said, on the day's sport. Cameron was as interested as the brewer, and especially so when it developed that the third man had bet in the same poolroom which Cameron admitted he had been frequenting with indifferent success. So then and there the three decided to join forces. The successful bettor would provide the tips, and Cameron and Mr. Hilgerman would finance the venture.

Their first bet netted them $700. Then came a $1,000 winning. Their losses were small, and Mr. Hilgerman readily wired to his son in Rhinelander for $10,000 when he was told that a "killing" could be made the next day. To the detectives at the pier it was evident by this time that the swindlers were operating a fake poolroom, that no bets were ever made, and that Mr. Hilgerman's $10,000 bet was to lose. They nearly laughed out loud, therefore, when Mr. Hilgerman solemnly told how he had won $100,000 on this bet. What had happened was clear: The swindlers, looking for a forlorn hope, had accidentally picked a winner in a ten to one shot.

Just as solemnly, however, Mr. Hilgerman told how the whole $110,000 had been lost on the subsequent race before he even saw the money and how, thereafter, he had bet with markers until his winnings were high. Then the racing season had closed and he was told the money would be paid in the New York headquarters of the poolroom provided he could show that he could have paid his markers had he lost. Therefore he had wired for another $10,000 and had come north to collect his winnings.

Daughter Detected Swindle.

Why there should be a private detective at the pier and why his genial friends should decamp he couldn't understand until the private detective explained that one of his daughters had suspected all the time what was happening and had followed his wire for money with one cautioning the bank that her father was in the hands of swindlers. His bank wired the National Park Bank here, its correspondent, and private detectives were employed.

Cook, Vaughan, and Londrigan expressed their opinion of detective work that let the culprits escape and then sat down on the pier in the hope, their only one, that some one would appear to claim the abandoned suitcases. Sure enough, late in the afternoon, an automobile drove up and a well-dressed young man alighted. At sight of the detectives he tried to spring back into the car, calling to the chauffeur to hurry away, but he slipped and fell, and the detectives seized him. He admitted he had come for the suit cases and said he was Edward Cameron, living at the Hotel Martinique. Mr. Hilgerman identified him and he was locked up despite his protests.

The Customs authorities took charge of the suit cases, which cannot now be opened, but the detectives believe they contain money else they cannot understand why Cameron, once safely away from the pier, should have risked his liberty by returning for them.

SYMPHONY'S LAST CONCERT

Mr. Damrosch Again Devotes His Program to Tschaikowsky.

The New York Symphony Society closed its local season with a concert yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall in the master composers series. Ossip Gabrilowitsch was the soloist. The program was devoted to Tschaikowsky, and this marked the second concert within a period of less than a week at which the Russian composer's work stood alone, the Philharmonic Society having given an all-Tschaikowsky program last Saturday night in the same hall.

The numbers Mr. Damrosch selected were the Symphony 5 in E minor and the concerto in B flat minor for piano and orchestra. In a short speech made after the playing of the symphony, Mr. Damrosch announced that for the last concert of the season all rules could be broken, and Tschaikowsky's "Marche Slave" would be played at the end of the concert as an encore. In his remarks the conductor referred to this as the "happiest year" in the history of the organization.

The symphony received a fine performance, one which caused considerable enthusiasm among the members of the very large audience. The playing of the work was spirited and vigorous, the tone of the orchestra sonorous and well balanced, stirring in the march themes, and not lacking expressiveness and tenderness when these qualities were necessary.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch's performance of the concerto was especially fine. At the start he caught the note of rhythmic sweep and power that inheres in the first movement and never lost sight of this, even through the passages of elaboration. There were a few instances of technical slips, which, however, were not serious enough to have an appreciable effect on the general result. The second movement was given with exquisite simplicity and the last with the requisite dash and vigor. Mr. Damrosch gave an excellent accompaniment.

"Sanctuary" to be Given.

A production of Percy MacKaye's "Sanctuary" is to be given on the evening of March 25 at the school auditorium at 40 Irving Place, to raise money for the biology department of the Washington Irving High School, which is seeking to increase interest in Stuyvesant Park by labeling the trees and building bird houses there. Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, will be present at the production.

MRS. BEACH'S MUSIC.

A Boston Composer Produces Her Own Compositions in Aeolian Hall.

Mrs. H. H. A. Beach of Boston has long ranked well among American composers, and she has contributed works of consequence to the body of American compositions. She gave a concert of her own last evening in Aeolian Hall, in which she appeared both as composer and as pianist—for before she was known as a composer she had gained an excellent reputation as a talented player. The program was entirely devoted to her own compositions; a severe test, as has before been remarked, for any but the greatest.

The compositions presented were a sonata for violin and piano, Op. 34, played by Mr. Theodore Spiering and Mrs. Beach; a quintet for piano and strings, Op. 67, by Mrs. Beach and the Olive Mead Quartet; a prelude and fugue for piano, still in manuscript, played by the composer, and four songs, sung by George Sheffield, tenor. It may be said of Mrs. Beach's music that it is the product of a genuine talent, well schooled; that it is, on the whole, well made; that there is not lacking an individual note. It is serious, most serious, dignified, and commands respect. Its individuality, however, is not carried to the pitch of a striking originality, and it may be said that much of it lacks true distinction. There are certain striking reminiscences to be noted in it. The sonata for violin and piano is in many respects interesting, with a substantial first movement, a Largo with a persistent "Tristan" figure, a finale that is perhaps the most successful of the four in warmth and brilliancy, and in spontaneity. Mr. Spiering played the first movement much better than he did the other three.

The string quintet is one of Mrs. Beach's latest compositions, apparently, and attempts to reach a higher pitch of eloquence than her earlier ones; perhaps the attempt is too evident. The adagio movement, conceived in a rhapsodic vein, has certain moments of deep expressiveness. The performance by the young ladies associated with Miss Mead was admirable.

Mrs. Beach's prelude begins with a reference to Rachmaninoff, almost amusing in its obviousness. The fugue is naturally in a modern and not a strict style, though the elder formality is kept up for a considerable time, and the piece is a praiseworthy attempt to fill the old bottle with new wine. Mrs. Beach's playing of it had sweep and brilliancy; she added two more pieces. The songs would have made a better impression if Mr. Sheffield had sung them with more freedom and flexibility of style and more warmth of voice. He added the quite familiar one, "The Year's at the Spring." The audience was friendly and showed much interest in Mrs. Beach's work.

MR. REIMER'S RECITAL.

A Tenor Singer Heard in German, French, and English Songs.

Mr. Paul Reimers, a tenor singer who has been heard in New York several times in the last two seasons, gave a recital yesterday aternoon in Carnegie Hall, in which he displayed the qualities that have been noted before in his singing—an agreeable voice, small in power and limited in its range of color and expressiveness, losing something in quality in its highest ranges, and a nicely finished style, tending toward sentimentality. He has for songs of a certain character taste and feeling; but not much vigor or robustness. He chose interesting songs for his program; thus his group of Schubert's comprised some charming ones that most Lieder singers know not, as "An die Laute" and "Klinde." Reynaldo Hahn's "D'une Prison" and some of the folksongs in his last group.

He gained some pleasing results in many of these songs through the finish of his singing and the excellence of his diction, which is excellent in English and French as well as in German. But the limitations of his voice and temperament brought a certain unavoidable monotony into the performance, notwithstanding an obvious intention to introduce variety of expression into his interpretations.

Ziegfeld Is Preparing New "Follies."

Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., has begun work on his annual edition of "Follies." Rennold Wolf and Channing Pollock have been commissioned to write the book and lyrics and Louis A. Hirsch will compose the music, while additional numbers will be furnished by David Stamper. Mr. Ziegfeld is engaging the cast of principals and chorus and the production will be made in May.

Albert Spalding Plays Tomorrow

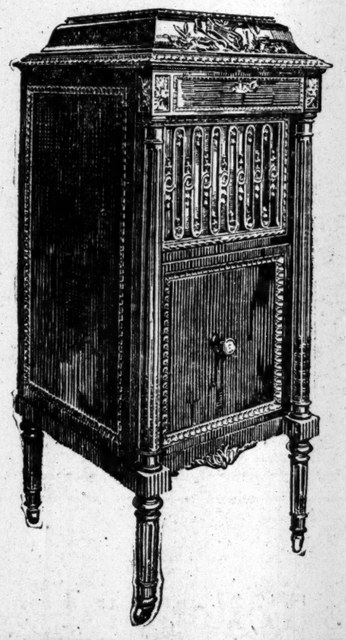
This renowned violinist will appear at the Astor Gallery, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, tomorrow. In response to popular demand resulting from his brilliant success at Aeolian Hall last Saturday. Due to the efforts of the Edison Shop in the interest of New York music lovers, he has consented to appear on the program in conjunction with the New Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph.

The Edison Shop feels that its own beautiful quarters will be inadequate for the many people who will be interested in this unusual performance. It has, therefore, engaged the Astor Gallery to accommodate the audience. A splendid opportunity to hear this foremost American violinist in an experiment of the most absorbing interest to the musical public.

First Mr. Spalding will render a selection himself. Then it will be repeated upon the New Edison. And then he will ***play along with the phonograph,*** *permitting you to hear both the original and the reproduction successively.*

Mr. Spalding will play Chopin's E♭ Nocturne

We have said that Mr. Edison has made of the phonograph a *real musical instrument.* That the New Edison Record preserves all the overtones that give character and richness. That the wonderful diamond reproducer brings out the fine shades with absolute fidelity. That the Edison Tone, in reproducing the voice and especially instrumental music, is human, natural, true to life.



Now you may judge for yourself. Hear the actual comparison. Close your eyes and see if you can distinguish the original from the reproduction.

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Call at The Edison Shop for a Complimentary Ticket

This ticket will admit you to the Astor Gallery to hear this interesting experiment. The final proof of Mr. Edison's great musical triumph.

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Mr. Spalding will appear at 3 P. M. tomorrow in the Astor Gallery, Waldorf Hotel, 5th Ave. and 34th St. Call at the Edison Shop today for a complimentary ticket.

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My Lady of the Telephone—Baritone—*Joseph A. Phillips*
Nocturne in E Flat—Violin.....*Albert Spalding*
Perfect Day.....*Mixed Quartette*
Spanish Dance No. 8—Violin....*Albert Spalding*
Furtive Tear—Tenor....*Alessandro Bonci*
American Patrol.....*Band*
Cavatina—Violin.....*Albert Spalding*

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And we are glad to admit that it was a woman—our Fashion Chief— who has carried this message of Paris to the American Women. She arrived on the S. S. "Arabic" only on Saturday, and she brought the models with her as personal baggage. But back of her stood the power of our Paris Branch—an organization unequaled in Europe.

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A practical binder for the handsome picture sections of The Sunday Times, size 18 x 21 inches, will be sent prepaid for the following prices: Full Cloth, $1.75; Imitation Leather, $2.25; Half Leather, $2.75.

The New York Times, Times Square, New York

GIRL SKIMPS FOOD TO EKE OUT WAGES

Tells at Minimum Wage Hearing How Her $6 Weekly Is Apportioned.

APPEALS FOR "THOUSANDS"

Opponents Call Proposed Legislation an Effort to Support Inefficient Wage Earners.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—Dorothy Miller, introduced as "a girl who tried to live on $6 a week," this afternoon told the Senate and Assembly Committees on Labor and Industry about six-cent luncheons, thirty-block walks to work in the rain, and permanent semi-hunger to save money for clothing. The committees were considering Senator Robert F. Wagner's bill providing for the creation of a Wage Commission to fix minimum pay for women and minors.

Miss Miller is 19 years old. Drawing herself up to a full height of 5 feet 1 inch, she told the legislators that she represented "many thousands" of girls in New York City who would like to appear before the committee, but could not do so.

"I got along on $6 a week," she said, "because I lived at home and had to pay my parents only $2.50 a week for board. After I paid my actual necessary expenses every week I had forty cents left for clothes and amusements. And I was the envy of all the girls I worked with.

"They envied the luxury of my fifteen-cent lunch because they couldn't pay but six cents. They did not live at home and had to pay $3 and $3.50 board. I often rode to work; they had to walk. All of us have gone for weeks with one less meal a day that we might buy a hat or a dress."

Dr. Howard Woolston of the Factory Investigating Commission, of which Senator Wagner was Chairman, presented the findings of the commission—that $8 should be the minimum wage for women. He said that half of the men in New York State earn less than $700 a year and half of the working women less than $400, and that half of the unskilled labor of the State earns less than a living wage.

Mrs. Florence Kelley of the Consumers' League asserted that the public was willing to pay the advanced cost of commodities to bring about the minimum wage.

"We want to be able to buy what we buy with a clear conscience," she said. "If we women wear beads we are willing to see that the children who make them have a living wage. You men before me should be willing to see that your cigars and cigarettes are not made by children and women who starve as they roll them."

Mrs. Maud Swartz of the Typographical Union was asked by a department store representative if she had ever worked behind a counter.

"Yes," she replied; "I worked in one of your swell department stores for $6 a week, and I'm much obliged to the man who fired me."

Others who spoke in favor of the bill were Professor P. A. Parsons of Syracuse University, A. I. Elkus, counsel to the Factory Investigating Commission; N. I. Stone, former chief statistician for the Federal Tariff Board; I. I. Foote of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, and Miss Pauline Newman of the Industrial Board.

Alfred E. Ommen, representing the New York Typothetae, opposed the establishment of a minimum wage because legislation couldn't make workers fit. He deplored a move to have the State in effect support inefficient workers. Establishment of prices of products, he thought, would be a logical result of a fixed minimum wage.

W. A. Dyer of the New York State Retailers' Association said the reform would force upon the State the establishment of vocational schools to fit workers to earn the wage that would be established. The present deficit in the State Treasury, he said, was due to trying too many Governmental novelties. He was unable, he said, to differentiate between charity and paying to a worker more money than he or she could earn in competition with other workers.

WANT EXPENSE LEEWAY.

Insurance Companies Urge Bill Permitting Greater Expenditures.

ALBANY, March 16.—Arguments for and against a bill intended to permit life insurance companies to increase their expenditures for expenses were heard by a legislative committee today. The measure, which would permit the expenditure of 25 per cent. of the premiums, was supported by John K. Gore, Vice President of the Prudential Insurance Company, and Haley Fiske, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Representatives of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York City, including Lawrence Priddy, John S. Tunmore, Julius S. Morris, Milen M. Dawson, and John Kirkland Clark spoke against the measure.

Supporters of the bill said an increase in expense allowance was necessary to the successful conduct of the life insurance business. Opponents said that under the proposed law the larger companies would have a decided advantage over smaller ones.

BROWN IS MADE ALBANY DICTATOR

Continued from Page 1.

rider when it comes on the floor of the Assembly. No attempt was made at the conference to bind them to abide by its action.

The conference was held behind closed doors. According to all accounts, it was rather lively, and some of the opponents of the Sage rider were very outspoken.

Vague Charges by Sullivan.

Assemblyman John Leo Sullivan of Chautauqua more than intimated that he thought unnamed casualty companies had used money in forcing the Sage rider through, but he did not say anything sufficiently specific to furnish basis for charges or an investigation. Assemblyman Sullivan will lead the fight of the recalcitrant Republicans on the measure in the Assembly tomorrow.

Mr. Sullivan also threatened at the conference to make an arraignment on the floor of the Assembly of two Republican leaders of the State whose influence extends throughout the Republican Party in the nation, as men who have been perniciously active in pressing the Compensation bill "rider."

The opposition to the rider was due to the provision for the direct settlement and payment of compensation claims to injured workmen or the dependents of workmen who have been killed, by casualty companies carrying compensation insurance. The amendment agreed on is the joint work of Senator Sage, author of the original "rider," and Speaker Sweet of the Assembly. The authors of the amendment are not in thorough agreement regarding its effect.

"This amendment absolutely eliminates the casualty companies in the adjudication of compensation claims, making them merely banks on which insured employers draw for reimbursement of the money they pay to injured workmen," said Speaker Sweet.

"The casualty companies cannot be eliminated as long as it is their money which is being paid out," said Senator Sage. "Under this measure the casualty company must be recognized as the agent of the employer."

Under the present law all adjustments are made by the Compensation Commission after hearings. The amendment as ratified today provides:

When a claim is presented to an employer, and the employer and employe, or, in the case of his death, his principal dependent, enter into an agreement for the payment of compensation therefor, pursuant to this chapter, a joint report of such claim containing such agreement shall be made to the commission upon a form prepared by it and signed by the employer and employe, or in case of death his principal dependent.

The commission shall examine such report and approve the same when the terms are strictly in accord with this law and such approval shall constitute an award. However, the commission may make an award in the manner provided in this section in any case, and if the terms of the award vary from the joint report, the employer shall comply with the award. In case of unfair dealing or of bad faith on the part of the employer, the commission may impose a penalty of not more than 10 per cent. of the award.

The amendment provides for a period of ten days in which employer and employe may make an agreement. After that time the case goes automatically to the commission, as under the law now. In relation to casualty companies the proposed amendment says:

The State fund or insurance corporation in which an employer is insured shall, within ten days after demand by such employer and on the presentation of evidence of payment of compensation in accordance with this chapter, reimburse the employer therefor. An injured employe, or in case of death his dependents or personal representatives, shall give receipts for payment of compensation to the employer paying the same and such employer shall forward receipts therefor to the commission.

The amendment provides also that the employer and insurance companies shall be responsible jointly for the payment of any award fixed in an agreement. A penalty of 10 per cent. is fixed for an employer's failure to pay. The present law makes the insurance company liable to action at law for an additional 50 per cent. of the amount of the award.

General Peace Treaty.

It was asserted on good authority this afternoon that the harmonious understanding reached between the leaders of the two houses with regard to the compensation rider would extend to other matters of legislation as well, and that from now on rapid progress would be made with a view to bringing the session to an early close.

"It would be difficult for me to predict just when the present session will end," said Senate Leader Brown. "I expect that all the important legislation will be before the Legislature by the end of next week, with the possible exception of two or three measures which may not be ready before the week following that. I got the Republican Senators to agree to make Friday a full working day, which will make for more rapid progress. If things progress with extraordinary celerity I should think we might be in a position to adjourn sine die by April 15. That is a very optimistic forecast, however. In any event we will not be here after May 1, that is certain."

Senator Brown was asked if his omission of the Governor's Tax Reform bill when he announced the future program of the Senate last Saturday was intentional.

"It was not," the Senator replied. "I just forgot all about it. The interview was given on the spur of the moment, and I told the newspapermen explicitly that there might be some matters that I had overlooked in the hurry."

The passage of the bill in the Senate, however, is regarded as unlikely. This is virtually the only piece of constructive legislation of the Governor's initiative pending before the Legislature.

After two months of repose in the Assembly Judiciary Committee the Governor's tax bill was reported out favorably today by a vote of 7 to 4. When the report of the committee was read Assemblyman John Donohue of New York objected on the ground that he was not notified of the meeting this morning at which action was taken, but he withdrew his objection when he was permitted to be recorded against the report. Three Republican committee members voted against the bill. The Democratic members of the committee were not present.

The measure substantially is in the same form in which it was introduced eight weeks ago by Majority Leader Hinman. Controller Travis lost his fight to have stricken out the provision transferring the collection of the corporation tax from his office to the new Tax Department.

WIFE PAID HUSBAND $24,000 FOR DIVORCE

Now Mrs. Hicks Sues to Get Back 120 Notes She Gave When Agreement Was Signed.

WAS TO KEEP HIM 10 YEARS

Tells Court Promise of $200 a Month Was Demanded as Price of Freedom.

An application made before Supreme Court Justice Blijur yesterday by Mrs. Katharine Lemcke Hicks for an order to recover 120 notes of $200 each payable within the next ten years, revealed that the notes were given to Mrs. Hicks to her husband, Henry Sloane Hicks, to guarantee the payment to him of $24,000 in monthly payments of $200 each. Winter & Winter, Mrs. Hicks's attorneys, asked the court to order the return of the notes or to have them declared of no value.

Mr. and Mrs. Hicks were married in Washington about nine years ago. Mrs. Hicks is the daughter of the late Augustus J. Lemcke of Indianapolis. He was very rich and left his daughter well provided for. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks lived in Norwalk, Conn. They parted late last year, Mr. Hicks remaining in the Norwalk home and Mrs. Hicks going to Indianapolis. It came out in the presentation to the court that Mr. and Mrs. Hicks understood that they were never to live together again. Mr. Hicks had agreed to let his wife get a divorce in Connecticut without a contest.

"About the middle of November, 1914," Mrs. Hicks said in an affidavit, "I had a conversation with my husband at Norwalk in which I told him I was tired of his laziness and wanted a divorce from him. 'In that case, I think there is something due me,' he said. After some further conversation I told him I thought I could give him $200 a month if he would leave me and permit me to get a divorce from him. He told me he thought that would be satisfactory, and the following day he called me into the sun parlor, where he had a large pile of papers on a table, with pen and ink. He told me they were the papers I should sign in order to give him $200 a month, covering a period of ten years. I said, 'You understand this is a case of divorce?' 'Yes,' he said.

So the agreement was signed and the notes given to guarantee the payments. There was some correspondence between husband and wife after the separation, in which it was made clear that a reconciliation was impossible. A letter written by Mrs. Hicks said in part:

"The fact that I have supported you for the last ten years without your even trying to do your part is bad enough. I might have overlooked that, but you have tried to get me to pay you $200 a month for ten years in order to free myself from a hopeless situation. The thought of ever seeing you again is simply unbearable."

A letter written by Mr. Hicks to his wife said that he had taken the job of manager of an automobile concern and then said:

"The notes you refer to were given me by you as a consideration for your living apart from me, a scheme which I much opposed, you will remember. If you want them back you must quit all this foolishness."

The court reserved decision.

CLOSES RIVER BATHS.

Board of Health Finds 700,000,000 Gallons of Sewage Afloat.

The Board of Health issued an order yesterday forbidding the maintenance of bathing establishments on the Hudson and North Rivers south of the city line, in the East River, south of a line between Willet's Point and Fort Schyler and down the bay to a line between Norton's Point and Fort Wadsworth. Deputy Commissioner Haven Emerson said that 700,000,000 gallons of sewage was emptied into these restricted waters daily, and that bathing in the area was a menace to health.

Gravesend Bay is the most popular bathing resort thus eliminated, and seven bathing establishments there are affected by the order. There are two on the Hudson River and a few at Clason Point. Mr. Emerson said that some of the bathhouse proprietors planned to establish floating pools with filtered water.

A public hearing was held yesterday and delegations from the West End Property Owners' Association and the Bath Beach Taxpayers' Association, headed by Municipal Court Justice Cornelius Ferguson, made a strong but ineffectual protest against the new order.

Police Rehearing Bill Opposed.

At a hearing before Mayor Mitchel yesterday the Civil Service Reform Association opposed the bill amending the charter to provide for a rehearing of charges against uniformed members of the Police and Fire Departments. The association's speakers said such reinstatements, after a man had had a trial and had had the right to appeal to the courts, would be injurious to the discipline of the departments. The Mayor did not indicate what his action would be on the bill.

Gov. Fielder Recommends a Pardon.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—If Peter Orraye of Hudson County, who is serving twenty years here for murder, is liberated by the Board of Pardons, it will be due to the interest of Gov. Fielder. With Senators Read and Colgate, the Governor visited the prison yesterday and found Orraye in the hospital, in the last stages of tuberculosis. He had not asked for clemency, but the Governor put his name on the list.

Falls Dead at Soda Fountain.

Gustave Kraestner, a musician, 60 years old, of 408 East Sixty-fifth Street, dropped dead last night before the soda fountain in the drug store at 1,166 First Avenue. Dr. Morse of Flower Hospital said death was caused by heart failure.

14 COLUMBIA MEN IN NEWARK CELLS

Achtel-Steter's Hall a Wreck When Sophomores and Freshmen Clash.

HALF CITY'S POLICE OUT

One Hundred of 1918 Class Tried to Give Dinner, but Equal Number of Sophs Spoiled It.

A clash between 100 Columbia freshmen, who were trying to hold a dinner, and an equal number of sophomores, who were just as determined that the dinner should never be held, wrecked the large dining room of Achtel-Steter's Hall in Newark last night and brought half the Newark police force and a large part of the population on the run to the restaurant on Broad Street, next door to the Central Railroad Station. Before order was restored, plates, chairs, knives, forks, and potted palms had been hurled in all directions, windows were smashed, and the interior of Achtel-Steter's place looked as if a cyclone had struck it.

Incidentally, there was no dinner. Instead fourteen students selected at random as the police ushered the two classes out into the street were driven in auto patrol wagons to the First Precinct Station, where they were locked up for disorderly conduct. Among them was Herbert Shulte, President of the sophomore contingent, who lives at 538 West 114th Street, Manhattan. His classmates spent the rest of the evening telephoning to friends on Morningside Heights trying to raise money to pay for the damage to the restaurant and get Shulte and the thirteen others out.

The freshmen, headed by their President, Dick Lahey of Brooklyn, a strapping youngster who is out for the freshman crew, had hardly reached Achtel-Steter's place at 6:30 o'clock in the evening when a whole trainload of sophomores arrived. The youngsters had selected Newark as a safe place, after their original plan to go to Staten Island had in some way been found out.

For two days they had kept Lahey in hiding, as the sophomores had openly threatened to kidnap him. They were just beginning to rejoice over the success of their scheme last night when—crash, through the back windows of Achtel-Steter's Hall, came the first detachment of 1917 men.

Although the youngsters had told the management that there might be a little friendly trouble, the extra strong-arm waiters and two special policemen on guard outside hadn't figured on the strength of the sophomore forces, and for a time the invaders had things pretty much their own way.

Half a dozen, of them, however, got in the wrong passageway and found themselves in private dining rooms where various groups of loyal sons of Erin were dining in honor of St. Patrick. They went out faster than they came in.

Another delegation of sophomores burst in the front door, and sweeping everything before them, proceeded to "mix things" with the class of 1918. Tables were overturned, lights were broken, and clothes were torn in the melee, while the management put in a hurry call for all the available police. Thirty detectives and the reserves from every precinct were rushed to the scene in auto patrols, and the hall was quickly cleared.

Police Commissioner Reid and City Counsel Frazer told the fourteen prisoners they would be held until the damage was made good. At a late hour last night the restaurant management was trying to figure out how much damage had been done.

Besides Shulte, the students who were locked up gave their names and addresses as: Thomas J. McCarthy, 163 West Eighty-seventh Street; Joseph Bryan, 634 West 113th Street; James Lanzetta, 318 East 116th Street; Malcolm Walsh, New Brighton, S. I.; Charles Paulson, Thomas Bentley, 530 West 113th Street; Robert Freind, 596 Riverside Drive; Lyman Bradley, 168 Elm Avenue, Mt. Vernon; David Cochran, Kenyon Chamberlain, 431 West 117th Street; Nicholas Raushoff, 616 West 104th Street; Frederick Wurzbach, 881 East 116th Street, and Kenneth N. Todd, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Some of the addresses are fictitious.

For Manhattan Club Jubilee.

Plans for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Manhattan Club on Oct. 1 will be made tomorrow evening at the annual meeting at the clubhouse in Madison Square. The club will also discuss the question of our national defenses and will act on resolutions which are being drawn up by a committee consisting of Charles E. Lydecker, S. Stanwood Menken, and Alexander Konfa.

MR. GANZ'S RECITAL.

An Interesting Program by the Swiss Pianist in Princess Theatre.

Rudolph Ganz, who, though he is a Swiss pianist, is at home in New York through his numerous appearances here, gave the first of two recitals yesterday afternoon at the Princess Theatre. He judiciously modified the vigor of his style to suit the small theatre in which he appeared, and the results were favorable as to sonority. He played a group of six pieces by Chopin, Beethoven's sonata in C sharp minor, and an interesting selection of shorter pieces by Brahms, d'Albert, and Dohnanyi. Mr. Ganz does not sentimentalize Chopin, and his playing of pieces that often are sentimentalized gave pleasure, as in the two nocturnes in F sharp and C minor. There might have been, in fact, somewhat more concession to the poetical feeling and tenderness that underlie most of these compositions. His admirers were somewhat disquieted at certain technical slips and inequalities in some of the delicate Chopinesque passage work. Mr. Ganz hardly seemed, indeed, to be in his best form.

He gave a sincere and in many ways admirable interpretation of Beethoven's sonata, marked by simplicity and directness of style, and without attempting to find new or hidden meanings in it, and perhaps not quite exhausting all its poetical content, which is not buried in obscurity.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Flonzaley Quartet will give a special concert on Monday evening, March 22, in Aeolian Hall for the benefit of the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association. The agency takes friendless children and places them in carefully selected homes.

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, is announced for a concert at the Century Opera House on Sunday night, when he will give an all-ballad program.

SUES OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.

Manhattan Life Seeks to Foreclose on Lexington Ave. Opera House.

A foreclosure suit directed at the Lexington Avenue Opera House and naming Oscar Hammerstein and others as defendants was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. According to the complaint, a mortgage for $450,000 was placed on the property on May 28 last, on which semi-annual and other payments were to be made that would liquidate the mortgage on May 28, 1919. The interest was to be 6 per cent.

It is alleged that only $1,800 had been paid up to the first of the present month, and that $11,445 is due, together with $4,109 for insurance.

Mr. Hammerstein was ill last night and could not be seen, but his son Arthur said his father disposed of his interest in the property some time ago to Gerstner & Co., and that his only interest is a second mortgage for $300,000, which he holds.

Early in February Mr. Hammerstein said the property was for sale, and that a number of persons were after it.

"I built it for opera," he said, "and since I can't give opera I have no further interest in it."

CITY BREVITIES.

Navigation up the river will be resumed on Thursday night by the Hudson Navigation Company, and the regular nightly sailings between New York, Albany, and Troy will be continued thereafter. It has not yet been decided which boat will make the first trip.

The Lincoln Hospital and Home at East 141st Street and Southern Boulevard has decided not to publish its annual report this year and to use the money saved to meet the general demands of the institution in view of the increased sickness and suffering this Winter.

GREENHUT'S

Meet me at the Fountain

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Usual Complimentary 2¼ Green Trading Stamps Free Today

Distribution in Our Main Building.

As many sets of these 2¼ Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

Our Fashion Promenade of Living Models

A Splendid Success

Your opportunity to view at close range Spring's newest styles in DRESSES, GOWNS, WRAPS and SUITS.

Promenade Daily, 10 to 12 Noon—2 to 4 P. M.

Music by Theo. Bendix String Orchestra.

MAIN BUILDING

Spring Suits and Top Coats

For Men and Young Men

Usual Prices $15, $17.50, $20 and $22.50

Today at $12.50

Matchless variety of styles in this huge, carefully planned event which has been planned for weeks and weeks, and it is destined to be the best of the entire Spring season.

Practically every good lot of Spring suits and top coats that was purchased by us under price during the last month or more has been held for this sale.

Great quantities of these high class garments were made for stores in other cities, but for reasons (mostly of a credit nature) were not delivered. So much for the reason of this sale.

THE VALUES ARE THE BIGGEST YOU HAVE EVER SEEN IN A SALE AT $12.50.

Every garment is tailored in the best possible manner, and the choice of styles is complete, embracing the best-looking conservative to the snappiest close-fitting long roll models for young men.

ANNEX BUILDING

HOME FURNISHINGS

Landers, Frary & Clark's White Ivory Handled Knives and Forks—reg. 28c, ea. 19c

2-Piece Sheffield Carvers—stag handles; 9-inch blade. $1.25

Domestic Rugs at Special Prices

Velvet and Tapestry Brussels; newest designs from the best manufacturers in America.

Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs

Large selection in the newest designs and colorings.

Size.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
9x12 ft.	$17.50	$14.75
9x12 ft.	$14.50	$11.75
9x12 ft.	$12.75	$10.50
9x12 ft.	$10.75	$9.50
8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6	$14.50	$11.75
8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6	$12.50	$10.50
7 ft. 6x9 ft.	$11.75	$9.50
7 ft. 6x9 ft.	$9.75	$7.75

Seamless 9x12 Velvet Rugs

Exceptionally durable quality.

$29.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs $22.50

$26.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs $21.50

$24.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs $19.50

$22.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs $16.50

Seamless Velvet Rugs—8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6.

$24.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs $19.50

$22.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs $16.50

$19.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs $14.50

Mill Sample Tapestry Brussels Rugs

Size 9x12; formerly $17.50 $12.75

Size 9x9; formerly $14.50 $10.25

A "Theodore Haviland" Dinner Set

Today at ... $16.25

It's an unheard-of price for so fine a dinner set; but this set came too late to be included in the first days of our March China Sale, and we have decided to give our customers the benefit of a reduced price.

A 100-piece set of Fine Limoges China; complete for 12 persons; it comes in a dainty all-over spray design. All handles are stippled with coin gold. This set includes bread and butter plates.

QUANTITY IS LIMITED; so it will be advisable for you to make early choice to secure the benefit of this offering.

Open Stock, and Other Sets

in Fine Grade American and English Porcelain, and Austrian and French China Dinner Sets—specially priced.

The choice ranges from 100-Piece Porcelain Sets—at ... $6.95

To—Theodore Haviland Heavily Encrusted Gold Border Sets—at ... $146.50

Big Bargains in Our Glass Ware Section

A Number of Odds and Ends to Be Cleared Today at ½ Former Prices.

MAIN BUILDING

$1 Sale Wines, Liquors, Brandies $1 Sale

All at Big Reductions from Regular Prices—Sale, Today

Coldstream Hollands Gin—two 74c bottles for $1

Schiedam Gin—two 60c flasks for $1

Rountree Old Tom or Dry Gin—two 68c bottles for $1

Vermouth, "Cascado" Italian—two 65c bottles for $1

Irish Whiskey, "Mistletoe"—two 65c flasks for $1

Vin-Tonik Wine—appetizer; two 68c bottles for $1

Yale Cocktails—any variety; two 65c flasks for $1

Grenadine "Imperial"—two 60c bottles for $1

Big Dollar's Worth

Special Combination $1.75 worth for $1

1 full quart Fine Old Whiskey
1 full quart Choice Old Port
1 full quart Choice Old Sherry
All for $1

Gold Seal Sherry—two 75c bottles for $1

Imported Port Wine—two 75c bottles for $1

California Port, Sherry and Sweet Catawba—three 50c bottles for $1

Puritan Blackberry Cordial—two 60c bottles for $1

Royal Kummel—two 75c quart bottles for $1

Queen of Scots Scotch Whiskey—two 65c flasks for $1

State Seal Whiskey—two 69c quart bottles for $1

Ferrand 1 Star Cognac—$1.25 bottle for $1

Monarque 3 Star Brandy—two 60c ½ bottles for $1

Apricot Liqueur—two 70c ½ bottles for $1

Creme de Menthe—two 60c ½ bottles for $1

Port, Sherry, Catawba—choice $1.50 California wines; per gallon $1

Claret, Rhine Wine Types and Burgundies—$1.50 grades; per gallon $1

DOUBLE 2¼ GREEN TRADING STAMPS FORENOONS—SINGLE STAMPS AFTERNOONS

Fortunes of War

These gloves were made in our English factories for sale in Europe. The recent strangulation of Continental commerce, caused by the war, leaves us with these gloves on our hands,—we prefer them on yours, at these remarkable prices. This sale is now taking place at our Fifth Avenue and 37th Street store, only—on the mezzanine floor.

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Mark Cross

Our

$1.50 Gloves for men and women, now—In tan, black, or white $1.10

$1.75 Gloves for women, now—In white capeskin $1.35

$2.00 Gloves for men, now—In tan or white $1.55

Women's Wear for Easter and Spring

Reg. Trade Mark

At McCutcheon's we do not attempt to carry the *largest* stocks of women's wear in town but rather the *choicest*. These stocks are selected with the greatest care and discrimination, and are such as appeal to people of taste and refinement.

Our patrons may be assured that anything carried by McCutcheon is correct in style, the best in workmanship and materials, and may be relied upon to give the fullest satisfaction.

Many of our Wash Dresses for this Spring and Summer are exclusive.

We are as proud of the honesty of our prices as we are of the honesty of our merchandise. Whatever you buy at McCutcheon's will always give you full and fair value for the money expended.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets

Johnson's Toilet and Baby Powder

is after a physician's special formula, for use on the most delicate skin,—especially for the Baby.

It is antiseptic, very smooth, and only slightly perfumed; (entirely different from the ordinary commercial kinds.)

It will prevent soreness and chafing; relieve rash, prickly heat, and all irritating skin conditions.

Price 25 cents per can at all druggists.

Once tried—always used.

Johnson & Johnson

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Makers of the Red Cross Products

PRAYER LAUNCHES GREATEST WARSHIP

Pennsylvania's 15,000 Tons Slide Down Ways After Invocation by Bishop Berry.

MISS KOLB THE SPONSOR

Spills Traditional Champagne—Eitel's Commander Present—Daniels Expresses Hope of Early Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 16.—In the presence of 20,000 people, the superdreadnought Pennsylvania was successfully launched at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company's plant here this morning. This, the largest battleship ever launched anywhere in the world, slid down the ways, following the offer of a prayer that she might never be used in a war of aggression. "but to be a terror to those who do evil and a defense to those who do well."

The prayer was offered by Episcopal Bishop Joseph F. Berry of Pennsylvania, while the thousands of spectators stood with heads uncovered. Until now there had been no religious service at launchings here, and always music by a band. There was no music today.

The big ship, named by Miss Elizabeth Kolb of Germantown, Penn., who Gov. Brumbaugh says is "the sweetest girl in Pennsylvania," began her graceful trip down the ways at 10:11 o'clock. A great cheer went up, joined in by the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels; Senator Claude A. Swanson and Gov. Henry C. Stuart of Virginia, Gov. Brumbaugh, Philander C. Knox, ex-Gov. Pennypacker, and John Wanamaker of Pennsylvania; Rear Admiral Beatty, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard; Colonel Ira F. Haynes, Commandant of Fortress Monroe; Capt. Max Thierichens, commander of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich; delegations from both branches of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Virginia, social leaders from the national capital and several States, and hundreds of other well-known people of the Keystone State and the Old Dominion.

Not a hitch occurred. The new ship, whose mass of steel weighed 4,000 tons in excess of any vessel ever launched before, took the water like a duck.

Broke the Bottle of Wine.

Some time before the hour set for the launching, 10 o'clock, the sponsor, Miss Kolb, and her maids of honor, Miss Katherine Maryin, Miss Mildred Harold, and Miss Katherine Kolb, all schoolmates of the sponsor at the National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, Md., ascended the stand set aside for them. Then Miss Kolb was instructed as to the most effective way to throw the bottle of champagne with which the ship was named. She performed the feat to perfection.

At 10:08 o'clock a warning whistle was blown. A slight quiver swept through the great red hull. A second whistle followed. The hydraulic pressure was again applied. With a movement hardly perceptible at first, the 15,000 tons of steel started down the ways. So perfect was the incline that the ship took the water with only the wave of her immense displacement. The bow clearcd the cradle and the vessel gave a graceful bow as she reached an even keel.

Joining with the noisy welcome given to the new dreadnought by the whistles of the Presidential yacht Mayflower and the harbor craft, and the shouts of the spectators was the hoarse shriek of the siren of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, tied up at a near-by pier.

With the Pennsylvania moored to a pier in the James River, the mechanics were back at work on the vessel almost immediately, the builders seeing to it that not a minute was lost on the task of preparing her for commissioning not later than Feb. 28, 1916.

Following the launching the sponsor and her party and the members of the Pennsylvania and Virginia official delegations accompanied Secretary Daniels and his staff to the Mayflower. A few minutes later the yacht swung out into the stream and headed for Old Point, where a luncheon was given at the Hotel Chamberlin by the officials of the yard. Secretary Daniels was the principal speaker.

Navy Now at Its Very Best.

"There never was a time," said Secretary Daniels, "when the navy was so powerful, so ready, so efficient as now. Nor has there been a year when the fleet has given so much time to tarket practice, manoeuvres, war games, and practices. Skill, modern adaptation, new tactics, are being carried out day and night. The motto is: 'Training, Training, and More Training; Practice and More Practice'; nothing else keeps ships and men fit. Today they are fit and ready."

Secretary Daniels praised Congress for providing recently for a measurable increase in the navy, saying it showed its appreciation of the value of submarines in authorizing a big increase in that kind of craft.

"No nation," he said, "has placed such substantial faith in the deadly power of this undersea craft. Within a comparatively short time, when our mighty fleet lies in Hampton Roads, ready to traverse the ocean, it will be accompanied by submarines which can make twenty knots and send hurtling through the water torpedoes capable of sinking the leviathan ships any nation can construct. The Sixty-third Congress had the wisdom to see that the backbone of any naval fighting machine is the great ship able to keep the ocean when it is storm tossed."

Secretary Daniels said that he had been directed by President Wilson to say for the President that he was proud of the new Pennsylvania and hoped it would never be called upon in war to demonstrate its prowess.

The hope was expressed by the Secretary that as the Pennsylvania goes forth as the symbol of American justice and power her mission will be to help forward a lasting peace of the world; "for," he added, "she is the embodiment in effectiveness of this powerful nation, which believes in peace, but also believes, with Hosea Biglow:

"Ef you want peace, the thing you've got to do
Is jes' to show you're up to fightin', too."

"But though up to 'fightin'.' too, if necessary," he continued, "there never was a time when it was so important for our country to set the warring world an example of peace. May we not hope that the day is not far distant when the nations at war will solicit our good offices in leading the way to honorable peace?"

The Secretary said that the country was fortunate in that the mantle of patience and peace of the martyred Lincoln had fallen upon the shoulders of President Wilson to guide the Ship of State in the present period of peril and stress. With such a pilot, he said, the nation could look with confidence to the future.

Woman Interviews Thierichens.

Commander Thierichens, commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, sat in full uniform with the official party on the platform at the launching and mingled with the American naval officers throughout the ceremony. A gray-haired woman approached the German commander and stood under the towering bow of the Pennsylvania and grasped his hand. She was Mrs. M. F. Thomas of Beacon, N. Y., a member of the Society of Friends.

"Commander," she said, "I belong to a society which believes that all persons should love others as much as themselves. Do you in Germany love us as much as you love yourselves?"

The Captain smiled, but did not answer, and Mrs. Thomas continued: "Don't you believe that we will soon have peace? Isn't it time that you men stopped killing each other?"

"Madame," replied the German commander, "we all believe in peace, but this war had to be. It was a necessary war for the peace of the world. After this war there will be a long peace. But at the end of the long peace there will come another war."

At that juncture Rear Admiral Beatty beckoned to the German commander and closed the interview.

Earlier in the day Commander Thierichens, with several of his officers, had paid an official call on Secretary Daniels aboard the Mayflower. Later, as the Mayflower steamed past the Eitel Friedrich, the German cruiser's band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the Mayflower responded with a salute.

Commander Thierichens declined to attend the naval luncheon at Old Point Comfort.

"I thank you, and would be delighted," he said in response to an invitation, "but I must remain with my ship and help to make her ready to put back to sea."

Will Have a Flaring Bow.

A striking feature of the Pennsylvania is the flaring bow, instead of the customary ram. This was adopted so as to give greater buoyancy in a head sea and because the destructive power of modern guns practically eliminates the possibility of war vessels making use of their rams in naval warfare. Unlike the Texas, and the New York, but resembling the Delaware, the Pennsylvania will have a high deck forward.

The one smokestack, sixteen feet in diameter, will be located amidships. There will be two skeleton masts, each about one hundred feet high. These will be built of steel wire and tubing difficult to shoot them away. The fire control platforms will be located on top of the masts, the range finders being stationed on the platforms. Signals between the range finders and the gunners will be passed by telephone. Searchlights will be located on the masts and at other points. Rapid-fire 5-inch rifles also will be mounted on the superstructure to ward off torpedo boat attacks. The conning tower, pilot house, and bridge will be at the forward end. Just forward of amidships will be the Captain's and Rear Admiral's quarters, the latter because the ship is to be used as a flagship.

Some idea of the size and strength of the Pennsylvania may be obtained from the following characteristics: Length over all, 608 feet; extreme breadth, 97 feet ½ inch; draft on trial, 28 feet 10 inches; trial displacement, 31,400 tons; full load displacement, 32,567 tons; fuel oil capacity, 694,830 gallons, (2,322 tons;) indicated horse power, 31,500; speed on trial, 21 knots; cost when completed, $13,000,000.

The armament will be superior to that of any vessel ever constructed for the United States Navy and inferior to only a few British battle cruisers of the Queen Elizabeth, Prince George, and Inflexible type, which carry fifteen-inch rifles. The Pennsylvania, in her main battery, will carry 12 fourteen-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted in electrically controlled turrets on the centre line of the ship, three guns to the turret. They are so arranged as to make it possible to fire all on either broadside; all of the rifles in the forward turrets can be fired dead ahead, and those in the after turret dead astern.

The ship's secondary battery will consist of 22 five-inch .51-calbre rapid-fire guns, 4 three-pounder saluting guns, 2 one-pounder guns for boats, 2 three-inch field pieces, and 2 .30-calibre machine guns. In addition, the Pennsylvania will be equipped with four submerged torpedo tubes, twenty-one-inch, as part of her main battery.

Protection Against Torpedoes.

The vessel will be heavily armored, with special protection against submarines and air craft. The protection against under-water attack has been amplified by the provision of improved anti-torpedo bulkheads, designed to localize the effects of heavy guncotton charges carried by torpedoes.

Armor eleven inches thick, which extends nearly the full length of the ship on both sides and eight feet below the water line, will afford protection from gun fire. The armor protecting the turrents will be fifteen inches thick. The Pennsylvania is built with a protective deck of special steel below the main deck. All of the ship above this deck could be shot away and she would still be able to fight. The boilers, engines, and magazines are below the protective deck. The magazines will be lined with cork, and there will be a complete refrigerating plant to keep them cool and prevent explosions by overheating of the ammunition.

The Pennsylvania will be propelled by Curtis turbines operating four screw propellers, and developing about 32,000 horse power. Steam will be supplied by twelve Babcock & Wilcox water-tube boilers, using oil fuel. Provision for the storage of 694,830 gallons of oil gives the vessel a wide radius of action. The oil will be stored in the double bottom.

The ship will be manned by 65 officers, 863 men, and 74 marines.

The Super-dreadnought Pennsylvania.

DRUG SELLER DIES IN CAPTOR'S ARMS

Frank Leonard, Arrested for Illegal Traffic, Is Believed to Have Taken Poison.

LIFE ENDS AT OWN DOOR

Morphine Dealer Held Police with Music, Apparently to Let Fatal Potion Finish Its Work.

Ever since Frank Leonard, a druggist at 90 East End Avenue, at Eighty-fourth Street, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of $500 last Summer for selling morphine and cocaine, detectives have watched him, and recently Detectives Masson and Graham decided they had evidence to show that he was a sort of a wholesale distributor to dealers in the city. They got a warrant from Chief Magistrate McAdoo Monday, and about 7:15 o'clock last evening appeared at Leonard's store to serve it.

The druggist peered through a curtain shutting off the rear of his store, as the detectives entered, and, recognizing them, exclaimed:

"Hello! I'm ready."

Masson and Graham walked to the rear, where Leonard had living quarters. According to the detectives, these were fitted rather luxuriously, compared with the furnishings of the store, which were dingy. Leonard was playing a phonograph and invited the detectives to hear the record out. They sat for a minute or two after confiscating about $500 worth of morphine and cocaine, which they found in a secret cupboard in the wall, and Leonard chatted pleasantly with them, finally asking and receiving permission to telephone to his father. At last he shut off the phonograph, put on his coat, and announced that he was ready to accompany them to Police Headquarters. Masson went ahead, and was standing just outside the door, which Graham held open for the druggist, when Leonard pitched forward into Masson's arms, the detective keeping him from falling to the sidewalk.

"Don't take it so hard, old man," said Masson, sympathetically, thinking Leonard had collapsed from fright, but as the druggist failed to respond when shaken the detective shoved a hand over the man's heart. He could not feel it beat, and shouted to Graham to call an ambulance.

Graham called Dr. McSweeney by telephone from Flower Hospital, and the surgeon said Leonard was dead. He would not shy what had caused death, but the detectives believe Leonard swallowed a quick poison when he saw them enter his shop, and detained them with his phonograph in order that the poison might have time to work before the journey to Police Headquarters was begun. Coroner Riordan agreed with the detectives and ordered an autopsy to be performed today.

Leonard was about 40 years old and had conducted his drug store for eleven years. He was known to every one in the neighborhood, but the detectives found no one who seemed to know him well. Acquaintances thought he had a wife, for they thought they recalled hearing him speak of Mrs. Leonard, but they never saw her, and Leonard, as far back as any one could recall, had always lived alone be hind his store.

The druggist's father and brother, who live at 1,342 Park Avenue, visited the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station in response to Leonard's telephone call and were horrified to hear of his death. They said his real name was Wolf, but that he used the name of Leonard in his business. They had come to arrange bail for him, and left the station deep in grief.

HELD FOR ABDUCTION.

Joseph Zucker in Runaway Marriage with 16-Year-Old Girl.

Mrs. Anna Snider, a widow, of 231 Second Avenue, appeared before Magistrate Appleton yesterday and charged that Joseph Zucker, aged 24, of 851 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx, who, she said, had a criminal record, had run away with her 16-year-old daughter, Mabel, and had persuaded her to marry him in the City Hall on Saturday. Detective Meyer corroborated Mrs. Snider's assertions as to Zucker's record, saying he had served time in Elmira for picking pockets.

When the daughter returned to her mother on Saturday night she told of the marriage, which was performed by Alderman Reardon, and said that she married Zucker to reform him, because she thought that he had had a great deal of hard luck. Zucker was arrested at his home and taken before Magistrate Appleton on a charge of abduction. He was held in $5,000 bail for further examination on Thursday.

PAY $1,500,000 FOR "ADS."

Yearly Expenditure of Steamship Companies, Senate Committee Hears

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Henry Rascovar of New York, an advertising agent representing Albert Frank & Co., today told the Senate Committee investigating the alleged ship trust lobby that the steamship companies together paid ordinarily $1,500,000 for newspaper advertising in the United States each year, but that since the war started this expenditure had been steadily reduced until now it was only about one-third of what it was last year.

When a member of the committee asked him to itemize this total Mr. Rascovar declined to do so, though he said he was willing to give the committee some information on condition that it should not go into the record. Mr. Sutherland of Utah, the ranking representative on the committee, however, told him the aggregate would be definite enough.

The committee also examined Elliott H. Goodwin, General Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Goodwin was asked particularly about the proceedings incident to the vote of the chamber condemning the Ship Purchase bill followed by a vote submitting the question to a referendum. Mr. Goodwin told the committee what has already been printed in the newspapers.

MARSHALL'S JINGO CURE.

Vice President Would Make Advocates of War Join the Army.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The citizens who think the United States should take a part in the war should be made to enlist in the army before being allowed to spread their views broadcast, Vice President Marshall said today. The Vice President, Mrs. Marshall, Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will leave here tomorrow for San Francisco to attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

"This is the first time in forty years' observance that I have found public men disputing what at one time was considered an axiom," he continued, "that party politics end at the seashore. There was a time when I, too, thought it was our duty to go out and whip any one, anywhere, who happened to shake a finger at Uncle Sam. I have changed my mind. I oppose war unless I am willing to ask the Government to place me in the front ranks of our army."

BATTLESHIP BREAKS SHAFT.

Connecticut Also Injures Rudder, but Comes North Unaided.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The battleship Connecticut broke her starboard shaft last Sunday while manoeuvring in Guantanamo Bay and is now bound for Philadelphia under her own power, convoyed by the naval collier Orion. The hull of the Connecticut is uninjured and no one was hurt.

Admiral Fletcher reported that the shaft broke in the stern tube, slightly injuring the ship's rudder. The accident is similar to that sustained by the Vermont while crossing the Atlantic in 1913. On that occasion the Vermont successfully made port under her own steam with one propeller.

MAKES McCHORD CHAIRMAN.

Commerce Board Elects Him to Succeed Harlan.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Commissioner Charles C. McChord was elected Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission today, succeeding Commissioner James S. Harlan. The Chairman changes every year, members of the commission rotating in the office.

Mr. McChord, who is a Democrat, is from Kentucky, and was appointed to the commission by President Taft in 1910. He was actively concerned in railway legislation, and was special counsel for his State in several rate cases before coming to Washington.

Independents Win in Beacon.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., March 16.—Beacon's second city election under its Commission Government, which was held today, resulted in a complete victory for the Independent Citizens' ticket, which also carried the first election two years ago. John T. Cronin was re-elected Commissioner of Public Safety over Henry S. Corney by 456 votes. Moses S. Lamont was re-elected Commissioner of Accounts over George Chatterton by 381, and Ferdinand A. Hoyt was elected City Judge by 357 over Dillon Wallace, the explorer and author. The Citizens' ticket was opposed by the Republican ticket, which was openly supported by the Democratic organization, although the Citizens' nominees won out in the Democratic primaries.

Democrats Win in Fort Plain.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., March 16.—The Democrats won a complete victory in the city election here today. Charles N. Smith, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor by 100 majority.

AN INDIANA SHERIFF SAID HE FIXED JUDGE

Told Men Arrested He Would See What Judge Anderson Could Do for Them.

FAKE AFFIDAVITS MADE

Opponents of Alleged Conspirators Say They Were Kept from Polls —Dead Men Were Registered.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16.—Several of the witnesses who testified today in the Terre Haute fraud case told how Dennis Shea, Sheriff of Vigo County and a defendant, had said to them that he "had fixed" Judge Anderson, who is presiding at the trial. District Attorney Frank C. Dailey introduced these witnesses to show that election officials had been prevented from serving and voters kept away from the polls through fear of violence.

William House, who was chosen as a Progressive election clerk, testified that he was taken from his home at 2 o'clock on the morning of the election and placed in the detention cell on an affidavit which, the Government charges, was "framed up" by Joseph Jeffers, who has pleaded guilty. House said he was refused bond, although he has property, which he said was worth at least $10,000. About 4 o'clock in the morning, he testified, Shea came to the cell and said:

"Im going to take you to Indianapolis. I've got it fixed with Judge Anderson, and we'll see what he will do. You can't have bond."

Ramsey Guess, Progressive Committeeman, who had also been arrested on a similar affidavit, was in the detention cell with House. When he also testified Sheriff Shea said, "I've got things fixed with Judge Anderson," the court interrupted with:

"Do you say Shea said he had things fixed with me?" The witness nodded his head in the affirmative.

John Gaddis and Charles Lawson said they "framed up" at the request of Jeffers the affidavits on which House and Guess were arrested. James P. Madigan, a Justice of the Peace, said he made out the warrants, but that the prisoners were never brought before him and that no return on them had been made.

Art Stewart, a pugilist who has pleaded guilty, testified how he attacked a Frank Shepherd, "in order to keep him away from the polls." Shepherd was arrested and placed in a cell. Fred Schoonover, another pugilist, testified to striking Robert Anderson. Both were arrested—Anderson placed in the detention cell and Sullivan released.

Three of the men called earlier in the day testified that dead men were placed on the registration books. They said they had verified the poll as taken from the registration books and found many registered from vacant houses, impossible numbers, and addresses outside of the precincts in which they were working, in addition to several hundred names of men who could not be found at all.

One of the men verified the poll in three precincts, he said. He testified he found two dead men registered in one precinct. One man had committed suicide a few days before registration and the other had been dead several years, he said.

The Government succeeded in placing in evidence the original complaints and other papers relating to four injunction suits filed just prior to registration and prior to the election against Mayor Donn M. Roberts and others, including several of the defendants on trial.

In placing the papers in the record, District Attorney Dailey explained that these suits were filed in Vigo County to prevent the carrying out of the conspiracy alleged in the Federal indictment against the men on trial, and that the Government would show that "Roberts told his henchmen to pay no attention whatsoever to the service of the court orders."

"Where did all this occur; not in Indiana?" asked the court.

"No; in Terre Haute, your Honor," replied the District Attorney.

"I never heard of such a state of affairs in a civilized country," said the court.

PLANS ALIEN SETTLEMENTS.

Would Use $10,000,000 to Place Them on Federal Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A plan for the expenditure of $10,000,000 of Government money for the purpose of transporting newly arrived immigrants to Government lands, and thus relieving the problem involved in congestion of population in the big cities, is to be advocated by Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson. The money is available, and only needs the authority of Congress to permit its use in the way suggested.

The $10,000,000 is a surplus of the fund collected from payment of the immigrant head tax required to be paid to the national Government. This tax is $4 for each immigrant, and the amount mentioned remains after the expenses of the immigration service have been met. It is growing larger every year. According to the Secretary of Labor, the tax was never intended to be a source of revenue.

The plan the Secretary of Labor has in mind contemplates the transportation of immigrants to Government lands in community groups and establishing them on the lands under an arrangement by which they will refund to the Government the amounts advanced as soon as they have begun to make profits.

PAPAL MARQUISE SUES THE CARDINAL

Cecilia Wentworth Seeks to Recover Cost of Church She Built in West Shokan.

CITY CONDEMNED PROPERTY

It Was Required for Aqueduct Purposes—Artist Wants the Money or Another Church.

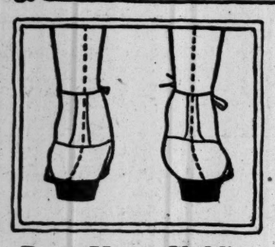
Cecilia E. Wentworth, the American artist, who is a Papal Marquise, began suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against Cardinal Farley, as the head of the Catholic Church here. The Marquise had a home near the village of West Shokan, Ulster County, where there was no church of her own faith. Between Jan. 1, 1891, and December of the following year she felt greatly the loss of a church whose services she could attend.

She told Archbishop Michael A. Corrigan when he called upon her at her home, that she would buy the land and build a church where the Roman Catholic services could be held and masses celebrated for all time and where prayers could be said for her. The church was built and the deed to the land was made in the name of the Archbishop. In May, 1902, the Archbishop died, and in 1911 the city condemned the church property for aqueduct purposes, paying $9,176.25 for it.

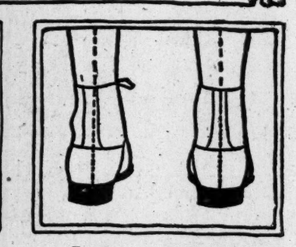
The Church appearing as the owner of the property, got the money, and now the Marquise wants the Church to give her the money or build another church with it. The plaintiff painted Pope Leo XIII., many Cardinals, and other high Church dignitaries, and was looked upon as one of the stanchest pillars of the Catholic Church. Her most famous picture is called "Faith" and hangs in the Luxembourg.

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

How is YOUR Child Growing Up



Does Your Child's Ankle Turn In?



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Law of Nations
vs.
Law of Belligerents

By Professor ALBERT BUSHNELL HART
of HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

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ON ALL NEWS STANDS
March Number
The New York Times
CURRENT HISTORY
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
THE EUROPEAN WAR

CALDRON OF THE BALKANS

How Turkey Went to War
Told in original documents recently arrived from Constantinople and published in English for the first time.

How Serbia Resolved To Stand Up and Meet the War
Told by Serbia's own statesmen and people.

Bulgaria's Attitude
Shown in the speeches of Czar Ferdinand and of Bulgarian Cabinet Ministers and party leaders.

Greece and Her Turbulent Neighbors
Where the ancient kingdom stands with reference to Turkey, Bulgaria, and Rumania.

Rumania's Stand In the Crisis
Before and after the death of King Charles.

Exit Albania?
First-hand accounts of the departure of William of Wied after the revolution.

European War Cartoons
English Cartoons, French Cartoons, Italian Cartoons, and German Cartoons—the most powerful of them.

Secret Belgo-British Papers
How the official reports found in the archives of the Belgian Government at Brussels are interpreted by Germany and by Belgium.

"A Scrap of Paper"
The German Chancellor and the British Secretary of State cross swords over the famous interview reported by Sir Edward Goschen.

HAIL!
A Hymn to Belgium
Poem by John Galsworthy, music by Frederic H. Cowen, reproduced from King Albert's book.

H. G. Wells On Holland
This is the suppressed article in which Mr. Wells says that "the Dutch hold a sword at the back of Germany."

French Official Report On German Atrocities
Together with Human Documents of Battle, War Correspondence, Official Reviews, A Continued Chronology, Maps, and Sixteen Rotogravure Portraits of High Personages.

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The New York Times Current History

THAW DEFEATED, GETS A NEW WRIT

Justice Page Denies Motion for Return of the Prisoner to New Hampshire.

COUNSEL HOPES TO APPEAL

Habeas Corpus Suit, Keeping the Defendant Here, to Lead to Test of Sanity.

ARGUMENT SET FOR FRIDAY

State Likely to Contend Thaw Must Go to Matteawan First and Order Be Served There.

The motion made by counsel for Harry K. Thaw for his return to the State of New Hampshire, on the ground that his extradition for conspiracy was invalid in view of his acquittal after trial on that charge, was denied yesterday by Justice Alfred R. Page in the Supreme Court.

By his decision the Justice shattered the hope of counsel that Thaw would be permitted to leave the jurisdiction of the State and avoid return to Matteawan on the Dowling commitment of Feb. 1, 1908, without being adjudicated sane in a manner provided by the statutes.

In anticipation of an adverse decision the Thaw lawyers had obtained a writ of habeas corpus, which was made returnable before Justice Bijur on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock in Part II. of the Supreme Court. It was served on Warden Hanley at the Tombs, before Justice Page's decision was rendered, and directed Sheriff Grifenhagen to show on what authority the prisoner was being detained. It also acted as a stay to prevent the Matteawan officials from seizing Thaw.

Thaw will ask on Friday that his sanity be tested in the Supreme Court and will demand a jury trial. Counsel for the State will hold that he has no right to a jury trial, and that if a test of his sanity is to be granted over their protest it shall be before a Justice but without a jury.

Hopes for Jury Trial.

John B. Stanchfield, head of the Thaw counsel, said he did not have the slightest doubt that the writ would be sustained and a jury trial granted. He was of the belief that such a trial would be set for about one month from Friday and that meantime Thaw would be held in custody of the Sheriff of this county.

Mr. Stanchfield will take appeal from the decision of Justice Page on Thaw's request to be sent to New Hampshire if such an appeal is permitted by law. The counsel have been unable to find a precedent for the case, and are therefore uncerain on this point. Mr. Stanchfield expressed the belief that the decision could be carried not only to the highest courts in this State, but also to the United States Supreme Court, as he holds that Thaw's constitutional rights have been violated.

These appeals, while they will not interfere with the habeas corpus proceedings, will give Thaw another means by which to fight for liberty if he fails to prove his sanity by the habeas corpus writ. Pending the outcome of such appeals, which would occupy many months, Thaw's lawyers would seek to prevent his return to Matteawan.

Two Technicalities Decided.

Except that he was in the Tombs instead of in Matteawan, and probably would obtain a test of his sanity in this county—which was denied him before—Thaw found himself in much the same situation as when he first began his series of habeas corpus proceedings in Westchester County. Justice Page's ruling has settled two important points:

First—That Thaw could not obtain freedom by escape from Matteawan, if such an escape involved indictment on a charge on which he could be extradited from another State.

Second—That, once within the jurisdiction of the State, Thaw could not obtain his liberty in defiance of the Dowling commitment by which he was sent to Matteawan after his second trial for killing Stanford White, except by the means provided by law.

While the feeling was general that Justice Page would deny the motion yesterday, Sheriff Grifenhagen was prepared to take the prisoner to New Hampshire, and had twenty deputies ready in the Criminal Court Building. He called out this force of men admittedly because of the reports he had heard of activities of representatives of the State. During the time that Thaw was in the courtroom, awaiting the decision, six of the deputies were within a few feet of him. They surrounded him while he was being taken back to the Tombs after the decision.

There was a big crowd in the courtroom and the corridors of the building in anticipation of sensational developments, but the proceedings passed off without so much as a flutter of excitement. Thaw was taken into court at 10:30 o'clock. His mother, sister, and half-brother, who had attended all of the sessions of court, did not appear, and that was taken as an indication that they expected the Justice to rule against Thaw.

Justice Page's Decision.

In his opinion Justice Page directed the Sheriff to turn the prisoner over to the proper authorities to be taken by them to Matteawan, but he explained that this statement was made with the knowledge that the habeas corpus writ would supersede his order, and that Thaw would be retained in Mr. Grifenhagen's custody. In his opinion, which was considered especially interesting and important by lawyers because it involved a case for which there was no precedent, Justice Page said:

"Harry K. Thaw having been brought back to this State from the State of New Hampshire by virtue of interstate extradition proceedings, and having been tried and by verdict of the jury acquitted of the offense upon indictment for which he was extradited, a motion has been made that he be returned to the State because of the lack of good faith on the part of the State of New York, for the reason that Mr. Thaw was tried for the very offense that was the foundation of the extradition. That he was acquitted of the charge is no evidence of the lack of good faith either in obtaining the indictment or instituting the extradition proceedings. Whatever doubt may have existed as to the status of a person brought into this State from a sister State by extradition has been finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The rule applicable to international extradition has been held in some jurisdictions to apply to interstate extradition. The Supreme Court of the United States in Lascelle versus State of Georgia, 148 U. S. 530, 545, said: "To apply the rule of international or foreign extradition as announced in United States versus Rauscher, 119 U. S. 497, to international rendition involves the confusion of two essentially different things which rest upon entirely different principles. In the former the extradition depends upon treaty, contract, or stipulation which rests upon good faith and in respect to which the sovereign upon whom the demand is made can exercise discretion as well as investigate the charge upon which the surrender is demanded, there being no rule of comity under and by virtue of which independent nations are required or expected to withhold from fugitives within their jurisdictions the right of asylum."

Supreme Law of the Land.

In the matter of interstate rendition, however, there is a binding force and obligation, not of contract, but of the supreme law of the land, which imposes no condition or limitation upon the jurisdiction and authority of the State to which the fugitive is returned. In the course of the trial before me there was put in evidence the order of this court committing said Thaw to the Matteawan State Asylum for the Insane, he haying been acquitted of the charge of murder upon the plea, not guilty because of insanity. This order provided that he should be confined in said asylum until discharged in due course of law. It was further proved that he had never been discharged from said asylum, but on the contrary had escaped therefrom. The said Thaw is now in the custody of the Sheriff of this county and subject to the jurisdiction and authority of this State to be dealt with according to the law of this State.

The motion is therefore denied and the Sheriff is directed to deliver the said Thaw to the proper authorities to be conveyed to the Matteawan State Asylum for the Insane, or to hold him subject to any order of this court or a Justice thereof that may have been issued and served upon the Sheriff.

Mr. Stanchfield appeared in court in the afternoon and submitted his formal order of settlement, the first step in seeking an appeal. At the request of Deputy Attorney General Kennedy, Justice Page added to this order a statement that the petition of Thaw was "in all respects" denied.

Deputy Attorney General Frank L. Cook, who announced his retirement from the Thaw case in court on Monday, and who was ordered back late that night, after Attorney General Woodbury had talked with him over the telephone, was on hand early. He now expects to stick to the case to the end.

Mr. Kennedy probably will contest the test of Thaw's sanity under the writ on the ground that the test, if any is to be made, should be allowed only after Thaw had been turned over to the Matteawan officials and after such officials had been served.

DOROTHY RUSSELL PLEADS.

Answers "Not Guilty" in Court to a Charge of Forgery.

Mrs. Dorothy Russell O'Reilly, daughter of Lillian Russell, entered a plea of not guilty when arraigned before Magistrate Barlow, in the West Side Court yesterday, on a charge of having forged a physician's prescription for morphine. At the request of Myron Posner, representing his brother, Louis Posner, her counsel, the case was adjourned for hearing on Friday morning.

The young woman remained outside the court in her mother's automobile until the case was called. She was in such a weakened state that she had to be assisted to and from the courtroom. She was accompanied by Mr. Posner and Harold Norris, Vice President of the National Surety Company. Mr. Posner said Mrs. O'Reilly had undergone several operations in the last twelve years, and, as she had suffered continuous pain, had taken the drug for relief. He asserted she would be placed in a private sanitarium.

Arthur L. Taylor of the Hotel Court, whom Mrs. O'Reilly sent to a drug store with the alleged bogus prescription Monday night, was locked up, in default of $2,000 bail, for examination Friday. According to Dr. Dudley D. Stetson of the Hotel Flanders, whose name appeared on the prescription slip, he had given Mrs. O'Reilly an order for some medicine, and another for a hypodermic syringe and some needles, but not for morphine tablets.

The arrest was said to be the first under the new Harrison law, which requires physicians to number prescriptions for certain drugs. Mrs. O'Reilly gave her age as 30 and her address as 245 West Fifty-fifth Street. Her $2,000 bail was continued.

4,500 RAT-TRAPS FOR BRAZIL

Order Placed Here Indicates Pernambuco Is Having "Clean-Up."

The rats of Brazil, or some of them, appear to be doomed, according to an order received at the Pan-American States Association offices, in the McAlpin, yesterday from Pernambuco. Adolph Peterson, a merchant of that place, wrote for 4,500 rat traps of a simple pattern, which he illustrated by diagram.

According to R. L. Dunn, the director of the association, orders have begun to come in for many articles that Brazilian merchants, before the war, were in the habit of getting from Germany. Mr. Dunn thinks the rat-trap order comes in part as a consequence of the "clean-up" regulations that were instituted in some of the Brazilian cities at the beginning of the year.

HERE TO WED SERB SOLDIER

Shattered Leg Introduced Capt. Stevanovitch to Pretty Nurse.

Valerie Bastelova, a Serbian Red Cross nurse, who served through the Balkan war two years ago, arrived yesterday on the Greek steamship Athenia to marry Capt. Misdray Stevanovitch of the Serbian Army, who is here on a mission for his Government.

Miss Bastelova first saw the Captain in the military hospital in Belgrade, when he was carried in with a shattered leg. The Captain met his fiancée at the pier, accompanied by Professor Pupin of Columbia, the Serbian Consul General in this city.

"When is the wedding to take place?" a reporter asked Miss Bastelova, who is an attractive brunette 27 years old.

"When Capt. Stevanovitch wishes," she replied.

EDUCATING POLICE TO FIND CRIMINALS

R. B. Fosdick Conducts a School for 200 Officials and Tells of Foreign Methods.

EXPOUNDS GERMAN SCIENCE

One Murderer Betrayed by a Match, Another by His Teeth Marks, and Third by Sawdust.

About 200 Police Captains, Inspectors, and high officials of the Detective Bureau gathered in the lecture room at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon to take an advanced course in crime detection from Raymond B. Fosdick, who had a story to tell about the latest tricks for catching criminals in Europe.

Police Commissioner Woods introduced Mr. Fosdick with a few remarks about his plan to bring together the principal officials of the Police Department to talk over criminal matters at least once or twice a month. He said he was borrowing the plan from Berlin, where he had learned it was working quite successfully.

"Mr. Fosdick will tell you about the superior results of the Berlin system," said Commissioner Woods. Mr. Fosdick, however, started his lecture by telling that he saw five policemen in a European capital give a wide berth to a runaway horse, making for doorways and areaways along with the frightened populace.

"And the sight of those fleeing police," said Mr. Fosdick, "made me glow with pride for our own policemen, for I knew, of courre, that in New York there would have been five policemen hanging to the bridle reins, every one of them doing his utmost to bring the horse to terms quite regardless of his own safety."

From runaway horses Mr. Fosdick turned to stories of thieves and pickpockets who were caught by methods not yet introduced here.

"One of these methods," he said, "is to put a detective on watch at the side of any person in a street car who is found smelling strongly of garlic. The garlic thief has become a standardized institution in German cities. He makes his breath very objectionable with garlic and then breathes into the face of some one standing near him in a crowded car. The victim of the garlic fumes turns his head away and makes it comparatively easy for the thief to rifle his pockets.

"But the chief advance over our methods in detecting crime is in the use of photographs and the microscope. For instance, the police, on finding a man's body on the sidewalk of a Berlin street, proceeded to draw a chalk line twenty-five feet in diameter around the body. Then they photographed the whole space within the circle. The picture of a match loomed up in the photograph alongside the body. The match itself was carefully photographed, and the photograph was enlarged. A man was arrested on the merest suspicion, and in his pocket was found a bundle of matches of the Chinese sort. The match on the walk was fitted exactly into a vacant space in this bundle, and enlarged photographs of the bundle and the burned stub clinched the fact that they were of the same texture of wood. On pressure being exerted after this clue had been obtained, the prisoner broke down and confessed that he had struck the match in the dark to see if his victim was really dead.

"The police found a pipe beside a dead man that evidently had been left by the murderer. Teeth marks in the pipe stem indicated very large front teeth, peculiarly spaced. A man with such teeth was singled out from a suspected group, and he was forced to admit that the pipe was his after the dents in its stem had been found to fit his teeth. He confessed that he was guilty of the murder.

"A murderer, in escaping, shed an overcoat into the arms of a policeman who had grappled with him. The coat was placed in a bag and beaten with a stick until all the dust in it had come out. The dust was analyzed. It was found to be mostly a fine sawdust. Besides the sawdust, there were bits of glue. The police concluded that the coat belonged to a carpenter and joiner, and on this clue worked until they found the man they wanted."

Mr. Fosdick urged that New York policemen should be interested in the methods of other cities. He suggested that Chicago and London both should be brought into contact with the Police Department here through a system of interchanging finger prints and methods of identification. He said that in Europe it was often the practice to file with each thief's record a complete analysis of his method of working, his favorite style of jimmy, his method of breaking into a house, the kind of articles he mostly cared for, and the kind of places he visited when seeking associates. Detectives provided this information, he said, and in addition kept plaster casts of the jimmy marks made by burglars on the doors of buildings. He said that thieves had been caught through the discovery that a mark left by a jimmy corresponded to the favorite tool of some particular burglar.

The policemen indicated their pleasure at Mr. Fosdick's suggestions by liberal applause. Commissioner Woods said he proposed to have Mr. Fosdick deliver a season's course of lectures on the higher development of the thief-taking art.

President Churchill Wants an Auto.

The Aldermen discussed yesterday the request of the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education to appropriate $4,500 for the purchase of an automobile for Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Education Board. The committee requested that it be allowed to purchase the machine without public letting. Some of the members of the Committee on Public Letting though that an automobile could be bought for $3,000, and the matter went over for another week.

Sails to Help Build a War Novel.

Mrs. C. N. Williamson, the novelist, sailed yesterday on the Canopic for Genoa, to collaborate with her husband, A. N. Williamson, on a novel on the war.

DRIVER ACCUSED BY WOMAN.

Ex-Judge Fitzgerald's Wife Causes Arrest for Cruelty.

Mrs. Alice S. Fitzgerald, wife of ex-Judge William H. Fitzgerald of 501 West 121st Street, yesterday afternoon caused the arrest of a negro driver who led three horses from 214th Street to Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway, although they were so weak they were scarcely able to stand.

John Creegan, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, took two of the animals to the hospital in an ambulance, declaring they were so far gone with ringbone and other diseases that they probably would have to be destroyed.

The horses belonged to James Belotti of 214th Street and Bronxwood Avenue, the Bronx. They were seized by Heilbron & Kahn, horse dealers at Fiftieth Street and North River, on a judgment, and Arthur Poryon, an employe, was sent to get them. He tied them to the rear of a wagon.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, who is an honorary member of the S. P. C. A., saw the condition of the horses, and at Broadway and Seventy-fourth Street complained to Policeman Moore of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, who arrested the driver on a charge of cruelty. Poryon pleaded guilty and was fined $10 by Magistrate Krotel in Night Court.

NEGRO STEALS $5,000 GEMS.

Slips Into Home of S. A. Sicher While Card Party Is Busy.

A new style of jewel burglary came to light yesterday, when it became known that gems worth $5,000 had been stolen from the home of Samuel A. Sicher, 141 West Seventy-fourth Street, on Feb. 26.

There was a card party in progress that afternoon, and Mrs. Sicher and several friends were seated about the tables in the parlor. A negro who is believed to have had a passkey apparently got in by the front door and passed on upstairs without being noticed. A short while later Mrs. Sicher invited some of her party to go to a theatre with her in the evening and sent a messenger boy to purchase the tickets.

When the boy returned with the tickets his ring at the door was promptly answered by the negro, who ushered him into the front hall, and then walked out himself. The boy waited, and as no one came, started out to find Mrs. Sicher. She was astonished to see him, and wanted to know how he got in. He told her.

Mrs. Sicher rushed upstairs to her room. The top bureau drawer, in which she kept three diamond bracelets, several bar pins, and a necklace strung with 107 pearls, stood open and empty. In the bottom drawer, however, where other jewelry worth $10,000 had been kept, nothing had been disturbed.

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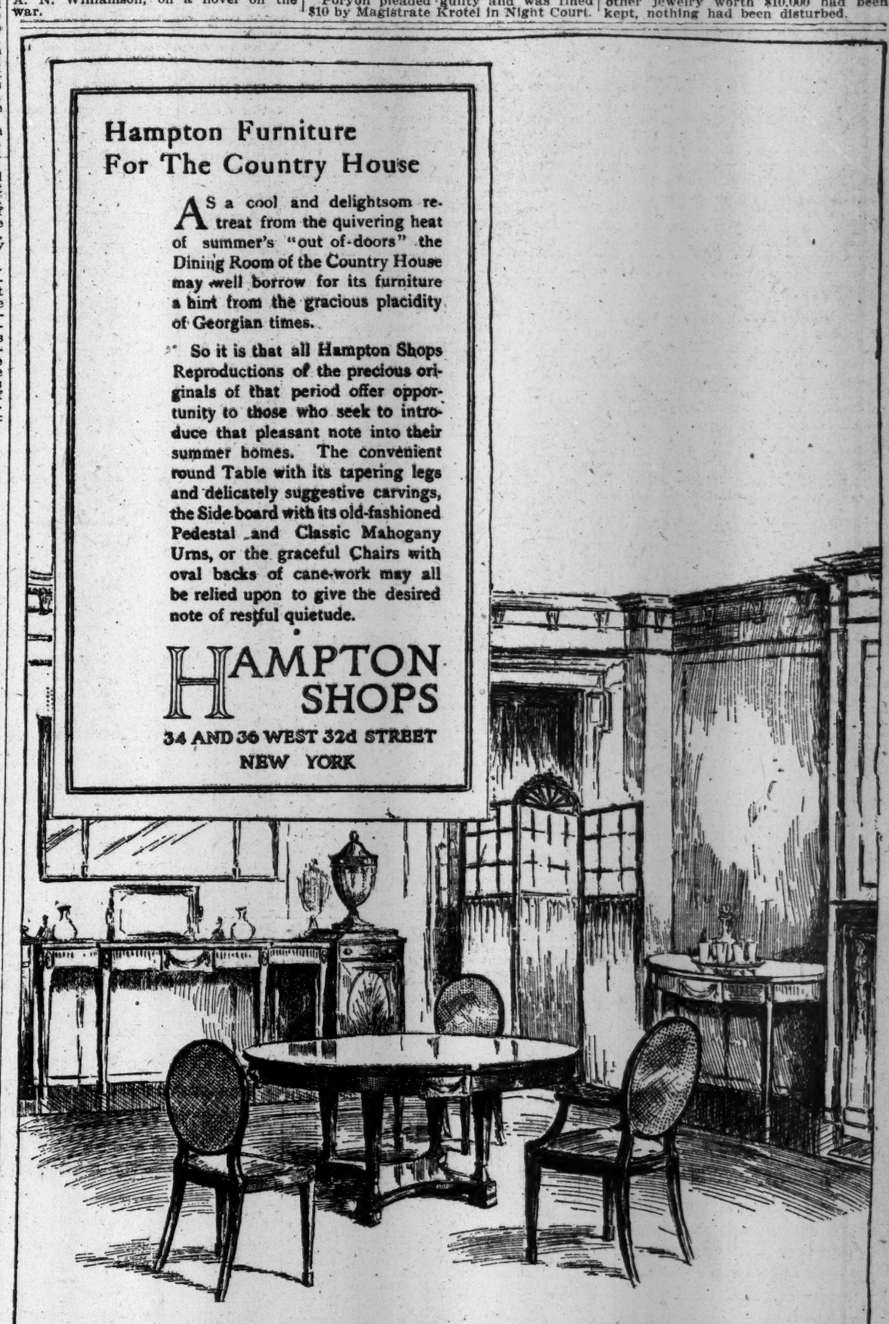

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MRS. ANGLE TELLS HER STORY TO JURY

Describes Ballou's Visit to Her on Fatal Night and How She Later Found Him Dead.

WEEPS MOST OF THE TIME

Denies, Under Cross-Examination, That She Had Any Occasion to Defend Herself Against Ballou.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, March 16.—Mrs. Helen M. Angle today told her story to the jury in the Superior Court, which is trying her for manslaughter in connection with the death of Waldo R. Ballou in Stamford on June 23 last. Mrs. Angle occupied the witness chair nearly all of the day, and the general opinion in the courtroom was that she had made a good witness in her own behalf. Her story was interrupted by sobs.

The courtroom was filled with women and about 500 were turned away because of the crowded condition when Judge Williams took the bench. On several occasions as Mrs. Angle started to weep while telling her story, many of the women in the courtroom also began to sob.

Mrs. Angle testified that she was born in Stamford and studied at Mount St. Vincent on the Hudson, where she qualified as a bookkeeper. She also studied music at the Boston Conservatory and sang in various churches, among them the Labor Temple, in Fourteenth Street, New York, where she was engaged up to the time of the tragedy. in 1898, she said, she married Frank Angle, but got a divorce in 1911 on the ground of desertion.

Mrs. Angle said she met Mr. Ballou in 1911, about a year and a half after his wife died. He called on her very frequently, she said, sometimes two or three times a week. She said they were fond of each other, and that Mr. Ballou had asked her to marry him several times, but she told him he was too old and had grown children.

"We were very good friends," she said. "He lived only a short distance away from my apartments."

"Did he give you any gifts?" asked Mr. Klein, her counsel.

"Yes, sir."

She enumerated various gifts. Mrs. Angle said she had given him a present at Christmas time.

Coming down to the night of Tuesday, June 23, the witness said that in the early part of the evening she was in the rooms of a Mrs. Barrett, adjoining her own in the Reppawan Building in Stamford, and later went to her rooms with aprons, which she ironed for Mrs. Barrett. After Mrs. Barrett left, she said, she telephoned for "Jimmy."

"Who was 'Jimmy'?" counsel asked.

"Why, that was Mr. Ballou," Mrs. Angle replied.

At this point Mrs. Angle broke down for the first time. When she recovered her composure she said that Jimmy came over and remained about twenty minutes, and then added: "He went out the front way, and I went down the back way to Mrs. Barrett's apartment with the aprons."

"How long did you stay there?" counsel asked.

"About twenty minutes," Mrs. Angle replied. "Then I went back to my rooms. I began to gather up my clothes for the washwoman. There was a knock at the door. I said, 'Who is there?' and he answered that it was Jimmy. I opened the door. He said, 'Helen, I've been uptown and got something to drink, and I did not forget you.' He gave me a bottle. I placed it on the table in the front room."

At this point Mrs. Angle went into details about what she and Mr. Ballou were talking about, and it finally ended, she said, when Mr. Ballou said:

"Well, are you not going to open the bottle of wine?"

"I told him that I did not like it," Mrs. Angle continued. "Then he said that he would get something better. So he went over to the medicine chest and got a bottle of whisky. He poured out a drink for himself and a smaller one for me, with water."

"How long did he remain?" Mrs. Angle was asked.

"Well, my ship clock struck five bells," she answered, "which would be 10:30. Then he poured another drink for himself and me. After we drank the second time he put the bottle in his pocket. Before he left he asked me to have luncheon with him the next day. After he left I prepared for bed. I had massaged my ankle, when I heard a sound as of a fall. For a moment I thought of Mr. Ballou. Then I thought that it could not have been him. But I could not rest. I knew that I must know. So I went down stairs and stumbled over Jimmy. I thought that he had fainted, I cried 'Jimmy, Jimmy! What's the matter?' There was no response. My only thought was to get him out. I said, 'Just a minute, Jimmy, and you will be all right. Try to stand on your feet.'

"On the sidewalk he collapsed in a heap. I couldn't see; everything seemed to get black. I tried to run back up stairs, and in the hallway bumped against something. It was Mr. Ballou's hat, but I did not know it then. In the light of my room I saw it was Jimmy's hat. It was covered with blood.

"I paced the floor for what seemed a thousand years. I noticed there was blood on me. I tore off my clothes and threw them anywhere. I threw myself on the couch. I could not collect my thoughts. As I stared in front of me I saw Jimmy's hat where I dropped it. I threw it into the chest to get it out of my sight.

"The wine bottle on the table I grabbed and threw as far from me as I could."

The witness then told of the visit of Chief of Police William H. Brennan to her rooms soon afterward. The Chief asked her what had happened between Ballou and herself.

"Nothing, Bill," the witness said she replied; "nothing."

Mrs. Angle, upon resuming her testimony at the afternoon session, related so far as she was able, according to her claim, the conversation she had with the officers in her rooms when they found articles of her apparel bloodstained. She said one officer wanted her to sign a paper, but she would not. At another time, she said, Detective Sergt. Heffernan told her that she would stay in the police station until she told what happened between Ballou and herself, and she replied that nothing had happened.

She denied that she had identified a pair of spectacles the police showed her as belonging to Ballou. She also denied that there had been any occasion for her to act in self-defense against Mr. Ballou.

"Did either Mrs. Klahre or Chief of Police Brennan intimate to you that if you told a story to the effect that you had acted in self-defense nothing would be done to you?" asked Mr. Klein.

"That was the interpretation I placed on what they said," replied Mrs. Angle.

The direct testimony ended there and the cross-examination began immediately

State Attorney Cummings showed Mrs. Angle a pair of spectacles and asked whether she remembered them as having been worn by Ballou. The witness said she could not identify them. She did not remember how blood came to be on the spectacles or how they came to be in a box on her back piazza. Testifying further, she said her relations with Ballou had been of the most friendly nature. Mr. Ballou, she said, in response to a question by the State Attorney, was in the best sense one of her dearest friends.

She also told of Ballou having given her a diamond ring. It was not an engagement ring, she said.

Over objections by counsel for the defense Mr. Cummings had admitted in evidence and read to the jury a letter dated New Haven, March 25, 1913, addressed to Mr. Ballou, which referred to a difference between them.

Under cross-examination Mrs. Angle seemed to be more cool and self-possessed than when she was telling her story directly.

Mrs. Angle was still under cross-examination when adjournment was taken.

SLIPPER FELL INTO HIS SOUP

It Had Just Left Foot of Dancer and Guest Refused to Pay.

A man who was said at Reisenweber's to be a Mr. Dixon of Sharon, Penn., but who is said at the Claridge to have a name and address that are entirely different, was asking for information from the assistant manager of the hotel yesterday. He wanted to know whether it was Broadway etiquette to pay a check for soup when, through the fault of somebody employed by the restaurant in which it was served, the same soup had been delivered externally, spoiling the face of a wonderful dress shirt and defacing a brand new dress suit.

It developed that the visitor from out-of-town had been seeing something of the town a night or two before, and for supper went to the restaurant named. He ordered a substantial meal, and the steaming soup had just been served when the orchestra started a wild Hungarian tune, and a dancing couple dashed into the cesrdas.

The vigor of the dance claimed the visitor's attention, and his spoon remained suspended in mid air, while he looked on openmouthed. At a point where the dance becomes ultra-furious, one of the French slippers worn by the woman left her foot, soared into the air, hit the ceiling, and rebounding landed squarely upon the chin of "Mr. Dixon," whence it fell down into his soup. In the phraseology of Broadway, it "made some splash." The latter covered Mr. Dixon's entire shirt-front.

Everybody saw what had happened, and began to laugh and applaud. The man who had received the baptism of soup did not, as some expected, raise the slipper and drink from it. Instead he shot from his chair, rushed downstairs, got his overcoat and hurried forth into the night. It was said that Reisenweber's had learned where he was stopping, and had sent him a bill. That is why it was said at Claridge's, he had asked the question about etiquette.

PROTESTS FOR LABOR LAW.

Church Association Opposes Amendment Now Pending.

The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, 416 Lafayette Street, sent to Gov. Whitman and members of the Legislature yesterday resolutions setting forth its opposition to the proposed amendment to the labor law which would merge the Department of Labor with the office of the Secretary of State.

It is contended tby the association that the Department of Labor "has been developed to its present stage of efficiency after years of study and painstaking effort," and that it would be "unwise and impracticable to delegate its functions to an official whose numerous other duties will make it impossible for him to give his undivided attention to the enforcement of the laws enacted to promote the well-being of wage-earning men, women and children.

"This association," the resolution states, "knows the grave necessity for more Inspectors instead of a less number; that the present organization of the Department of Labor should remain intact, and continue in its service a staff of officials who are in sympathy with the laws and will enforce them."

CASSIDY LOSES CLUBHOUSE.

Mortgage on Property of Former Queens Boss Will Be Foreclosed.

"Curley Joe" Cassidy, formerly Democratic boss of Queens, and who is now serving a term of one year in Sing Sing for selling to William Willet, Jr., a nomination for Supreme Court Justice, has been unable to save his clubhouse in Court Square, Long Island City, and yesterday an action to foreclose a mortgage of $12,500 was begun before Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court by A. T. Payne on behalf of the Long Island City Savings Bank. The clubhouse cost $35,000, and is held in the names of Cassidy and former Sheriff Matthew J. Goldner. A number of former followers of Cassidy are interested in the property, among them former District Attorney Matthew J. Smith, who visited Cassidy in Sing Sing a week ago, and tried to induce him to take some steps to prevent the foreclosure proceedings. He says that Cassidy, despite his present predicament, appears to think the clubhouse property can be saved. The building is three stories high, built of stone and brick. As the membership of the club fell off no dues were forthcoming, and finally Cassidy tried to run the place with his own money. The house is worth about $25,000.

DIPLOMA TO MRS. NICOLL.

Other Women of Society Also in Y. W. C. A. Nurses' Class.

Diplomas were awarded at the Central Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association at 7 East Fifteenth Street yesterday to forty-nine graduates of the eleven weeks' trained attendance course for nurses.

Among the graduates were Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, the Misses Josephine Nicoll, Elizabeth Hibben, Barbara Armour, and Gertrude Schirmer, and Mrs. Guy Van Amringe. A diploma was awarded several days ago to Miss Esther Cleveland, daughter of the former President. The next class, in which there are sixty members, will be graduated in May.

It was stated at the Young Women's Christian Association yesterday that most of the members were taking the course to be equipped to take care of the ill in their own homes, and that most of those who had entered the class with the intention of going to Europe as nurses had given up the plan on learning that there were 30,000 Red Cross nurses in the United States and 15,000 in Canada who were waiting to be sent abroad.

TAKES POISON, BUT REPENTS

Despondent Man Thinks of Children, Then Runs to Hospital.

Quick repentance saved the life of Julius Feldman, proprietor of the general store at Monessen, Penn., who, in a fit of despondency, yesterday afternoon swallowed four bichloride of mercury tablets and then thought better of it. He rushed into Dr. Lloyd's Sanitarium at 8 St. Nicholas Place, crying: "I don't want to die. Help me."

Dr. Kahn, the physician in charge, administered first aid, and Feldman was sent to Washington Heights Hospital a prisoner. A stomach pump did the rest, and last night the hospital authorities said he was out of danger.

Feldman, who had been here a week, said he became so depressed thinking about his business that he sent a money order for $60 to his wife and resolved to kill himself. It was the thought of leaving his children fatherless that caused him to repent, he said.

Gives $5,000 for Falashas.

The American Jewish Committee announced yesterday that it had decided to contribute $5,000 to the International Pro-Falasha Committee, which has been endeavoring to spread knowledge of Judaism among the Falashas, or Black Jews, of Abyssinia. It is estimated that there are about 50,000 of these who have remained faithful to the Jewish religion. The contribution is made because the Falashas are suffering from an epidemic of skin diseases and undergoing privations because of civil war in Abyssinia. Dr. Jaques Faitlovitch, a French Jew, is visiting various centres of the Jewish population in the United States to raise money for an educational propaganda among the Falashas.

Luncheon for Senator Burton.

Senator Theodore Burton, who will sail on Saturday for South America, will be the chief guest at a luncheon to be given on Friday at the Whitehall Club by the Pan-American Society of the United States. Professor John Bassett Moore, former Counselor to the State Department, will preside. Ex-Senator Root, Joseph H. Choate, Henry White, and John Barrett will be among the guests. Senator Burton will be the only speaker.

MRS. GOURAUD SURE SHE SAW LORD WED

New Affidavits Filed by Alleged Widow Make Heirs Seek Adjournment.

HAS 100 LOVE LETTERS

"Official," Not Alderman, Married Them in San Francisco in 1888, Eugenie M. Ferrer Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 16.—Hearing on the application of Eugenie M. Ferrer to revoke the letters testamentary issued on the estate of Theodore A. Lord, a Yonkers lawyer, who left nearly $500,000, and to reopen the probate of his will, on the ground that she is his widow and had received no citation on the probate, came up before Surrogate Sawyer today. Charles W. Sinnott, one of her attorneys, filed additional affidavits in refutation of the affidavits submitted a week ago in behalf of the heirs under Lord's will, that the marriage never took place and that some of the stories were a fabrication.

Ralph Prime, representing the heirs, asked for an adjournment. He said he, too, might want to file additional affidavits.

"I cannot allow affidavits to be continually filed, or there will be no limit," said Surrogate Sawyer. "But in this instance I will give you until next Friday to make any further reply, and that will be final."

Mrs. Aimee Crocker Gouraud, who swears that she was a witness of Lord's marriage to Eugenie M. Ferrer in San Francisco on Nov. 24, 1888, and the woman calling herself Mrs. Lord were in court. Mrs. Gouraud was anxious to testify, as she said she expected to leave soon for Europe.

It became known today that the alleged widow has 100 love letters written by Lord to her before and after the alleged marriage, and also has in her possession photographs showing him as he looked in youth, early manhood, and old age.

In the new affidavits submitted today Mrs. Ferrer and Mrs. Gouraud reiterate their former statements about the marriage, but they assert that instead of an "Alderman" performing the civil marriage in the City Hall in San Francisco, the ceremony was performed by an "official" whose title they do not know. In the affidavits filed in behalf of the heirs of Mr. Lord under his will, all of whom are friends, it was set forth that at the time of the ceremony there was no such official in San Francisco as an Alderman and that all the official records were destroyed in the great fire.

Mrs. Ferrer in her affidavit says she will submit absolute proof that Lord was in San Francisco on Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, 1888. She says the statement of Mary McNeill Hopcroft of Plainfield, N. J., that Lord left California to avoid the petitioner is false and sets up that the reason why the lawyer left San Francisco was to attend to the probate of the will of his cousin, Eliza Titus, on Feb. 4, 1888.

She further swears that attorneys for the interested parties under Lord's will, which sets forth "that I have no wife, no children, nor any person dependent upon me," interviewed Mrs. Helen Giffen at the Cliff House, San Francisco, and were advised by her that deponent was engaged to be married to Lord, but that no mention is made of this fact in the affidavits in favor of sustaining the will. She says that the "official" who performed the ceremony "signed a certificate and handed same to Lord, who retained it in his possession."

Mrs. Ferrer also contends that Lord told her he had a Mr. Pillsbury, a San Francisco lawyer, obtain a divorce for him from his first wife, Julia Clinton Jones, back in the early 70s, many years before she met Lord, and that the divorce papers are among the decedent's effects.

Mrs. Aimee Crocker Gouraud in her new affidavit says her entire life up to 1890 was spent in California. She says: "I know of my own knowledge and do swear that I was in San Francisco and witnessed the marriage ceremony performed by an 'official of San Francisco whereby Eugenie Ferrer and Theodore A. Lord were declared man and wife in my presence by the official who conducted the ceremony at the City Hall."

She characterizes as false the statement of Miss McNeill Hopcroft that the latter visited her mother, Mrs. E. B. Crocker in an apartment on Park Avenue in 1890, because she says her mother never occupied an apartment on Park Avenue. Mrs. Hopcroft in an affidavit said she saw Mrs. Gouraud at her mother's house in 1890, and that the latter had just returned from a long trip abroad, and therefore could not have been present at the Lord wedding.

Mrs. Ferrer produced a new affidavit today to support her story from her brother, Richard J. Ferrer, who says his sister informed him of her marriage to Lord two or three days afterward. He says that he noticed her wearing a wedding ring, and this is how the marriage talk came about. He says he visited Mr. Lord at his home on Vallejo Street, San Francisco, about that time, and that Lord told him he had married Eugenie and exhibited to him what he said was a marriage certificate.

"This talk with Mr. Lord," said the deponent, "took place two or three days after my sister had told me the marriage ceremony had been performed."

HEARS PLOT BY DICTOGRAPH

Quick Arrest Follows Alleged Extortion in Accident Case.

A dictograph, with Detective Gegan of Headquarters on the receiving end, was used yesterday to trap two alleged extortioners in the office of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, 59 John Street. The prisoners are Morris Drubinsky, a jewelry worker, and his cousin, Abraham Greenbaum, both of 766 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn. They were locked up at Headquarters late in the afternoon.

According to the police, the men got $300 in marked money on their promise to testify in favor of the insurance company in an accident suit. Drubinsky was employed by the Untermeyer-Robbins Company, manufacturing jewelers at 38 Ferry Street, in June, 1911, when Paul Tuchalsky, a former employe of the company, lost the sight of his left eye through an injury sustained while at work. Tuchalsky sued for $25,000.

A few days ago, the police say, Drubinsky called at the jewelry factory and offered to testify in their behalf. He was referred to the insurance company which insured the jewelers' loss. Yesterday he went there again with Greenbaum, and his arrest followed.

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Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. Successors
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10

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1915.

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The American people formed their own opinions concerning the European war and the causes out of which it arose. The American people and the American Government will determine for themselves what action their interests demand in respect to the British embargo upon German trade. Just as there were many volunteers who obligingly offered to help us make up our minds about the war, so it may be expected that influences will be at work to shape our action in respect to the British Order in Council. And it is not improbable that these influences may have as their motive a desire to promote other than American interests. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that a rupture of our century-old friendly relations with Great Britain would give great satisfaction in some parts of the world. That joy will be denied to those who delude themselves with the belief that the embargo question is a promising source of misunderstanding and disturbance. We shall consider the question in all its phases wholly from the point of view of American interests and American rights. Efforts openly or covertly to import the consideration of other interests into the matter will be futile. The point is of importance and must be kept steadily in view, for we must be, as we have been, on our guard against the intrusion of influences not American in character or aim.

The British note replying to our own, in which Germany's offer to abandon her war zone declaration if Great Britain would consent to withdraw her measures against German trade is declined, is in one respect informing. It shows plainly that the British regard it as of more importance to themselves and to the cause of the Allies to put a stop to German trade, which includes, of course, the importation of all foodstuffs and supplies, than to escape the injuries threatened or inflicted through the proclamation of the war zone. The Order in Council must, therefore, be viewed rather as a measure of war than as a reprisal. Coming just at a time when the new English army is making ready for active operations in France and when the allied fleet is steadily battering down the obstacles which beset its course to Constantinople, and when, also, the Russians are fighting with renewed vigor in the East, the embargo upon German trade becomes not so much a measure of retaliation for the war zone policy as a logical part of the plan to open the Spring campaign by putting the utmost pressure upon Germany at all possible points.

To call the Order in Council a measure of reprisal, and the preamble plainly shows that it is the expectation that it will be so considered, is a misnomer. Reprisals are rather in the nature of acts that lead to war than a part of war itself. They represent an attempt to obtain redress for wrongs for which reparation is refused. To blockade Germany and deprive her of outside supplies is no more a reprisal than an attack upon the enemy's forces in the field would be a reprisal. It is one of a series of war operations. We are still of the opinion that it would have been wiser to call it a blockade and be done with it. The effective carrying out of the order would be a blockade. It is declared that all ships going to or coming from Germany will be stopped, that is, that all trade between Germany and other countries will be prevented. A blockade could do no more. By declining to call it a blockade Great Britain raises at once the question of the legality of the order. Effective blockades, expressly so called in proclamation, are well understood. The world knows them to be lawful and they are respected in proportion as they are binding. The British press universally takes the view which we have indicated as the most plausible, that Great Britain refrained from proclaiming a true blockade out of consideration for the interests of neutrals. Blockade runners are seized and confiscated. Ships stopped under the Order in Council are not to be treated with that harshness. Cargoes not contraband will be returned to their owners, or, if requisitioned, paid for. This degree of consideration in the treatment of neutral ships will naturally modify in some measure the tone of the diplomatic communications in respect to the order which Great Britain will undoubtedly receive.

There remains the principle that in the absence of a blockade neutral nations have the undoubted right to trade in articles not contraband. That will be the subject for discussion in the protests and replies to protests which the Order in Council will evoke. We shall set forth without hesitation what we consider our rights to be, and how they are affected or hampered by the policy now proclaimed. But it is to be expected that the terms of the order will be elucidated and explained very fully in the course of the diplomatic exchanges. Any action in the nature of a formal protest which we may feel ourselves called upon to make will await these forthcoming explanations.

ADOLPH S. OCHS AND THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Extract from the testimony of Charles R. Miller, editor of The New York Times, before the United States Senate Special Committee for the Ship Purchase Bill Inquiry.]

Question.—Has THE TIMES any business connections of any character in England? Answer.—None whatever, except that we maintain an office there and have our own employes there; our own correspondents. There is no business connection with anybody in England.

Q.—Mr. OCHS appears to be the largest stockholder of THE NEW YORK TIMES, according to the testimony of Mr. VAN ANDA? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you able to tell us whether he has any financial support of any kind in England? A.—I can tell you that he has none. So far as one man who is in daily association with another, in confidential relations with him, knows his business affairs, I can tell you positively that he has not.

Q.—I asked because I was informed that that was the case. A.—He has none whatever. I suppose I know the rumor to which you allude. It is absolutely false.

Q.—What is the rumor? A.—It is one that has been circulated by persons who are not in sympathy with our course, that The London Times has some relation with us. It has none whatever.

How, and from whom, did Senator WALSH obtain the "information" which formed the basis of these questions? There is no record of any such information in the proceedings of the committee, and it behooves the Senator, who has given official attention and public notice to this purposed reflection on the sincerity and unselfishness of the general conduct of THE NEW YORK TIMES with regard to public questions, to disclose his source of information and make it a part of the record, so that the implied reflection on the honor and reputation of the publisher and the controlling and principal owner of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have a proper estimate in the judgment of honest and impartial persons.

That there may be no cause to believe that Mr. MILLER'S answer to the impertinent inquiry about Mr. OCHS'S private affairs does not fully and satisfactorily answer the inquiry, Mr. OCHS wishes to make the assertion as broad and sweeping as language will permit that he is in possession, free and unincumbered, of the controlling and majority interest of the stock of The New York Times Company, and has no associates in that possession, and is not beholden or accountable to any person or interest in England or anywhere else in the world, nor has he ever been beholden or accountable, in any shape, form, or fashion, financial or otherwise, for the conduct of THE NEW YORK TIMES, except to his own conscience and to the respect and confidence of the newspaper-reading public, and particularly the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES—and more particularly to the respect and confidence of those who are associated with him in producing THE NEW YORK TIMES and expressing its opinions.

A FRIEND OF REGULATION.

No stronger support of regulation of rates of public utilities has come from any source than from those who have suffered most from it. Examples are the words of President REA of the Pennsylvania Railway, which were adopted as a program by our Chamber of Commerce, and the words of President VAIL of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, published yesterday. He certainly is a grand old man, to suffer as he has by bad regulation, yet to stand as he does for good regulation, and to do it with a smile. If all business would take punishment in the same spirit, and turn it to public advantage, as he does, the snarl over regulation would soon be straightened out. For it is to be remarked that the sort of regulation which he stands for is regulation in the public interest, and that is not always the kind we get. The express companies have appealed from what was called regulation, and which has resulted in a deficit of $2,260,000. That is confiscation, not regulation. President VAIL speaks with the authority of a man who has overseen the expenditure within five years of $425,000,000, and the scrapping of $125,000,000 worth of plant. That was not waste, as the excellent condition of his company shows. It was the highest form of enterprise, which put out money in the hope of income, and which developed the property as its earnings justified. But that process has been rudely checked. His gross earnings increased more than ten millions, but the net was almost unchanged. To work harder, and to get no more pay, is chilling to enterprise. Accordingly the company is reducing its program of expansion. All extensions not immediately necessary are postponed, and the year's additions to the plant were no more than fifty million dollars. Yet Mr. VAIL stands for regulation, but regulation of the sort which permits growth, and means protection for the investor, as well as fair rates for the consumer.

For the American Telephone and Telegraph Company might be substituted the United States of America, except only dreamers of the millennium and takers of other people's property. As Mr. VAIL says, there is need and room for the expenditure of a billion of dollars a year in additions and betterments, extensions and developments of enterprises which now are shortening sail under the sort of regulation we have suffered from, under a mistaken idea of public wants and public welfare. Under a wiser policy it would be different.

The circle of industrial conditions would be again balanced, shops and factories would be filled, and instead of the bread line there would be a working line night and morning between places of employment and homes.

That goes to the root of the unemployment of both labor and capital. Dollars became idle before the problem of unemployment was remarked. The employers were discharged by the public before they reduced their staffs. There has been no other agency in this work of repression and restraint of industry comparable with our lawmakers and regulators. In 1914 the gross earnings of our railways fell $208,178,035, and net profits fell $75,925,054. On top of that the railways were required to pay larger taxes, hire full crews, and submit to countless other requirements in the name of regulation by both State and Federal authorities. President VAIL is right. The people should take charge of the regulation, and see that the interest of the people is inseparable from that of the public utilities.

THE ALBANY POST ROAD.

A bill is yearly introduced at Albany, and has been yearly defeated, to permit the laying of trolley tracks on the State boulevard, well known as the Albany Post Road and bearing the heavy automobile traffic from New York to the State capital. The introducers always ignore the fact that this crowded thoroughfare is in many places narrow, steep, and winding, and that a trolley line would not only be a disfigurement but dangerous.

Because this highway is peculiarly adapted to vehicular traffic it is protected by a law forbidding the laying of railroad tracks along its route, except in the cities of New York and Yonkers and in the town of Cortland and the village of Ossining. The Slater-Law bill now before the Legislature would permit a trolley line to be laid all the way between Yonkers and North Tarrytown. The Governors of the Automobile Club of America, realizing the menace to vehicles involved in such a permit, have expressed their opposition to its granting in a memorandum showing that no trolley line is needed. Local residents have always opposed the project. A motor-bus service has been installed along the route in question, which supplements the train service of the New York Central Road. These amply meet the needs of property owners and dwellers along the Albany Post Road without coming in conflict with the rights of vehicular users of the highway.

TWO SCHOOLS IN PLACE OF ONE.

While Mr. WILLIAM WIRT, Superintendent of Schools in Gary, proceeds with his work as expert adviser to New York's school system, the belief grows that his scheme of planting two schools in one building has nothing to do with providing "part time." That is the correct impression. Mr. WIRT believes that even where there is ample room for all the pupils in a single school, this school should be converted into two duplicate schools, using only a part of the building, in order to give the pupils the greatest opportunities.

Under the single-school régime in this city a pupil cannot spend daily eight hours in study, work, and play, with the aid of teachers and directors. But unite two schools and two corps of teachers in one building, and, by a right distribution of time for classes, they can keep the classrooms, auditoriums, shops, library, and playground occupied all the time from 8:30 o'clock in the morning to 5:30 in the afternoon. A student may choose which of the two schools he will enter, and with it whether he will take all his regular subjects in the morning or afternoon. If he is in good health, and wishes to make up back work in another grade, he may enter the other school for the back work. Or, he may spend half a day at work in school shops or outside of school. Or, he might spend the full eight hours equally divided between study, vocational work, and play. A mother with two children might arrange to have one at home all the time by sending one to School X, the other to School Y, which have interlocking schedules.

A signal advantage of the scheme is in permitting the inexperienced teachers of one school to be assigned as assistants to the experienced teachers of the other. Initiative and responsibility may thus in large measure be given to strong teachers. Moreover, private teachers of music, and so on, may secure hours for their students at any stated time, organizing their classes as part of the school program. Churches, also, may secure hours for the religious instruction of children in their faiths. Meanwhile the school board operates and maintains only one plant in place of two; therefore, it can use the cost of operation and maintenance of the second plant to keep the one plant open longer hours and better equipped. Instead of erecting a second school building, the building money can be utilized for equipping workshops, playgrounds, gymnasiums, and swimming pools.

In Gary, where the children live a complete life eight hours a day in school pursuits and diversions, directed and helped by well-trained men and women, they assume the responsibility for equipping and maintaining the school plant by their own labor. Thus an industrial and commercial school for every pupil is provided without extra cost to taxpayers. Apprentices and masters do only enough work to cover the cost of salaries, materials, and tools. There are no evils of "child labor" in these model industrial shops. The secret of this training lies in conserving the time of children which in this city has been worse than wasted in the wild life of the streets.

NEWS FROM HADES.

If BILLY SUNDAY'S census of hell has been conducted with care and accuracy, there is a mixed society in that Winter resort. He includes in it PHARAOH, VOLTAIRE, NEBUCHADNEZZAR, HUXLEY, JEZEBEL, JOHN STUART MILL, NERO, TYNDALL, JUDAS, THOMAS PAINE, ATTILA, INGERSOLL, LOUIS XIV., ROUSSEAU, LOUIS XV., IVAN the Terrible, Mme. POMPADOUR, CATHERINE DE MEDICI, Mme. DE MONTESPAN, and Mme. DE MAINTENON.

It is well to have the matter settled and not have to wait until the Judgment Day. Many of us have wondered who was going to the place and have felt much vexation at having to wait so long to find out. Mr. SUNDAY has relieved our curiosity only in part, it is true, but every little bit helps. Later he may get some further information on the subject and let us know more. Most men had expected to wait a long time before they should hear the words, "Depart "from Me, ye cursed, into everlast-"ing fire prepared for the devil and "all his angels." We now hear them ahead of time, not pronounced by the One from whom we have been taught to expect them, but pronounced by the voice of indubitable though self-assumed authority.

Upon what principle Mr. SUNDAY condemned these souls to hell it is not, at first blush, quite easy to make out. He seems to have sent HUXLEY and TYNDALL to hell because of their scientific investigations, which he may think cast doubt upon the Sunday theology; and PAINE and INGERSOLL because of their infidelity. But nobody could be more orthodox than Mme. DE MONTESPAN, LOUIS XIV., and CATHERINE DE MEDICI. Mme. POMPADOUR is apparently sizzling in flames under the Sunday sentence because she carelessly forgot the formality of marriage with LOUIS XV., and Mme. DE MAINTENON, we are forced to conclude, is condemned because she scrupulously insisted on that formality. Or perhaps her condemnation is caused by her having urged the King to banish the Protestants, in which case it seems that some leniency should have been extended to VOLTAIRE for his efforts to relieve the Protestants from the burdens imposed by her.

JUDAS, of course, has no appeal from Judge SUNDAY'S sentence. NERO, perhaps, might put in the insanity plea, or at least ask to have the Binet test for defectives applied before sentence is passed. If NEBUCHADNEZZAR had been able to get an alienist—he certainly had the price—he might have been able to avert his fearful doom. But, of course, no such defense would avail in the case of JOHN STUART MILL, who had all his wits about him and trod his evil path with open eyes.

Mr. SUNDAY deserves praise for his self-restraint in leaving out CALIGULA, STEPHEN GIRARD, NAPOLEON, Dr. CHANNING, and ALARIC the Goth. But perhaps this is only the first installment, and we shall get another docket soon. It is to be hoped so, for we are athirst to know these things.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Inviting Harsh Restriction.

History tells us—or perhaps it is only legend—that the ancient, but still active and eager, statesman affectionately known as "Uncle JOE" CANNON once declared the civilization of these times inadequately developed in that it had failed to provide a sufficiency of things the doing of which would pleasantly occupy the hours between midnight and bedtime.

There is apparently a feeling among the amusement purveyors of New York that enough of its inhabitants suffer from the same sense of deprivation to make it worth while to offer for their patronage performances more or less theatrical, beginning at the hour when, in days of more abounding faith, ghosts were believed to walk, and continuing well on toward dawn or beyond it. Already there are shows of this positing in time, and that a demand for them exists is indicated by the fact that their success has led to the planning of other shows of the same kind.

Not all, however, will view the innovation with approval. There still remains a widespread notion that, as a rule, honest folk devote the latter half of the night to sleep, and, while the innocence of certain exceptions is recognized, there is an inclination to justify the exceptions only by necessity or an approach to it. This feeling creates a disposition to "take action" in somewhat irritable temper when the late-at-night quiet is disturbed merely for the sake of prolonging amusements into the period when, experience has revealed, they are sure to be disorderly or reprehensible, or both. The late Mayor GAYNOR declared that enough of "swilling and guzzling" could be done before 1 A. M., and to those joys many will be apt to add, now that occasion for it has arisen or is arising, such joys as are given by shows of the sort likely to appeal to the people who are awake and idle "between midnight and bedtime."

The theatre managers would do well to consider, therefore, the probability that their new scheme will bring, besides its present profits, some new ordinances and regulations restrictive of the liberties they now enjoy. They may soon realize how serious was the mistake they made in trying to extract a few more dollars from the willing exponents of folly.

Reflections Based on Surrender.

In yielding to superior force as promptly as he did, the commander of the Dresden showed what everybody can see was good sense. The alternative was to continue a hopeless struggle, the end of which would have been the death of all the men on board the cruiser except the few who chanced to be picked up by their foes after leaping from her as she went down.

To be sure, the officers and crew of the Dresden are now as much lost to Germany, for present military purposes, as they would be if they had gone down with her, but the war will not last forever, and certain women and children at home have not been added to the already terribly great number of widows and orphans in that country. It cannot be denied, however, that the wise surrender, after only the beginning of a fight, lacked the quality of heroism which has come to be expected almost as a matter of course, not only from the Germans, but from all the other participants in this war, with the possible exception of the Austrians.

If the Dresden had gone down with her flag flying and defiant to the dreadful last it would have been folly from a dozen points of view—something from as many to be regretted and even reprehended—and yet there would have been about it a magnificence that would have been instinctively recognized and admired by all, just as its lack is instinctively missed by all, though not condemned. In the circumstances, refusal would have been a form of madness, but it would have put a termination to the cruise of the Dresden quite different from the one it has now, and would have given to her commander a place as different in the annals of the German Navy.

These are facts, and their statement need not be resented. They are not a denial that there are times when brave men should surrender, as well as times when they should die, or at any rate when they do, in what seems uselessness, though such deaths are probably never without an indirect utility.

He Counted the Cost Incorrectly.

It is significant of the better time coming—or come—in the business world that one GEORGE FRANCIS ROWE, the owner of a dry goods store out in Seattle, has just been convicted of fraud and fined $25 for doing what not long ago would everywhere have been excused as permissible, if not almost commended as shrewd and enterprising.

Mr. ROWE'S offense consisted in advertising the sale at cost of everything in his store, and then not doing it, and the particular case against him was made by a reporter of The Seattle Post-Intelligencer who bought a shirt for $1.10, "marked down from $1.50," and then proceeded to prove not only that the $1.10 was not "the cost of the materials," as he had been specifically assured, but that it gave the seller a profit of some 35 cents over the real cost of the shirt.

At the trial Mr. ROWE tried to convince the court that "cost," as used in advertisements, meant more than the price paid for goods by the retailer to the wholesaler; that it meant a lot of other things in addition, such as freight and rent and clerk hire and the keeping of account books. The effort failed, even on his own showing, and after many experts had testified that the shirt bought for $1.10 was the poorest sort of a shirt and not a bargain at all, sentence was imposed for violation of the law against fraudulent advertising.

Stave and Glaive Contrasted.

WILLIAM WATSON'S latest contribution to the poetry of the great war is short and very much to the point. It is somewhat too argumentative and expository, perhaps, for poetry, and possibly it might be contended that of two men, the better armed did not necessarily strike first when they came to blows, but Mr. WATSON put the probability that he would do so in a few very vigorous and resonant words.

It is not likely that any poet of this day could have better expressed his idea or with such economy of stroke have painted so clearly the picture of the war as it began. It was, indeed, the man with the oaken stave, then, against the man in armor, bearing a whetted sword.

As a matter of fact, however, current controversy is not as to who struck the first blow—everybody knows that—but as to why it was struck, the absence or presence of justification for striking.

The Age Limit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your interesting editorial in THE TIMES of March 6, "Old Captain Brooks's Case and Others," you mention several very old people whose ages "are credited because they were well-known men of intelligence, who unquestionably knew their ages." I think the following names may be added to the list: General Thomas Sumpter, 1736-1832; Charles Carroll of Carrollton, 1737-1832; Count de Waldeck, 1766-1875; M. Chevreul, 1786-1889; Charles H. Haswell, who died a few years ago, aged 98, and General Daniel H. Rucker, U. S. Army, who was born April 28, 1812, and died Jan. 6, 1910. I think the case of General Rucker refutes your statement that "the history of life insurance shows no authentic age above 96," as General Rucker was insured to the day of his death.

In 1878, being then about 7 years of age, I accompanied my father, who called to see "Aunt Polly" Fancher, at South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y. Mrs. Fancher was born in 1778, and told my father she remembered the closing days of the War of the Revolution. W. M. S.

New York, March 10, 1915.

How the Scotch Have Changed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Scotchmen of the present day are showing themselves false to their history in the small respect they show to St. Patrick's Day. St. Patrick is as much their patron saint as he is the patron saint of the Irish. All through Scottish history the names of Patrick, Bridget, and Columcille were held in equal honor in Ireland and in Scotland. These names were given to children at baptism; they are seen today in the names of places; churches were called after them; and they are preserved in family names equally in the two countries. It is not the Irish but the Scotch who have changed. The Apostle Andrew never had the remotest connection with Scotland, and he has no more right to be called the patron saint of that country than of Meath or the Isle of Thanet. H. E. CREIGHTON.

Hastings, N. Y., March 13, 1915.

THE ENGLISH BAN ON GERMAN TRADE.

Reasons for Not Defining It as a Blockade—The United States Seized Goods in British Ships to Neutral Ports.

By FREDERIC R. COUDERT.

New York, March 16, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent Orders in Council have excited considerable controversy and have elicited some criticism. The main criticism appears to be that, while isolating Germany from commerce with the rest of the world, this result is not brought about by the usual method recognized by international law, to wit, a blockade, and that consequently the rights of neutrals are affected in an illegal and unprecedented fashion.

It is quite true that the doctrines of contraband and blockade are the usual and normal methods employed by belligerents for destroying their enemies' commerce, and that neutrals may properly insist upon both of these doctrines being applied within certain limitations and within the spirit at least of the precedents evolved by history and usage and acquiesced in by the nations.

The question, therefore, arises, in dispassionately considering the effect of the English Orders in Council, whether they have so far exceeded the principles of international law and their legitimate consequences as deduced from past practice as to justify the Government of the United States in protesting against them, as extra legal.

I believe that a tentative study of these Orders in Council will indicate two things:

First—That their interference with neutral commerce is not an illegitimate extension of the necessary interference with neutral commerce, permissible under the rules of international law as practiced by the United States itself, and,

Second—That in their effects they have been made to bear as lightly as possible on neutrals and the more onerous consequences of blockade have been avoided.

The prohibitions enumerated in the British orders are of four kinds:

1. No merchant vessels from any port shall be allowed to proceed to any German port.

2. No merchant vessel sailing from any German port shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage.

3. Any merchant vessel sailing from any port to any port, carrying goods with an enemy destination or enemy property, may be arrested, and

4. Every merchant vessel sailing from a port other than a German port, i. e., a neutral port, and having on board goods of enemy origin or enemy property may likewise be arrested.

There is no virtue or sacrosanctity in mere words. The term "blockade" is not used, but obviously a blockade might well be created without using that peculiar term, and, as I shall explain, there may be good reason for not using it.

It is obvious by glancing at No. 1 and No. 2 that they merely provide for the capture of goods going in or coming out from German ports. This is nothing in the world but the simple, old-fashioned blockade, the object of which was to shut the ports of the enemy to all commerce of all kinds going in or coming out.

Nos. 3 and 4 involve a more complex situation. No. 3 evidently deals with the situation where goods from a neutral port, going to a neutral port, have Germany as an ultimate destination. This at first blush would seem to be an interference with commerce between neutral ports, and, therefore, illegitimate. The answer, however, to the suggestion is that our Government, during the civil war, found it necessary in order to accomplish the objects of its blockade of the South, to pursue this very course. Its action in so doing was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, and their decision, sent to an arbitration commission, by request of Great Britain, was in turn sustained by an arbitral board. This is shown in the cases of the Peterhoff (5 Wall., 28) and the Bermuda, (3 Wall., 514.)

The rule is stated in plainest fashion by the Chief Justice in the latter case:

> It makes no difference whether the destination to the rebel port was ulterior or direct; nor could the question of destination be affected by transshipment at Nassau, if transshipment was intended, for that could not break the continuity of transportation of the cargo.

The interposition of a neutral port between neutral departure and belligerent destination *has always been a favorite resort of contraband carriers and blockade-runners.* But it never avails them when the ultimate destination is ascertained. A transportation from one point to another remains continuous, so long as intent remains unchanged, no matter what stoppages or transshipments intervene. (P. 553.)

The Supreme Court by this reasoning sustained the effectiveness of the blockade, which would have been completely futile had it been possible for the Confederates, using Bermuda or Matamoras as a base, by means of transshipment to obtain supplies from the outside world.

The fourth provision is the reverse of the third, and provides for the case of a merchant vessel sailing from a neutral port but having German goods on board. It would be easy for Germany to have an outlet for her commerce and to make the British blockade ineffective if she could use, say, Rotterdam for the purpose of sending out her goods and vending them to the outside world by means of neutral vessels. While it is not possible legally to blockade the port of a neutral, this would result only in affecting ships from Rotterdam with German goods, and, while it might be claimed that to a certain extent it did act as a blockade upon Rotterdam, it obviously does so no more than was the case with Bermuda or Matamoras. Where a country has contiguous frontiers it is impossible to blockade her if she may obtain supplies from and send goods out of a neutral port, and this inconvenience to neutral commerce must be suffered by the neutrals unless the doctrines of blockade are to be done away with.

We, therefore, have no more reason for protesting against the English Orders in Council than had Great Britain reason for protesting against our governmental regulations as to blockade when the goods in British ships to neutral ports were seized during our own civil war.

Again, it must be remembered that since the time of the French Revolution and Napoleon the doctrines of ultimate destination and continuous voyage had to be developed by reason of changed means of transportation. One hundred years ago goods going to a neutral port might well be assumed to remain in the country to which they were shipped, but with improved railroad facilities no such probability exists, and these doctrines have merely made effective the general principle of blockade acquiesced in for the last 200 years.

As the Supreme Court said in another well-known case, (The Springbok, 5 Wall. 1):

> Upon the whole case we cannot doubt that the cargo was originally shipped with intent to violate the blockade; that the owners of the cargo intended that it should be transshipped at Nassau into some vessel more likely to succeed in reaching safely a blockaded port than the Springbok; that the voyage from London to the blockaded port was, as to cargo, both in law and in the intent of the parties, one voyage; and that the liability to condemnation, if captured during any part of that voyage, attached to the cargo from the time of sailing. (Pp. 27-28.)

It would thus seem that the Orders in Council are fairly within the spirit of blockade as they existed both in our history and in that of foreign nations. The Continental view as to blockade is that it should be maintained by a succession of ships at the entrance of a port, and as Russia and France have joined with Great Britain in this blockade they may well have considered that the Orders in Council did not in this technical respect constitute a blockade, and may for that reason have desired to avoid the term. However that may be as to Continental views of international law, no such limitation can be invoked by the United States, for in the cases arising out of the recent Spanish war it has been held that a ship destined for an enemy port under blockade may be seized anywhere upon the high seas, and that one vessel in these modern days of swift cruisers may be sufficient to blockade a port. (Olinde Rodriguez, 174 U. S.)

Thus the only question that could fairly be raised under recognized rules would be as to the effectiveness of a blockade, ineffective or paper blockades being prohibited by the Declaration of Paris. This question is one of fact, as our courts have held, and would have to be raised in each case.

The British Orders in Council, it must be moreover noted, differ in their consequences from a strict blockade in the treatment dealt out to neutrals. Neutral vessels and cargoes are not confiscated, as they would be were the strict doctrine of blockades applied. The British Government has evidently been intent upon inflicting as little injury as possible upon neutral commerce. I scarcely think that we can reproach them in this respect, nor blame them for having applied a blockade without having recourse to all its dire consequences and penalties. This would seem to indicate a disposition to derange world commerce as little as may be compatible with fighting an enemy whose famous submarine war-zone order not only jeopardized human life, both of belligerents and of neutrals, but destroyed ship and cargo without possibility of recourse to legal procedure.

The two measures are so different in character as to be altogether incommensurate and incomparable. The one is a fair development and application of well-established rules and precedents of international law; the other is a measure of ineffective savagery, for which we can find no precedent since Grotius first wrote his great work on the Law of Nations. FREDERIC R. COUDERT.

ART NOTES.

Ossip L. Linde's Paintings on View —A Picture by Uchtervelt.

Ossip L. Linde is showing his pictures at C. S. Pietro's studio this week. His subjects are from Venice, Bruges, and New England, and his brush is suave and rich in statement, whatever scene comes to it for interpretation. The humpbacked bridges and red-roofed houses of Bruges lend themselves with particular felicity to his manner of painting, and are saved from postcard picturesqueness by the golden air with which he surrounds them and blurs their more insistent detail.

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At the Ehrich Galleries is a collection of old Dutch masters, with a single Fleming, David Teniers, the younger, in a most unusual example. The Dutchmen include names famous in art—Pieter de Hooch, Jan Steen, Terborch. Steen is represented by a religious subject, "The Flight into Egypt," a delightful bit of intimate painting, the painter's attention obviously having been concentrated on the problem of reflected light. The little party is moving through a wooded country in the half light of evening, and a lantern sends its glow into the face of the Madonna on her donkey, carrying her Child in her arms. "The Music Party," by De Hooch, contains characteristic passages of red and yellow. The Terborch is a portrait of a young woman standing, firm and refined in execution. But even more interesting than these is the picture by Uchtervelt, a comparatively unknown painter of the strong seventeenth century Dutch school. This also is a "Music Party," and the figures are treated with an amplitude and dignity not surpassed by any of the "little masters." The woman in the foreground, seated and playing on a fife, is molded with a classic breadth, and the planes of the splendid form are scrupulously observed.

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The collection of antique objects belonging to Professor H. C. Parker is to be sold at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of this month. The collection contains examples of Greek and Roman glass, Egyptian scarabs and necklaces, Persian potteries and miniatures, many beautiful and interesting in color and form, and clamoring for the attention of experts in this difficult and highly rewarding field.

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The exhibition of the Ten American Painters has opened at the Knoedler Galleries. One of the pictures sold was Mr. Metcalf's "Summer Night," for which he asked $2,000.

IRELAND.

Oh, the blue skies of her, blue as the sapphires, and
Oh, the soft voice of her, soft as the sea!
Oh, the sweet smell of her—
Poets could tell of her,
Poets, but not a poor rhymester like me.

Oh, the blue girdle that runs 'round the heart of her
And the green mantle she wore when I came
Back from the spell of her,
Would I could tell of her—
Tell of the charm of her sweet soundin' name.

Oh, the brave sons of her, poets and dreamers, too,
And her fair daughters as fresh as the morn!
This I can tell of her,
My heart expel from her,
Then of her sons I'm the one most forlorn.

So there's where I'm longin' to be wid my Norah, and
There's where my thoughts are a-turnin' all day,
For tho' people tell of her,
Or ill or well of her,
She'll be my darlin' forever and aye.

CAROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM.

Curiosity Rebuked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this morning on the shorter skirts betrays that angle of observation now becoming so widely known as the Bowdle slant. It is, unfortunately, not uncommon. To women who care for the young and the old, the sick, the dying, and the dead, the human body is an object usually of pity, sometimes of admiration, but not of vulgar curiosity. The attitude of mind conveyed by your editorial is to us both childish and ill-bred. MARGARET NORRIE.

New York, March 7, 1915.

A Pertinent Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Government is observing the rules of neutrality in its supervision of all wireless equipment in port and ashore, can you explain how the news that the Eitel had arrived was carried to the English ships which collected so quickly at the Chesapeake Capes?

W. F. PURDY.

New York, March 13, 1915.

KOREAN POTTERY IN ART MUSEUM

Samuel T. Peters's Gift of 32 Pieces Includes Bowls and Rouge Boxes.

PRODUCT OF KORYU DYNASTY

American Chippendale Furniture Also on View—Bernheimer Collection of Ecclesiastical Vestments.

Korean pottery and early American furniture are the exhibits in the Recent Accessions Room of the Metropolitan Art Museum this month. The pottery, thirty-two pieces, is a gift of Samuel T. Peters, and the furniture has been acquired by purchase from the Canfield estate.

Hitherto the museum has possessed only about half a dozen specimens of this beautiful Korean ware, and the gift of Mr. Peters is a welcome addition. There are bottle-shaped vases, bowls of delicate contour, and rouge boxes among other things in celadon ware of a soft and delicate green called by the natives "kingfisher green." A conventionalized chrysanthemum appears in the decorations, and the stork is also a feature on many pieces.

Comparatively little was known of the Korean ware until within the last ten years, when, since the Russian disturbances, it has been obtained from the graves where it has been preserved. It is supposed to be a product of the Koryu Dynasty, from 936 A. D. to 1392, a period when the country was Buddhistic, and pottery was interred with the bodies. There are two cases of the pottery now on exhibition in their present temporary quarters.

The furniture is American Chippendale, a high and low boy originally from Philadelphia, and a secretary from Rhode Island. This latter is a particularly fine and beautifully symmetrical piece. The other two are also fine specimens, and belong together. Original pairs are unusual. All three were exhibited in the museum at the time of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration as loans.

An addition to the Museum, not yet on view but which may be shown later as a special exhibition, is the Bernheimer collection of Ecclesiastical Vestments acquired in Munich by Dr. Wilhelm R. Valentiner, Curator of Decorative Arts of the Museum, just prior to the war. Owing to the difficulty of transportation the collection arrived in New York only a few weeks ago. There are twenty-five pieces in the collection, comprising a great variety of ecclesiastical embroidery. A magnificent sixteenth century cope and a chasuble in cloth of gold are the most important specimens.

Light on the original ownership of "The Last Communion of St. Jerome," by Botticelli, one of the pictures of the Altman collection, is given in The Museum Bulletin for March, which will appear in a few days. This comes from a document recently found in the Florentine Archives by Herbert P. Horne, an authority on Botticelli, who writes of his discovery for the Museum. The picture is mentioned in the will of Francesco del Pugliese of Florence. He and his cousin Piero were wealthy members of the bourgeoisie, and distinguished patrons of art in Italy in the fifteenth century.

WILLYS BUYS A ROMNEY.

Toledo Manufacturer Also Purchases a Memling—$250,000 for Both.

Toledo, Ohio, appears to be on its way to becoming one of the art centres of the country through the acquisition to the collection of John N. Willys of the Overland Company of Romney's "Portrait of Lady Ramsay" and a small portrait by Hans Memling. Two years ago Mr. Willys began his collection by the expenditure of more than $1,000,000 in the purchasing of old masters, one of his original purchases being "Portrait of Joseph Coeymans," by Frans Hals, the price of which was said to have been $150,000. The two present purchases are said to total $250,000. The collection now includes a Van Dyck, a Rembrandt, a Hoppner, and a Gainsborough, all of which were acquired through the Reinhardt Galleries of 565 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The portrait of Lady Ramsay was painted in 1786, and hung for many years in Ramsay House, Edinburgh, before its removal to Bamff, Perthshire, where it was sold to the Reinhardt Galleries by Sir James H. Ramsay, the present Baronet.

The Memling, a "Portrait of a Young Man," is a small panel, nine inches wide by thirteen inches high. It was formerly in the collection of John Edward Taylor of London.

BUYS DE BESSELIEVRE LACES

Brooklyn Art Museum Acquires the Notable Collection.

The Brooklyn Art Museum has acquired through Charles of London the Count de Besselievre collection of laces brought to this country by Mme. Keller of Rome. The collection is said by experts to be of remarkably fine and representative quality, and contains many rare examples. Each piece is an individual example of its school, there are no replicas, and nearly all are figure pieces, the collection comprising 160 specimens.

Among the special features of

SCHIEREN'S ESTATE PUT AT $4,000,000

Last Will of Brooklyn's Former Mayor Makes Many Kindly Bequests.

CHILDREN DIVIDE RESIDUE

Servants and Aged Housekeeper Remembered—Debts from Philanthropies Canceled.

The will of Charles A. Schieren, once Mayor of Brooklyn, was filed for probate yesterday in Brooklyn. While the will sets forth that the value of the estate is "more than $1,000,000," it is understood that he left more than $4,000,000.

Mr. Schieren died at his home, 405 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, on March 10, at the age of 73 years. His wife, Mary Louise Schieren, died twenty-four hours later of pneumonia, which disease had caused her husband's death. Mr. Schieren's will, which was dated April 17, 1911, left to her one-third of the residuary estate. Her will has not yet been filed, and unless it provides otherwise, her share of her husband's estate will go to her legal heirs, three sons and a daughter, Charles A. Schieren, Harry V. Schieren and Mrs. A. H. Mathews of this city and G. Arthur Schieren, of Bristol, Tenn. The will of the father provided that two-thirds of his residuary estate should be divided equally among the four children.

Among other beneficiaries named in the will are twelve servants employed at the Schieren home, and Miss Emily Webb Jones, who was housekeeper in Mr. Schieren's family for more than thirty years. He provides in his will a trust fund of $25,000 for her "in recognition for her many years of faithful service to himself and family." The other servants receive amounts ranging from $2,000 to $5,000 each.

Advanced in age, Miss Jones retired from her work in the Schieren home a few years ago, but her benefactor had already arranged for her maintenance for the rest of her life. At her death the trust fund of $25,000, the income of which she receives during her life, is to be distributed among the Brooklyn institutions: $5,000 each to the House of St. Giles the Cripple and the Young Women's Christian Association; $7,500 each to the Norman Hospital and the Brooklyn Hospital.

Mr. Schieren also provides in his will that the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences shall receive all paintings he had on exhibition at the institute at the time of his death, in addition, the same beneficiary shall receive 100 shares of stock in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Bequests of $5,000 each to the Marien Heim for the Aged, Industrial Home for the Blind, the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, and Charles Schlegel, are included in the will. Who Mr. Schlegel is does not appear in the document.

Mr. Schieren's will cancels all debts due to him from churches, charitable organizations, and colleges. The amount of these debts is not mentioned. He also leaves $20,000 to each of his six grandchildren. The three sons are directed to carry on the business in which Mr. Schieren was interested, manage his estate, and make investments. They are appointed executors of his will. Besides the corporation of Charles A. Schieren Company, Mr. Schieren was interested in the Holston Extract Company and the Dixie Tanning Company.

WILL DELAYS GIFTS 5 YEARS.

Mrs. Hitchcock Makes Others Than Relatives Wait 3 Years After That.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 16.—Relatives must wait five years and all other beneficiaries eight before sharing in the $2,750,000 estate of the late Mrs. Clara F. Hitchcock, widow of Welcome G. Hitchcock of Scarsdale, whose will was filed this afternoon.

Following the example of her husband, who was once President of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, Mrs. Hitchcock left large sums to many philanthropies, and these, too, are subject to the eight-year moratorium. A clause of the will stipulates the delay, but makes no explanation.

James Heavy of 18 Summit Avenue, White Plains, who was the Hitchcock family coachman for a quarter of a century, gets $1,000 for "long and faithful services." He received a like sum when Mr. Hitchcock died in 1909, and did not have to wait eight years for it. Other servants are also remembered.

Mrs. Hitchcock duplicates her husband's gift of $25,000 to the Hitchcock Memorial Methodist Church of Scarsdale, and also his bequest of $5,000 to the Society for the Suppression of Vice. In addition the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will receive $5,000 and one-seventeenth of the residue, the New York University School of Pedagogy $5,000, the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children $5,000, the White Plains Hospital $2,500, the Hartsdale M. E. Church $2,500, the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital at Hanover, N. H., $2,000, and St. James's Episcopal Church at Smithtown, $1,000.

Each of Mrs. Hitchcock's brothers and sisters will receive a substantial fixed legacy besides one-seventeenth of the residue. Mrs. Theresa Carpenter of 582 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, will get $50,000, and Mrs. Clara Kramer of 1 Basedow Strasse, Leipsic, Germany, and Mrs. Martha Berenberg of 4 Sonnen Strasse, Bremen, will receive $15,000 each.

Robert E. Farley is named as executor.

DEFENDS MRS. ALICE FARLEY.

Lawyer Denies That She Shaped Mrs. Garrett Nagle's Will.

Lawyer Thomas F. Kane, appearing before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday in behalf of the estate of Mrs. Rosanna M. Nagle, widow of Colonel Garrett Nagle, denied the allegations of John J. Donohue, nephew of Mrs. Nagle, who is objecting to bequests in his aunt's will, which disposed of an estate of $114,605.

Mr. Donohue accused his sister, Mrs. Alice Farley, who married a nephew of Cardinal Farley, and a Miss Katherine Breen, nurse to Mrs. Nagle for years, of practicing fraud and undue influence upon the testator in making her will. Mrs. Farley receives, under the will, the residuary estate, $54,664, and Miss Breen $10,000. Mr. Donohue's share amounts to approximately $2,600.

Mr. Kane denied that Mrs. Nagle held an unrelenting resentment toward Mrs. Farley, but, on the contrary, summoned her to her bedside on the night of Mr. Nagle's death. It was ten days after this event that the will was made, the lawyer said, because Mrs. Nagle had made her husband sole beneficiary and needed to draw up a new instrument after his death. Lawyer Kane denied that Mrs. Farley was in the Nagle household between Nov. 11, 1911, the day of Mr. Nagle's funeral, and Nov. 18 of the same year, when the will now in dispute was executed.

Instead of entertaining any resentment toward Mrs. Farley, Lawyer Kane said, Mrs. Nagle treated her as a favorite. The lawyer said Mrs. Nagle would call daily on the long-distance telephone from Rockaway Park to Albany and inquire of her niece concerning the health of the latter's baby. The lawyer explained that Mrs. Nagle had not attended the wedding of Mrs. Farley because of the aunt's illness, but that Mrs. Nagle had sent a wedding present and requested her husband to attend the ceremony, which was performed by Cardinal Farley.

Surrogate Cohalan reserved decision on the application of Mr. Donohue to revoke the probate of the will.

FATHER CORLEY LEFT $50,000.

Yonkers Priest Had 14 Accounts in Savings Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 16.—It developed today, according to the appraisal filed by State Transfer Tax Appraiser William C. Clark of Mount Vernon with Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester County, that instead of the Rev. Charles R. Corley, who was the rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Yonkers for a quarter of a century, dying poor, he left $50,000.

Appraiser Clark found that the priest had fourteen different accounts in savings banks in Westchester County and New York. In the People's Savings Bank of Yonkers he had five different deposits made out in his own name. In the People's Savings and the Yonkers Savings Banks, the Rev. Father Corley had deposits aggregating $22,000. His accounts in the Seamen's Bank for Savings, the Bowery Savings Bank, the First National Bank of Yonkers, the Westchester Trust Company and the Yonkers National Bank brought his bank deposits up to $38,584,90. He held mortgages and owned some real estate.

Father Corley left a will bequeathing all his property to his sister, Mrs. Mary F. Hooper. During his many years as rector of the Yonkers Church, Father Corley had not accepted any salary.

LEAVES $5,000 TO OLD NURSE.

Mrs. W. H. Kissam's Will Disposes of $100,000 Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 16.—The will dated April 2, 1913, of Mrs. William H. Kissam, a widow, who died at Great Neck on March 1, was filed here today. It disposes of an estate of $100,000. These bequests are left to old servants: Patrick Eagan, gardener, $1,000; Belle Ward, nurse, $5,000; Frank E. Livermore, chauffeur, $2,000.

The remainder of the estate at Great Neck is left to the testatrix's son, William H. Kissam, and the residue is divided into two parts for her grandchildren, William H. Kissam, Jr., to be invested in a trust fund until he is 30 years old, and Weta Hull Smith, 40. When the trusts expire the grandchildren will receive the principal.

Gets $15 a Week for Life.

Mrs. Mary F. Hardy, who sued the executors of her husband's estate for $39,269 which she claimed under a separation agreement dated in June, 1874, was awarded $15 a week during her life by Supreme Court Justice Keegan yesterday. Mr. Hardy died in December, 1913, leaving more than $225,000, nearly all in trust for a grand-nephew, John Reilly.

DRAPER WED MILL EMPLOYE

Manufacturer's Marriage to Mary Weldon Followed His Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—Robert Lincoln Draper, head of the Draper Wollen Mills at Canton, whose divorce decree from his first wife, Mrs. Jessie V. Draper of Brookline, became absolute six days ago, has just married Miss Mary Weldon of Canton, a petite brunette, who entered the Draper Mills twelve years ago as an operative in the felt room, worked up to be forewoman, and of late has been one of the mill Superintendents.

The marriage was performed by the Rev. John Wesley Hill in the Metropolitan Temple, New York City.

This is the second mill romance in Robert Lincoln Draper's life, for his first wife was in the employ of the Draper Mills when he took her for his bride on Feb. 7, 1890. There was one child by the first marriage, a daughter named Madeline. She married a Chicago man and is now living at Lincoln, Me., where the Draper family has a pulp plant.

Mr. Draper left Canton last Monday. Just when his second wife, formerly Mary Weldon, left is not known. She is 27 years old. Mr. Draper is about 45.

The second Mrs. Draper is the daughter of Mrs. Catherine Weldon, a widow, living in Eliot Street, Canton. Mrs. Weldon said today that while she had not been informed of the marriage yet by her daughter, she has no doubt of it. She did not seem surprised at the news.

MISS KIRCHWEY ENGAGED.

Valedictorian of Barnard College Senior Class to Wed Evans Clark.

The engagement of Miss Freda Kirchwey, daughter of Professor George W. Kirchway of the Columbia Law School, and Evans Clark, son of the late Dr. William Brewster Clark of New York, has been announced.

Miss Kirchwey is a member of the senior class at Barnard College, and was recently elected valedictorian. She is one of the popular girls in college. Although she is a fighter when resulted in the suspension of the secret sororities at Barnard. She is also well known for her championship of woman's rights and woman suffrage.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Schiffer-Kugelman Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Marion Kugelman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius G. Kugelman of 15 West Fifty-second Street, and Samuel Schiffer of this city, is to be celebrated tomorrow evening at the Ritz-Carlton. Miss Kugelman is a niece of Benjamin Stern.

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Deutschman of 175 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last night in the Manhattan Lyceum, Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn. A surprise party was arranged for them by their children, and the guests included their forty-six children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

Colony Club Dance on Saturday.

The second Colony Club dance will be held on Saturday night at the Colony Club. This series is held for young people who are home for the Easter vacation. The first was held during the Christmas holidays. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Edward T. H. Talmage, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Henry H. Landon, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, and Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Angier B. Duke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, who is to marry Miss Cornelia Drexel Biddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia, on April 28, will give his farewell bachelor dinner on Saturday evening, April 24.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobart D. Betts of 40 East Eighty-third Street, are sailing today for Bermuda.

A reception for Mme. Vanderveide, wife of the Belgian Minister of State, will be held in Carnegie Hall this evening. Tickets, which are not for sale, can be had on application to the League for Political Education, 147 West Forty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady will entertain this evening, with a dinner at her home, 980 Fifth Avenue.

The New York City Branch of The National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild will hold its annual meeting today at the home of Mrs. James Roosevelt, 47 East Sixty-fifth Street.

Mrs. Allen B. Forbes is among the cottagers at Augusta, Ga., for the season.

The engagement of Miss Mae E. McDonough, daughter of Dr. James McDonough of Portland Place, Montclair, N. J., to John C. Stanton, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Stanton of Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, is announced. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Frick gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock, at their residence, 1 East Seventieth Street. The affair was in the nature of a housewarming, being the first event they have given since taking possession of their new home.

Owing to the death at the battle front in France of William Lawrence Breese, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has withdrawn the invitations for the dinner which she was to have given tomorrow night. Mrs. Breese was Miss Julia Fish, daughter of Hamilton Fish.

RIOT OF FLOWERS IN ANNUAL DISPLAY

Third International Show to Open to the Public at Grand Central Palace Today.

WOMEN HAVE TEA GARDEN

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel to Help Inaugurate Exhibition—Many Special Features Are Promised.

Flower growers, amateur and professional, will come together in the Grand Central Palace today to open the Third International Flower Show and give the public an idea of what a wide and growing interest there is in flowers. War conditions will affect the exhibits, lessening the number in some classes, but emphasizing more emphatically other lines. A tea garden, which will be a brilliant feature of the show, will be one of the women's contributions to the exhibition.

The Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel are to be the guests of honor today in the tea garden, which is arranged in pergola effect in the balcony. One enters through a garden gate having a tall laurel tree, lent by the Commissioner of Parks, on either side. The latticework is intertwined with leaves, and along the sides of the pergola are growing trees, red camelias in full bloom, one over six feet high, fountain basins filled with white orchids, and garden beds with growing flowers, the whole broken at intervals by groups of statuary and huge plaques, all lent for the benefit of the Red Cross. Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and William A. Delano have charge of the decorations.

"Queen of the Belgians" Orchid.

The new hybrid orchid, donated by Clement Moore and named for the Queen of the Belgians, will be on exhibition all the week and will be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross. It is valued at over $500.

The Twelfth Artillery Band from Fort Totten will play this afternoon, and there will be dancing. Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper is Chairman of the Tea Garden Committee, which includes Mrs. Arthur Baldwin, Mrs. Burke Cockran, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss E. Louise Sands, and Commissioner Katharine Bement Davis.

The young girls who will serve tea this afternoon include the Misses Edith Farr, Edith McKeever, Frances Riker, Frederica Bull, Helen Hoadley, Dorothea Harnecker, Marian Perry, Marian Murdock, Emily Langenann, Elizabeth Reynolds, Margaret Smith, Helen Campbell, Maud Fisher, Helen Rubel, and Joyce Borden, who will be aided by Miss Malvina Hoffman, the sculptor.

The Marine Band from the navy yard will play tomorrow, and on Friday Mme. Seubrich, in Polish costume, will be the guest of honor and the Royal Balalaika Orchestra will play.

The Dance Committee includes Mrs. Mitchel, as Honorary Chairman; Mrs. Henry Mosle, Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. W. J. Worcester, Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Mrs. G. K. B. Wade, the Misses Juliana Cutting, Annabella Olyphant, Elizabeth S. Kendall, Adeline M. Townsend, and Josephine Gibson.

The show opens appropriately on St. Patrick's Day, the day of all things green, at 2 o'clock. It will continue through Tuesday, March 23, Sunday included, daily, from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. There will be shown a stupendous number of plants from this country and abroad, together with thousands of blossoms, and $15,000 in prizes will be awarded. The prizes will be for both professional and amateurs taking part in competitive events.

Society People Offer Prizes.

Many prominent society people have offered prizes. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. C. A. Bliss, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Samuel Thorn, Charles G. Thompson, Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. D. Willis James, Henry A. du Pont, William D. Thompson, George D. Baron, and Miss Elizabeth Kean.

Directing the show are F. R. Pierson, Chairman of the Flower Show Committee; Theodore A. Havemeyer, Vice Chairman; John Young, Secretary, and F. R. Newbold, Treasurer.

The committee of the Horticultural Society includes F. R. Pierson, F. R. Newbold, T. A. Havemeyer, George V. Nash, Professor N. L. Britton, John N. Stuart, Joseph A. Manda, and M. C. Ebel.

The committee of the New York Florists' Club includes William H. Duckham, C. H. Totty, Frank J. Traendly, Julius Roehrs, W. H. Siebrecht, Sr., W. R. Pierson, F. L. Atkins, John Young, and Rich G. Hollaman.

Competitive events for today will be for plants in flower, palms and foliage plants, miscellaneous plants, bay trees, ferns and bulbous plants, with a special prize for tullips; orchids, plants, and cut flowers, with one special competition, a display of cut flowers arranged for effect. Roses in pots and tubs and miscellaneous cut flowers, with special prize for a basket of cut flowers, will figure in other events.

To Dispense Plant Lore.

One of the features of the show in which many prominent women are interested will be a question booth, at which Mrs. Herbert Spencer Harde, a successful amateur gardener, will hold a clinic and preside for sick plants or tell how to keep them well. Mrs. Harde is giving a series of Lenten talks upon gardens for the benefit of the International Child Welfare League, and the question booth will be under the league's auspices and for its benefit. Envelopes with answers to questions, when they involve names and recipes, will be sold at moderate prices. There will be recipes for fertilizers, selection of roses to make a red or yellow rose garden, the kind of plants that will give the best results, and the greatest number of flowers &c. This is an entirely new feature, which it is believed will be popular.

Among the private exhibitors are Mrs. J. Hood Wright, New York; Payne Whitney, Manhasset; Clement Moore Hackensack; Adolph Lewisohn, Ardsley; Mrs. A. M. Booth, Great Neck; Dudley Olcott, Morristown; Henry Goldman, Deal Beach; Mrs. Darlington, Mamaroneck; Herbert L. Pratt, Glen Cove; G. D. Barron, Rye; John T. Pratt, Glen Cove; D. G. Reid, Irvington-on-Hudson; George Schlegel, Bay Ridge, N. Y.; W. B. Thompson, Yonkers; William E. S. Griswold, Wyndhurst, Lenox, Mass.; Eugene Meyer, Jr., Mount Kisco; Richard Delafield, Tuxedo Park; Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, Tuxedo Park; Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Convent, N. J.; Ralph Pulitzer, Manhasset; F. E. Lewis, Ridgefield, Conn.; Percy Chubb, Glen Cove; Mrs. A. Hermann, Tarrytown; W. E. Kimball, Glen Cove, and Bertram H. Borden, Oceanic, N. J.

Exhibits will also be made by the Henry W. Boettger estate, Riverdale-on-Hudson; Otto H. Kahn, Morristown; L. L. Benedict, Jr., Cedarhurst, L. I.; Mrs. J. H. Flagler, Greenwich, Conn.; E. C. Benedict, Greenwich; F. F. Burton, Newburg; Owen A. Hunwick, Stamford; Mrs. Howard Cole, Madison, N. J.; William H. Fischer, New Canaan, Conn.; P. A. B. Widener, Ogontz, Conn.; Mrs. F. A. Constable, Mamaroneck; H. M. Tilford, Tuxedo Park; W. W. Heroy, Stamford; John Wanamaker, Jenkintown, Penn.; Mrs. Ernest Iselin, New Rochelle; Alfred B. Jenkins, West Orange; James A. Macdonald, Flushing; George S. Mason, Tuxedo Park, and F. C. Littleton, Mamaroneck.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Le R. Jones Back

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hone Le Roy Jones, who eloped about a fortnight ago at the respective ages of 17 and 16 years, have returned from their honeymoon and are visiting the bridegroom's father, Herman Le Roy Jones, at 152 West Seventy-second Street. Young Mrs. Jones was Miss Margaret Andrew.

RECEPTION FOR AUTHORS.

Mrs. James Speyer Entertains League—Alfred Noyes Honor Guest

Mrs. James Speyer gave a largely attended reception and tea yesterday afternoon at her town house, 1,058 Fifth Avenue, for the members of the Authors' League of America and some of their friends. Alfred Noyes, the poet, was the guest of honor. Mrs. Speyer received in the music room and had assisting her Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. John Dyneley Prince, Mrs. L. Lawrence Keene, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, and Carolyn Wells. Mr. Noyes was accompanied by Mrs. Noyes and Miss Beatrice Bend. Tea was served from 4 until 6 o'clock in the dining room.

There were about 200 guests, and among them were Mrs. Adrian van de Sande-Bakhuyzen, Mrs. Charles E. Tracy, Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mrs. Charles E. Tracy, Miss Maria de Barril, Mrs. Walter A. Van Ness, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Scott, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Samuels, Maria Thompson Davies, Kate Jordan Vermilye, Isabel F. Hapgood, Virginia Tracy, Nancy McClelland, Sidney McCall, (Miss Fenelosa,) Louise Maunsel Field, Marcia von Dresser, Elsie de Wolfe, Vera Simonton, Mrs. Maravene Thompson.

Major John Bigelow, Colonel Appleton, Jesse Lynch Williams, Colonel W. J. Lampton, Dr. Frederick Lucas, Dr. F. V. Holm, Dr. Leipziger, Harvey O'Higgins, Irving Bacheller, Austin B. Fletcher, and Julius Chambers.

OLD PORCELAINS FOR $440.

Chelsea Statuettes Bring Top Price at Symons Sale.

A pair of old Chelsea porcelain statuettes, seven inches high, "Art and Commerce," No. 561, brought the highest price of the day at the sale of the art collection of Henry Symons of London at the American Art Galleries yesterday, going to Lorenz, agent, for $440. The statuettes were in the form of pairs of Cupids, the first "Art," measuring a classical architectural subject, and the other pair, "Commerce," reckoning with a bale of merchandise.

To Bernet, agent, went No. 538, a pair of old Worcester porcelain crocus pots, decorated with floral designs, for $240; A. B. Jones paid $210 for No. 582, a set of four old Chelsea statuettes, "Four Quarters of the Globe," and three old Derby porcelain vases, famous productions of the Derby factories, known as "Long Tom" vases, went to Samuels for $370.

Victor Morawetz was one of the purchasers of the afternoon, and gave $250 for No. 652, a garniture of five Chinese Lowestoft vases, three ovolo-shaped with dome-shaped covers, and two spill shaped. A pair of exceptional old Spode vases, No. 705, decorated on a burnished gold ground with an allover pattern of roses and other flowers, went to A. S. Barney for $310.

In the evening a sixteenth century Italian ivory carving, "St. Catherine," No. 737, went to P. Berolzheimer for $85, and Baumeister paid $95 for No. 743, a garniture of three seventeenth century German rock crystal vases, and $130 for No. 740, a seventeenth century German flagon Nymph and Cupids elaborately carved on a section of an ivory tusk, elaborately mounted in silver, with silver cover.

The returns for the day were $17,613. The sale will be continued this afternoon and evening.

Margaret Anglin in Two Plays.

Margaret Anglin will conclude a season of twenty-seven weeks on the road with a week's engagement at the Standard Theatre, beginning Monday, in Oscar Wilde's comedy, "Lady Windermere's Fan." Pedro de Cordoba has rejoined Miss Anglin's company and will play the rôle of Lord Darlington. A special performance of "As You Like It" will be given Saturday afternoon, March 27, with Mr. de Cordoba, Fuller Mellish, Ruth Holt Bonnicault, Sidney Greenstreet, Wallace Widdecombe, Harry Barfoot, and several others, associated with Miss Anglin in her Shakespearean revivals a year ago in their respective rôles.

Metropolitan Operas for Next Week.

Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" will open the nineteenth week of the Metropolitan Opera season next Monday night. "Il Trovatore" will be sung Wednesday evening, and there will be a special matinée Thursday for the emergency fund, at which acts from "La Traviata," "Der Rosenkavalier," "Madama Butterfly," and "Pagliacci" will be given. The opera for Thursday night will be "Tannhäuser," and on Friday evening "L'Amore del Tre Re" will be sung. At the matinée Saturday "Tosca" will be given. The Saturday night opera is not yet announced. Josef Hofmann will be the soloist next Monday night.

Helen Rook in "Maid in America."

Helen Rook succeeded Blossom Seeley in the cast of "Maid in America" at the Winter Garden yesterday afternoon. Miss Seeley quit the company to join her husband, Rube Marquard, who is training with the Giants at Marlin, Texas. Miss Rook made her first stage appearance a few years ago in a Delancey Street moving picture theatre. Other engagements followed, and then Miss Rook came to the attention of the Winter Garden management.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Arrivals on Two Liners —The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.) — J. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Anderson, W. H. Bailey, Andrew Barkley, Professor B. F. Bateen, C. Bellew, Mrs. F. P. Betts, William Black, Horace Bowden, Miss E. Bunting, F. W. Cross, Capt. Alfred Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Cuthbert, G. Davis, G. K. Denny, J. H. Farnin, Mrs. C. M. Forster, W. J. Garnett, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Gunther, Ernest Harwood, G. A. Holmes, Mrs. Ellen Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jones, L. J. Judson, J. Kelly, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Keith, Mrs. M. E. Lincoln, J. Long, R. P. T. Lloyd, C. H. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morris, E. S. Nash, Mrs. Nonnenmacher, Miss L. Payser, F. M. Ross, Mrs. E. Scott, Miss B. M. Stair, Capt. B. Tamblyn, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tooney, F. N. Walker, W. Warren, Albert A. White, Mrs. Williams, Miss W. Wyatt and W. G. Young.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Havre) — L. Bouchier, Miss K. Buell, Peter Burns, Mrs. C. S. Carry, W. Cooke Daniels, F. J. Farras, Miss Eugenie Green, Mrs. Edna Halsey, H. G. Tinkham, F. D. La Barre, Miss K. V. Hartigan, J. MacKinnon, M. Robb, Miss C. Ridder, Mrs. F. E. Skinner, Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, Mrs. S. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Work.

Some of those booked to sail today on the Arabic for Liverpool are:

E. M. Barnett, D. D. Battern, Alfred Bell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bennett, Albert Blundell, G. J. Brown, G. H. Coates, Miss Muriel Cotton, Miss E. Davis, J. Ellison, T. S. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Greaves, Miss L. Hill, P. A. Johnson, William Kirby, Mrs. M. Lever, W. B. Low, C. Y. F. Moore, H. Morton, E. Platt, F. W. Sadler, W. R. Sutton, George Taylor, Mrs. J. M. Turner, Mrs. G. T. Tinsley, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Weaver, and J. A. Wood.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Some of those booked to leave today for Bermuda on the Bermudian are:

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Alsop, Colonel E. L. Bill, A. R. Bertrand, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Copeland, F. T. Hunt, Mrs. H. P. King, J. J. Kennedy, W. J. H. Lathrop, H. C. Paine, R. G. Roberts, J. G. Tracey, Mrs. Tracey, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Watson.

SANTA MARTA, (Panama.)—Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Clark, Miss M. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Roach, A. Bell, Mrs. A. Taylor, E. A. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ruby, A. R. Smith, and Mrs. W. H. Winters.

SOLDIER SENT KISS OVERSEA IN BOTTLE

Picked Up on Spanish Coast, It Finally Reaches Family at Woodridge, N. J.

FLOATED FOR SIX MONTHS

Spanish Gentleman Forwarded It with Kind Wishes to French Reservist's Wife and Child.

The story of the first message in a bottle to reach its destination since the beginning of the European war was told yesterday morning when François Jolivet, wine steward at the imperial, reached town from his home in Woodridge, N. J., bringing a message that his son-in-law, Edmond Kehren, had tossed overboard late in August. The bottle was picked up on the coast of Spain late in February, and the message reached Mme. Kehren by mail on Monday night. By the same mail a postcard arrived from Kehren telling that he had been wounded twice in battle, and was now in a hospital at Balaruc-les-Bains, suffering from rheumatism.

Being a French reservist, Kehren started for the front early in the war, leaving New York on a Fabre liner for Marseilles on Aug. 16. Apparently when passing through the Strait of Gibraltar, ten days or so later, Kehren became apprehensive that this might be his last voyage, for he wrote a farewell message to his wife and child, stuffed the paper into a bottle, corked the bottle, and flung it overboard.

"A last kiss to my little wife and my dear little daughter," the message ran, in French. And he signed it "Edmond Kehren, reservist soldier, called to war, who left New York Aug. 16, 1914."

"This bottle," continued the message, "was thrown into the sea just past the Strait of Gibraltar. Please send it to this address: Mme. Kehren, care Mrs. Jolivet, Woodridge Street, Woodridge, N. J., U. S. A."

Now the bottle, instead of going back through the strait and out into the Atlantic, apparently followed the general direction taken by the steamship in the Mediterranean, though it is possible that it started out into the Atlantic and then met a southern current that carried it back. Anyhow, it voyaged for almost six months. The course it followed can only be imagined, but at the end of that time, if the distance be measured in a straight line, it covered at least 300 miles, and traveled in a general northeasterly direction.

The letter that brought her husband's message to Mme. Kehren revealed that the bottle had been picked up at Algar, near Cartagena, late in February, by José Palomero, Señor Palomero wrote that when taking a stroll by the seaside he had noticed a bottle bobbing up and down in the surf a short distance from the shore. Finally a wave brought it to the beach, and Señor Palomero, rescuing it from the outflow, saw there was a paper inside.

He had read stories of messages intrusted to the sea by castaways, and he eagerly pulled out the cork and shook the message out. His surprise he found that it was from a French reservist to his wife in America. Therefore, he added in his letter, he was forwarding it as requested by the writer, and he expressed the hope that Mme. Kehren would notify him if she received it.

"Give a kiss to your little one," he added in a postscript. "God grant that your husband may be with you some day."

And so the "petite fille" Kehren was kissed for the Spanish gentleman who had picked up the bottle containing the message from her papa, and Grandpa Jolivet, as he circulated among the friends in the cellar at the Imperial yesterday, felt very cheerful, for he believes the story of the message is an augury that his son-in-law will soon be home again from the war.

Sale of Belgian Laces Begins.

The sale of Belgian laces which were brought to this country by the Countess L. de Hemptinne during yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William Salamon, 1,020 Fifth Avenue, and will continue today and tomorrow. Mrs. Otto H. Kahn and several other society women have taken an interest in the work of the Belgian relief for the Junior League and have advanced the amount to pay the duty of 60 per cent. to the customs authorities.

Ripley D. Saunders.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Ripley D. Saunders, dramatic and literary editor of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, died today, aged 58. Mr. Saunders was born in Ripley, Miss. He started in newspaper work with The St. Louis Republic, and in 1890 joined The Post-Dispatch. Mr. Saunders was located in New York during 1892-3 as correspondent for this paper, and was Sunday editor from 1895 until 1897, when he became an editorial writer on The Republic, and remained with that paper until the Spanish-American war, when he served as a gunner Corporal with Light Battery A of the First Missouri Artillery. Mr. Saunders was the author of "John Kenadle" and "Colonel Todhunter of Missouri."

President at Col. Crook's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—President Wilson today attended the funeral of Colonel Wm. H. Cook, President Lincoln's bodyguard, who died last Saturday after more than fifty years' service as a White House employe. The funeral was held from a boarding house where the Colonel died. White House employes acted as pallbeares and all work was suspended at the executive offices during the services. The burial was at Arlington National Cemetery.

Mgr. James P. O'Connor.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—Mgr. James P. O'Connor, Consultor of the Catholic Diocese of Albany, who was mentioned as a successor to the late Bishop Burke, died here today after a short illness with cerebro-spinal meningitis. He was rector of St. Joseph's Church here. Previously he had been rector of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Bishop Burke's church, and of churches in Middle Granville and Troy.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES H. CLARK, 80 years old, of Long Meadow, Mass., died suddenly of heart disease last night in the Hotel McAlpin, where he had lived since last December. He was found sitting dead in a chair in his room.

AUGUST FREDERIC ULMER, 60 years of age, proprietor of a hotel in Perth Amboy, N. J., died suddenly there yesterday.

Dr. HENRY S. NOBLE, 70 years old, and for fourteen years Superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane in Middletown, died yesterday in Waterbury, Conn.

The Rev. Dr. J. MORGAN READ, who had been a member of the New Jersey Conference since 1884, and for more than twenty-five years State Treasurer of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, died yesterday at his home in New Brunswick, N. J. He was 60 years of age.

THOMAS S. TURNER, 67 years old, a retired business man, died yesterday at his residence, 554 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Turner had been a resident of that borough for more than sixty years. His wife survives him.

WILLIAM McINTOSH, for fifteen years Superintendent of motive power of the Jersey Central Railroad until he retired several years ago, died yesterday at his home, in Myrtle Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year.

JAMES E. KELLY, a Police Commissioner of Jersey City twenty years ago, died yesterday at his home, 67 Wayne Street, in that city.

Police Capt. MICHAEL J. RYAN of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 256 Ridge Street, from an intestinal disorder. Capt. Ryan was in command of the First Precinct for eight years. He became a member of the Newark Police Department in 1888. He was born in Newark on Dec. 2, 1856. Capt. Ryan is survived by three sons and two daughters.

We have unusual facilities for the purchase at full value of all sorts of fine jewelry and other valuable property, even though already pledged. Our service is discriminating and intelligent. We suggest that you call or telephone, Bryant 2973.
L. BERGMAN, Times Bldg., B'way & 42d St.

PROF. CROSWELL'S FUNERAL

Joseph H. Choate Among the Pallbearers for Late Headmaster.

The funeral of Professor James Greenleaf Croswell, late headmaster of the Brearley School at 60 East Sixty-first Street, took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at Grace Church at Broadway and Eleventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of the church, held the services, which were attended by several hundred friends and pupils of the school. Professor Croswell had been headmaster of Brearley for twenty-eight years, and during this time had been a friend to thousands of boys and girls, many of whom attended his funeral.

There were a great number of floral offerings, and it was said that Grace Church on Easter Sunday seldom had more flowers. There were flowers from the various alumni and alumnae associations of Brearley School, and also from the different schoolmasters' and headmasters' associations, of which he was the late President, and from the Harvard and Century Clubs.

The pallbearers were Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain; George C. Clark of the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., Dean Briggs of Harvard University, Edward Sandford Martin of Life, Pierre Jay, Dr. William H. Draper, John J. Chapman, and Cleveland Hoadley Dodge, head of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

Samuel Bowles's Body Cremated.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 16.—The funeral of Samuel Bowles, editor of The Springfield Republican, was held this afternoon in the Church of the Unity. The Rev. A. P. Reccord, pastor of the church, officiated. The body was cremated. Members of The Springfield Republican staff were the pall bearers. The Board of Trade was closed

BASEBALL --- TENNIS --- GYMNASTICS --- HOCKEY --- ATHLETICS --- ROLLER SKATING --- BOXING

GALE STRIKES BALL TEAMS IN SOUTH

Giants and Yankees Are Severely Hampered by Changed Weather Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 16. — With three cripples on the shelf, Ritter ill with typhoid and his mates full of serum and with a cold wind coming strong from the north, the trying training routine of the Giants continued apace today, and in the afternoon the second team beat the regulars 3 to 2. It was an interesting scrap, more so than any previous practice contest, even though the wind was cutting and various degrees of local soreness existed as a result of the serum inoculation.

Nearly all of the big party, including McGraw, took the serum either last night or this morning, and several of those who did not take it have had it within the last two years. Soreness was complained of this afternoon, but no reaction otherwise from the serum.

With Schauer and Williams in the box for the second team and Gipe and Schupp for the regulars, the pitching was uniformly good, Schauer and Williams excelling the other two a trifle. Correlatively, the batting was weak. Schauer and Williams were assisted by superior support, including a dashing one-handed grab by Sandy Piez. Sandy also assisted his side with a home run. One second team tally was founded on a muff by Snodgrass and another on successive hits by Kores, Brainard, and Holke.

McGraw rearranged the batting order of the regulars. He led off with Snodgrass and demoted Murray from first to seventh place. No benefit in ladling out bingles or compounding runs was discernible. Chief Meyers went behind the bat to do his first coaching of the season, and the Chief, though just recovering from a cold, handled the job in excellent style.

McGraw coached the youngsters constantly. One point on which he laid emphasis was "touch runner," to make his turn" at first when hitting safely. Reed was on third base for the second section instead of Beatty, and the one-time Tiger handled himself well on offense and defense. This morning the squad will put through fifteen minutes of work in the sliding pit. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Second Team	0	1	0
Regulars	1	0	0

Batteries—Schauer, Williams, and Smith; Gipe, Schupp, and Meyers.

YANKEES WORK IN GYM.

Northerly Gale Prevents Team from Practicing Outdoors.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 16.—A stiff northerly gale hit Savannah hard at an early hour today and held the city in its grasp up to nightfall, preventing any outdoor work by Bill Donovan's Yankees. The athletes were not without exercise, however, and they had to work just as hard as if they had been at the ball park. Donovan assembled the players at the usual hour and took them to the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium.

The gymnasium is large enough to allow a good workout by the pitchers, and all the boxmen got plenty of exercise. The other players worked out on the running track, played indoor baseball, handball, and basket ball, or worked the weights. The men got all the exercise that could be desired, but missed the much-needed batting practice.

Manager Donovan has decided to put on an Irish versus Dutch game tomorrow if the wind subsides sufficiently to allow work at the field. The teams which he has arranged are not purely Celtic and Teutonic, as the squad does not include enough players of these nationalities to make up complete teams. But the majority of each team is of the stock from which the combination derives its name. Following are the lineups and batting orders:

Irish Team—High, left field; Daley, centre field; Boone, second base; Mullen, first base; Kelly and Cook, right field; Aragon, shortstop; Tamm, third base; Sweeney and Pickering, catchers; McHale, Keating, and Warhop, pitchers.

Dutch Team—Maisel, third base; Hartzell, left field; Cree, centre field; Pipp, first base; Peckinpaugh, shortstop; Baumann, right field; Truesdale, second base; Nunemaker and Schwert, catchers; Cole, Fisher, and Wahle, pitchers.

Donovan and Duke Farrell, two noble Celts, will act as umpires, so it looks as if the Irish team enters the game with a shade in their favor.

Scout Joe Kelley left here tonight on his tour of inspection through the camps of other major league clubs.

Superbas Play a Practice Game.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 16.—Owing to the failure of the Jacksonville Club to come to Daytona for a three days' series, on account of the lateness of their players reporting, Manager Robinson spent the day at the usual practice stunts, winding up with a full nine-inning game this afternoon between the regulars and Yannigans. The latter won by a score of 6 to 3.

Two of the disabled players managed to get out today. "Hi" Meyers, who has been suffering from the grip for two days, watched the contest this afternoon from a box seat. Karst, the Philadelphia youngster, who dislocated his right foot last week, left the hospital on crutches and returned to his hotel. He will leave for his home in Philadelphia tomorrow. Stengel was advised by his physician late last night to stay in his room for a few days. It will be a miracle if he gets in a uniform before leaving here.

The Superbas will split up tomorrow, one team playing the Clarendon-Ormond nine here, and the other, under Jack Coombs, making the trip to De Land for a game with the Stetson University.

Brookfeds Play Soccer in Cold.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWN'S WELLS, Miss., March 16.—With cold weather prevailing, Manager Magee of the Brookfeds again resorted to soccer football as an ideal workout stunt at both morning and afternoon practice sessions today, following the usual fielding and batting practice.

During the morning workout Mike Simon, the first string catcher, was suddenly attacked by cramps and had to be removed to the hotel, where he remained in bed throughout the day. His condition improved toward night, but it is doubtful if the former Pirate will be able to take the field tomorrow. Danny Murphy, the veteran outfielder, is another of the squad who is on the hospital list. Danny bruised his right foot in the afternoon. The Mississippi College nine will play the Brookfeds at the training camp tomorrow.

Judge Baldwin Confers with Feds.

CHICAGO, March 16.—President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League and attorneys representing the Kansas City Club held a two-hour conference with Judge Baldwin late today, at which the injunction suit was discussed. At the close of the conference President Gilmore and the others who attended said there was nothing to be made public today. Judge Baldwin said he would announce his decision in the injunction suit tomorrow morning.

Federal Job for Billy Murray.

NEWARK, N. J., March 16.—Billy Murray, the former manager of the Jersey City Club of the International League and later manager of the Philadelphia Club of the National League, is being mentioned as probable business manager of the Newark Federals. Murray and P. T. Powers are old friends, and they have been seen together looking over the new grounds in Harrison. Powers has said that he is looking for a man of long experience in the game, and it is believed that Murray has been offered the position.

KANIS BEST GYMNAST.

Newark Athlete Wins Metropolitan A. A. U. All-Around Title.

Frank Kanis of the Newark Turn Verein won the all-around gymnastic championship of the Metropolitan Association A. A. U., and earned the right to represent the association at the national championship meet at the Panama-Pacific Fair at San Francisco, last night at the New York Turn Verein, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. Kanis won the title in the horizontal bar and long horse, and finished second in the side horse and parallel bars. His aggregate total was 330.75 points. Peter Hol, Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club, gave Kanis a hard rub for first honors, finishing second with 308.35 points. As Chicago decided not to hold any gymnastic try-outs, Hol will be sent to San Francisco for the championship tournament with Kanis.

The point trophy was won by the Newark Turn Verein with 21 points, with the Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club and the New York A. C. second and third, with 16 and 11 respectively. The summary:

Rope Climb.—Won by Frank Seibert, Grace A. C. Time—0:07 2-5. T. R. Leissring, New York Turn Verein, second. Time—0:08 4-5. Bailey Williams, National A. C., third. Time—0:09. Louis J. Weissmann, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., fourth. Time—0:10.

Tumbling.—Won by J. F. Dunn, New York A. C., 74 points; George L. Becker, National A. C., 59.25 points, second; Wilbur A. Yost, Metropolitan League, Harlem Y. M. C. A., 59.25 points, third.

Indian Club Swinging.—Won by Ray W. Dutcher, New York A. C., 26.50 points; Alexander Wilson, Jr., 25 points, second; R. M. D. Richardson, Rutgers College A. A., 22.50 points, third; J. Lester McCloud, New York A. C., 22 points, fourth.

Long Horse.—Won by Frank Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 85.25 points; Peter Hol, Norwegian Turn and A. C., 83.50 points, second; Hugo Schoettlin, Swiss Turn Verein, 81.25 points, third; Frank J. Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 81 points, fourth.

Horizontal Bars.—Won by Frank Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 81.50 points; Peter Hol, Norwegian Turn and A. C., 78 points, second; T. R. Leissring, New York Turn Verein, 72.50 points, third; B. Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn and A. C., 69.50 points, fourth.

Flying Rings.—Won by Otto Paul, National Turn Verein, 80.75 points; J. A. Campbell, New York Turn Verein, 75.50 points, second; Bernard Herr, National Turn Verein, 69.25 points, third; Henry Miller, National Turn Verein, 69 points, fourth.

Parallel Bars.—Won by Peter Hol, Norwegian Turn and A. C., 86.50 points; Frank Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 86.25 points, second; Henry Moeckley, Swiss Turn Verein, 81.25 points, third; B. Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn and A. C., 78.25 points, fourth.

Side Horse.—Won by Joseph Dessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 81 points; Frank Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 77.25 points, second; Joseph Richter, Somerville Turnverein, 76 A., 73.50 points, third; Henry Moeckley, Swiss Turn Verein, 69.50 points, fourth.

All-Around Championship.—Won by Frank Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 330.75 points; Peter Hol, Norwegian Turn and A. C., 308.35 points; second; Joseph Dessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 291.50 points, third; Henry Moeckley, Swiss Turn Verein, 288.25 points, fourth.

All-Eastern Tryouts.—Won by Frank Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 330.75 points; Peter Hol, Norwegian Turn and A. C., 308.35 points, second; Henry Moeckley, Swiss Turn Verein, 288.25 points, third.

OUSTS THREE BALL CLUBS.

Eastern Association Drops New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 16.—The storm clouds which have been hovering over the Eastern Baseball Association broke today when three of the Directors met here and declared forfeited the franchises of the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Clubs. This leaves as a nucleus of the league—Bridgeport, New London, and Pittsfield.

Directors J. H. Clarkin of Hartford, William Care of Springfield, and George Cameron of New Haven—the latter through a proxy—declined to attend the meeting on advice of counsel. These three Directors claim that the meeting of the Directors of the other three clubs was not legal, as no quorum was present.

Directors Hugh Reddy of Bridgeport, Eugene McCann of New London, and John Zeller of Pittsfield met with President James H. O'Rourke behind closed doors for two hours. After the meeting Mr. O'Rourke announced that the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Clubs had failed to post the necessary bond of $2,000 to finish out the season, and therefore the franchises had been declared forfeited under the constitution of the association.

O'Rourke said that an adjourned meeting would be held in New Haven next Friday, when the matter will be discussed further. He declared that at this time the league would receive applications for franchises from Waterbury, Danbury, and possibly from Hartford.

C. J. Danaher of Meriden, who is counsel for the three clubs refusing to attend the meeting, said tonight that in his opinion today's action was invalid and that an appeal would be made to the National Commission.

Foster to Join Giants.

John B. Foster, Secretary of the Giants, having completed all the preliminary arrangements for the opening of the season, will start for the Giants' training camp at Marlin, Texas, today. President Hempstead is already on his way there to watch the players get into shape. The Giants will not arrive here until April 13, when they will play a double header against Yale at the Polo Grounds on the day before the championship season opens. There will be a big surprise in store for baseball patrons when the season opens, as the new elevated station at the Polo Grounds is going to make the loading and unloading of the trains on busy days a much easier and quicker proceding than it has been in the past. The new station is being constructed of steel and concrete, and forces of workmen are busy on the job day and night in order to have it completed in time for the opening of the season. There will also be much improvement in the arrangements of entrance and exits, and the whole Eighth Avenue front of the park will be equipped with entrances so that at any time when the crowd becomes unusually large these new entrances may be put into use.

The improvements also call for a new clubhouse and club offices, which have been nearly completed.

N. Y. U. Baseballers Outdoors.

Coach Luby is taking advantage of the mild weather and has permanently transferred the baseball practice for the New York University squad outdoors. Although Ohio Field is not yet in condition to warrant its use for practice, Berkeley Oval, several blocks south of the campus, is being used to good advantage. Several batteries are at work, and practice for the infield positions has brought out some promising material. Besides Capt. McNally, Pfau, White, McIntyre, and Fritag of last year's nine reported for practice and are showing up well at this work, while Woolf, who played left field on the last season's nine, looks good for the outfield. Several new candidates, among whom are Hagglom, Sterricker, Thompson, who caught on the Bloomfield High School nine; Schwartz, who played on the De Witt High School team, and Rosenberg, are showing evidence of good form.

Cubs Defeat Phillies, 9 to 4.

TAMPA, Fla., March 16.—The Chicago Nationals outhit the Philadelphia Nationals here today and won, 9 to 4. The Cubs left tonight for Jacksonville to play a series of three games with the Philadelphia Athletics. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	4	4	1
Chicago	9	12	1

Eight innings, (darkness.)

Batteries—Tincup, Rixey, Baumgartner, Burns, Adams; Vaughn, Lavender, Bresnahan, Archer.

Capt. Ayres Under Knife Again.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 16.—The Harvard baseball team will be compelled to take its April Southern trip without its captain, Russell Ayres, it was said tonight. Capt. Ayres has been ill at his home in Montclair, N. J., for several weeks. As he has just submitted to a second operation for removal of an abscess, it is thought unlikely that he will be able to rejoin the team before May.

Athletics Lose to Louisville.

LAKELAND, Fla., March 16.—The Louisville American Association team defeated the Philadelphia Athletics here today, 1 to 0. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	1	5	0
Philadelphia	0	4	0

Batteries—Taylor, Middleton, Creesin, Clemmons, Myers; Wyckoff, McAvoy, Schang.

ST. NICKS DEFEAT ST. MICHAELS SEVEN

American Hockey Champions Trounce Ontario Title Holders, 5 to 1.

The magic which has brought many a victory to the St. Nicholas Skating Club worked its charm against the St. Michaels hockey seven of Toronto last night at St. Nicholas Rink, and another international victory went to the credit of the local seven, the score being 5 to 1. It was the fifth time this season that a Canadian team has bowed in defeat before the champions of the Amateur Hockey League, and the game of last night, much as the score might seem to indicate the contrary, was the hardest fought of all, and if that intangible thing, international honors, can be brought to any team St. Nicholas now claims the glory. It was a case of champion playing champion. St. Nicholas is accredited with the premier place in this country, and St. Michaels stands as the champion of the Ontario Hockey Association.

It was fast hard hockey from the very outset, and for the greater part of the time the men from the Dominion outplayed the local seven. In view of the score that may appear as an inconsistency, but it is a fact. The St. Nicholas seven was most of the time on the defensive with the goal always in danger.

In many a game it has been Baker, the indomitable player from St. Paul's and Princeton who has turned the scale, but last night there was another player in the limelight whose work robbed the brilliant play of the Dominion men of its effectiveness. This player was Carnochan, the goaltender for St. Nicholas. Always cool on the ice, it developed upon him to turn aside shot after shot that was threatening a resting place inside the St. Nicks cage. In the first half he was called upon many times, but in the concluding period a perfect fusillade of shots was hurled at him, and all but one was sent wide into the open rink by his clever defense.

The St. Michaels team had evidently heard of the fame of Baker, and it came prepared to counteract his effectiveness. From the very outset he was a marked player, and it was seldom that he could break loose from the surveillance for one of his brilliant dashes down the ice. Whenever he had the puck there was a determined effort at a hard body check, and he had several spills that came as quite a surprise to the spectators, who were of the opinion that Baker was invincible, as a matter of fact, the entire game showed the body check in effective use, and mostly by the Canadians. For all that it could not be called a rough game, bar some of those occasional happenings which may mark any game.

At the start of the first half it looked as if the Canadians would show to the front. The play was fast, with the St. Nicholas goal often threatened, but Carnochan was the salvation. Near the middle of the period the local seven began to strike its pace, and St. Michaels territory was repeatedly invaded, the first goal eventually coming as a result of a shot by Fox. Baker carried the puck down the rink and passed to Fox, who was right in front of his opponent's cage. The latter slipped the rubber past Bricker and the big gathering in the rink shouted its approval. Two minutes later Hall scored, and in this Baker again assisted, the goal being the last of the period.

With the opening of the second half the visitors came on the ice primed to wipe out the advantage scored against them. A quick sortie resulted in La Flamme, one of the most brilliant players among the visitors, scoring on a rebound after only 2 minutes and 40 seconds of play. The Dominion players were at their best at this point, and it looked as if they might at least draw even. The play was all in St. Nicholas territory, and shot after shot was sent at Carnochan, but all were successfully turned away. The St. Nicks seemed powerless to stem the assault, and every attempt to carry the puck down to the visitors' cage was nipped before it was well started. Nearing the close of the half, however, the St. Nicks broke through, and after fifteen minutes Ellis scored unassisted. Fox followed with an additional two goals, and the game was assured to the banner of the St. Nicholas seven. The line-up:

St. Michael's.	Position.	St. Nicholas.
Bricker	Goal	Carnochan
Murgatroyd	Point	Griffin
Merrick	Cover Point	Von Bernuth
Rankin	Rover	Baker
La Flamme	Centre	Ellis
McCutcheon	Left wing	Cox
Richardson	Right wing	Fox

Goals—First half: First for St. Nicholas by Fox in 3:21; second for St. Nicholas by Ellis in 15:50. Second half: First for St. Michael's by La Flamme in 2:40; second for St. Nicholas by Ellis in 15:01; third for St. Nicholas by Fox in 17:05; fourth for St. Nicholas by Fox in 19:46. Referee—William Russell, Hockey Club. Assistant referee—E. Garon, Hockey Club. Timers—W. J. Croker, Wanderers, and F. P. Toms, St. Michael's. Goal umpires—Tom Meegan, St. Michael's, and Bert White, New York A. C. Penalty timer—William Roach, Wanderers.

COOPERSTOWN POLO WIN.

C. C. Rumsey's Goal Near End Defeats San Mateo at Polo, 5 to 4 1-2.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—In a polo game, the result of which was in doubt until the final call of time, the Cooperstown (N. Y.) four defeated the San Mateo team by a score of 5 to 4½ goals in the first match of the universal polo tournament today on the Panama-Pacific Exposition field. Just before the call of time C. C. Rumsey of Cooperstown, by splendid horsemanship, succeeded in scoring the winning goal. Cooperstown excelled in team work.

The teams of Boise (Idaho) and Burlingame (Cal.) will play in the first of the open games for the Sacramento cups tomorrow at Burlingame.

The line-up and summary:

COOPERSTOWN.	SAN MATEO.
1—F. S. Von Stadt.	1—W. G. Devereux.
2—C. C. Rumsey.	2—T. J. Driscoll.
3—T. L. Boutiller, II.	3—W. T. Tevis, Jr.
Back—M. Stevenson.	Back—W. S. Hobart.

Referee—James C. Cooley, Meadow Brook Hunt Club.

N. Y. U. Basket Ball Men Honored.

The members of this year's New York University basket ball team, yesterday, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Athletic Association, chose Martin J. White of the class of 1916 the left guard of the Violet five, as Captain of the 1915-1916 basket ball team. The manager and assistant manager for next year's team were elected at the same time. Alvin Lent of the junior class and Robert H. Post of the sophomore class, being chosen to these respective positions. The following men who played on the 'Varsity team received the 'Varsity insignia: Capt. A. I. Levy, '16, (law,) M. J. White, '16, S. Cumming, '16; J. Storey, '18, C. Farrer, '18, and J. W. Curren, '16, manager. Class numerals go to Kranichfeld, '17, and Alvin Lent, '16, assistant manager, and also to the following men who played on the freshmen basket ball team: B. L. Schwarz, W. F. Clark, P. M. Mooney, A. D. Frischman, G. D. Nammock, H. Warshowsky, and G. E. Reese, manager.

Rice to Take Crews on River.

With Columbia's crew squad marking time before the word is given to abandon the indoor rowing room and machines for practice on the Hudson, preparations are being completed at the barge at Edgewater in readiness for the sweep swingers. Coach Rice has now set Friday or Saturday as the first day of the outdoor practice. The training of the first eight as they are picked at present for the 'Varsity has been handicapped by the illness of H. Tuthorne, '17, who has been rowing at No. 5. Tuthorne is suffering from an attack of ptomaine poisoning.

Handicap Yacht Class Dinner.

Thirty members of the handicap yacht-racing class held their annual meeting and dinner at Keene's Chop House last night. The report on the past season showed that there had been a large entry in the various events, the total being 342, and the prediction was made that this would be exceeded during the coming Summer. W. A. P. Sill offered a cup for a special long distance race, which will be contested over a course to be decided upon later, the date probably being about the middle of July. With one exception all of the old officers accepted re-election. The officers are: President, G. P. Cranberg; Secretary, H. L. Stone; Treasurer, R. B. Budd; handicapper, C. F. Fewer.

WILLARD ARRIVES IN CUBA.

Havana Whites Give Boxer a Big Ovation—Johnson in Court.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 16.—Several thousand Cubans welcomed Jess Willard this evening, giving him the greatest reception since the arrival of Palma, Cuba's first President. Willard appeared to be in the pink of health, and said he weighed 250 pounds, but expected to take off five more before the fight on April 4. Manager Jones and Treasurer Well accompanied Willard.

Cuban whites appear to be wild about Willard. Jack Johnson appeared before the police judge this morning, being accused of retaining the baggage of Tremaine, one of his trainers. Johnson admitted he had retained the baggage, but explained that it was to guarantee a loan made to Tremaine. The case was dismissed.

AHEARN IN A MUDDLE.

Boxer Charged with Breaking Contract with Irving A. C.

Young Ahearn, the middleweight, who is to box Eddie McGoorty at Madison Square Garden on Friday night, was the subject of a lengthy discussion at the meeting of the State Athletic Commission yesterday. The protest against Ahearn was lodged by the Irving Athletic Club of Brooklyn. A contract was shown calling for Ahearn to box Young Joe Gans on next Saturday night. One of the articles of the contract prohibited Ahearn from taking part in any bout in the meantime. The Irving Club management asserted that by agreeing to box McGoorty on Friday night Ahearn had broken his contract with them. The commission will give its decision on the case at a meeting this afternoon.

The troubles of John Reisler, known as "John, the Barber," again took up much of the commission's attention. Reisler, in behalf of one of his boxers, Barney Mishkin, alleged that he had a contract with the New Polo A. A. calling for 10 per cent. of the receipts of a bout with Frankie Nelson to be paid to him. Nelson so far outpointed Mishkin, the management stated, that they refused to give him any money. The commission ascertained that the receipts at the show were only $200, so Reisler and his boxer were allowed $11.

Al Hancock, a boxer, protested to the commission that he had been guaranteed $25 for a bout before one of the local clubs, but after six rounds of hard boxing he said he had received only $17. The club management stated that after six rounds the boxer quit and would take orders of the referee. The commission decided that Hancock had received all that he was entitled to.

A license was granted to the Buffalo Social Club of Buffalo.

DUNDEE WINS FAST BOUT.

Frankie Callahan Is Outpointed Throughout Ten Rounds.

Johnny Dundee of New York danced around the ring at top speed at the Broadway Sporting Club last night and jabbed his right and left hands into Frankie Callahan so hard and so often that the Brooklyn boxer was somewhat bewildered. It was Dundee's bout throughout the ten rounds, and although Callahan showed great improvement after his trip through the West, he was no match for the speedy Dundee. During the last four rounds Dundee put on all steam, and lightning jabs to Callahan's face drew blood from the mouth and nose, and in the eighth round Dundee put over a wallop that smashed its way to Callahan's jaw and staggered him. It was one of the fast, furious bouts in which there is little clinching, and both boys were willing to take their chances standing off and banging away at each other.

Callahan willingly took the punishment of the hard jolts that Dundee handed out with either hand in an attempt to get over a knockout blow, but the elusive Johnny was never in the way of one of Callahan's powerful swings. Dundee weighed in at 120¼, and Callahan at 131¼.

GUNBOAT SMITH LOSES.

Jack Dillon Gets Newspaper Writers' Decision in Milwaukee Bout.

MILWAUKEE, March 16.—Jack Dillon, Indianapolis heavyweight, had a shade the better of "Gunboat" Smith of New York in a ten-round no-decision boxing bout here tonight, according to a majority of sporting writers at the ringside.

Dillon was too fast for Smith on the infighting, using rights and lefts to the body with good advantage. Smith depended almost entirely upon his left, trying hard with swings to the head which seldom found their mark. The fight was marred by considerable clinching. Referee Stout being kept busy separating the men.

Ahearn and Clabby Box Tonight.

After seeing Young Ahearn defeat Leo Houck, Buck Crouse, and Jack Dillon in turn, the Philadelphia enthusiasts have made the Brooklyn boy an 8 to 5 favorite over Jimmy Clabby for their contest in the Quaker City tonight. Before these three men Ahearn on his return from abroad stopped Freddie Hicks in Brooklyn in six rounds and recently knocked out Willie Lewis in Havana in three rounds. After the Clabby engagement, which Ahearn has every confidence of winning, he will box Eddie McGoorty at Madison Square Garden Friday night.

McGoorty boxes Buck Crouse in Pittsburgh tonight.

Boxing Entries Close Tomorrow.

All amateur boxers in the metropolitan district are informed that if they intend to compete in the Metropolitan Association boxing championships to be held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club on March 24, 25, and 27, they had better send in their entry by tomorrow, as all the entries will close on that day. The weights will be 108, 115, 125, 135, 145, 158, 175, and heavyweight. The prizes will be Metropolitan Association championship die solid-gold medal to the winner and silver championship die medal to second in each class. A championship banner will be given to the club scoring the most points, on a basis of 5 for a winner, 3 for second, 1 for third. Entry can be made at the New York Athletic Club, Central Park South, and at the Metropolitan Association headquarters, 21 Warren Street, New York City.

Wilson Whips Nelson at Brown's.

Johnny Wilson of Harlem won from Chick Nelson of Brooklyn in the star bout at Brown's Gymnasium last night. In the second round Wilson cut a gash in Nelson's forehead with a left swing, and during the rest of the bout this injury bothered the Brooklyn boxer. Young Jack Sharkey hurt his right hand in the second round of his scheduled ten-round go with Jack Diamond of Jersey City and the bout was stopped by the referee. In the first ten-round bout Billy Meyers of Harlem won by a shade from Johnny Waltz of Newark.

New York Boys In Poor Bout.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—Young Lustig of New York and Harry Pierce of Brooklyn fought a ten-round draw at the Knickerbocker A. C. tonight. The contest was devoid of any features of interest, both contestants failing to make an apparent effort to win, but were content to simply stall throughout the ten rounds, which naturally did not satisfy the large crowd of fight fans present.

Berger to Desert White Sox.

LOS ANGELES, March 16.—Joe Berger of the Chicago Americans announced today that he had decided to sign a contract to play shortstop for the Venice baseball team of the Pacific Coast League.

George Weaver, shortstop for the Chicago Americans, was discharged from a hospital today, following an operation for tonsilitis.

Columbia Nine on South Field.

Fifty baseball candidate reported on South Field yesterday afternoon for the first outdoor practice at Columbia. Coach Andy Coakley put the squad through a lively workout and was enthusiastic over the turnout of men. This is one of the biggest squads that have reported in years for the opening practice following the first reduction in the squad.

NORWAY CHAMPION CLEVER AT TENNIS

Miss Bjurstedt Favored to Play Miss Wagner for National Indoor Title.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the Norwegian lawn tennis champion, reached the round before the semi-final yesterday in the Women's National Indoor Tennis Championship Tournament at the Seventh Regiment Armory, when she defeated Miss Florene Ballin in straight sets at 6—1, 6—2. Miss Bjurstedt made use of her speedy drives and placed her shots with such accuracy that her opponent was unable to reach them.

One of the most interested spectators on the side lines was Miss Marie Wagner, the title holder, who will probably be called upon to play Miss Bjurstedt in the final round. The winner's style is lacking the finish of the leading American women players, and she appears to put more effort in her drives. She does not show the supple wrist movement of the champion, but to offset these defects she possesses a powerful stroke, driving the ball into the corners with almost unreturnable speed and covers the court in excellent style.

The Norwegian player, who competed in the Olympic tournament at Stockholm, will play Miss Katherine Force today. She is in the upper section of the draw, while Miss Wagner is in the lower half, and, according to form, these two contestants should be the final survivors.

Not only did Miss Bjurstedt gain her place, but Miss Alberta Weber of Chicago also came through. She played a sensational consistent game and outmanoeuvred Miss Gertrude Della Torre. The defeat of the clever New York girl was the first of the reversals, as Miss Della Torre was favored as semi-finalist. The third player to qualify in the upper half was Miss Force, who pluckily defeated Mrs. R. M. Knapp at 6—4, 9—11, after a contest extending over two hours, the last set going to deuce and vantage a number of times for a decision.

In the lower section Miss Marion Vanderhoef scored an easy victory over Miss Kate M. Belden in straight sets and will play the title holder today. Miss M. H. Taylor experienced a hard time winning from Mrs. Mc. Mulrray. Three sets were played, the first two being deuce. The effort appeared to tire Mrs. McBurney, and she fell away in the third and deciding set.

The doubles championship brought out some excellent play. Miss Bjurstedt was paired with her opponent in the singles, Miss Ballin, and the combination proved a strong one. The pair defeated Miss L. G. Witherbee and Mrs. W. Leshen 6—3, 6—3. Miss Wagner and Miss Vanderhoef scored an easy victory over Mrs. L. Manheimer and Miss C. Belden The draw brings Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Ballin against Mrs. Wagner and Miss Vanderhoef in the next round, which will be played today, and the winners are expected to win the championship. Summary:

Women's Indoor National Singles.—Third Round—Miss Alberta Weber defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Katherine Force defeated Mrs. R. M. Knapp, 6—4, 13—11; Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Miss Rita M. Belden, 6—1, 6—2; Miss H. Taylor defeated Mrs. M. McBurney, 5—7, 9—7, 6—1.

Women's Indoor National Doubles.—First Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss L. G. Witherbee and Mrs. William Lesher, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. L. Manheimer and Miss C. Belden, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round—Miss A. Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss Rita M. Belden and partner, 6—3, 6—2; Miss C. Winn and Miss Schwab defeated Mrs. Lindley Z. Murray and partner by default; Miss Margaret Bissell and Miss Alice Pine defeated Mrs. Theodore R. Pell and Miss G. Sanford, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

THREE-CUSHION RECORD.

William Huey Runs String of Thirteen Points at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 16.—William Huey of Chicago today made a high run of thirteen, setting a new mark for the world's championship three-cushion billiard tournament, defeating Jess Lean, also of Chicago, by a score of 50 to 31, in fifty-eight innings. Lean's high run was five. Previous to Huey's record run today, the high mark was twelve, made by John Daly four days ago.

Charles Morin of Chicago defeated Lloyd Jevne of Salt Lake City, 50 to 23, in sixty-three innings. His high run was 9, and Jevne's 4.

Charles Ellis of Cleveland defeated Fred Tames of Denver, 50 to 40 in sixty-five innings. Ellis's high run was 6, Eames's, 4.

Coleman Wins at Billiards.

Hal A. Coleman, national Class B balk-line billiard champion, had a close struggle last night in the fourth game of the Manhattan amateur handicap balk-line billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, before he won from Charles T. Conway, 250 to 213, in thirty-six innings. Both contestants were playing at the scratch mark, 250 points. Coleman made other runs of 28 and 24, and averaged 6 34-36. Conway's best runs were 23, 22, and 18, with an average of 6 3-35.

Mayer and Cutler Split Honors.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Joseph Mayer, the Class A amateur champion, and Albert Cutler, the Boston professional, each won a game today in their four-day match at 18.2 balk-line billiards. In the afternoon Mayer won, 300 to 146. His high run was 73 and average 23 1-13. Cutler had a high run of 23 and his average was 11 3-13. Cutler won the night game by a score of 300 to 217. His highest run was 47 and his average was 12 12-24. Mayer's high run was 33 and his average 9 10-25.

Billiard Winners at Thum's.

H. Stern defeated W. Charlton, 225 to 107, in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Thum's Billiard Academy yesterday afternoon, Carlton was handicapped at 200. Stern's high runs were 29, 26, and 15, and his average 7 6-31, while Charlton's high runs were 28, 12, and 11, and his average 3 14-31. T. Willis, handicapped at 250, defeated J. Allen, handicapped at 200, in the evening game by the score of 250 to 125. Willis's high runs were 40, 31, and 21, and his average 4 14-59. Allen made high runs of 22, 14, and 12, and his average was 2 9-58.

Mrs. Stockton Wins on Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 16.—Today's first round of match play in the Silver Foils gold championship finds Mrs. H. R. Stockton of Plainfield still in the running through an uphill win from Mrs. W. J. Faith of Wykagyl. Mrs. Stockton plays Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Merion tomorrow and Mrs. Raymond Price moves forward to meet Miss Louise Elkins, both of Oakmont.

Eighty-one was the best card of the second round of today's tin-whistle championship on No. 2 course, and Hunter of Wee Burn had the honor, Whittemore of Brookline was second, in 83, and Thompson of Spring Haven was two strokes better than Truesdale of Fox Hills, with an 84 card. Jesse Guilford of Intervale turned in an 84 today as a result of his afternoon round on the difficult No. 3 course.

Low Regains Squash Tennis Title.

J. O. Low regained the squash tennis championship of the Heights Casino of Brooklyn yesterday when he defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., three games to one, by the score of 15—18, 15—11, 15—8, 15—12. Low lost the championship last year to Rudolph Goepel, who was defeated in the semi-final round by Bull, 14—17, 16—11, 15—6.

MAD. SQ. GARDEN
TO-NIGHT AT 12 M.
WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP
24 HOUR Team RACE
START
25 Teams Competing.

ONE-ARMED SKATER WINS.

Max Hess Leads Field at Finish in Handicap Race at Garden.

Roller skating races, amateur and professional, were held last night in Madison Square Garden. The contests were preliminaries to the twenty-four-hour race, which starts at 12:01 o'clock tonight. Champions from all over the country, also representatives from England and France, took part in the events, all of which were contested closely enough to arouse much enthusiasm among the spectators.

The most popular victory was that of Max Hess of Scranton, Penn., in the two-mile amateur handicap. Hess's popularity rested on the fact that he has only one arm. The lack of this member, however, does not in the least impair his skating speed, as with only forty-four yards handicap, he skated the two miles in the fast time of 6:25.

The one-mile amateur event went to J. Costabilo, the winner of the recent Marathon road race, which started at 154th Street and Seventh Avenue and finished in Grand Central Palace. Costabello and Charles Witzel came into the stretch together and for forty yards raced neck and neck. Ten yards from the finish the winner made a terrific spurt and just managed to land in front by a few inches.

Only yards divided the first three men in the five-mile handicap, which went to Steve Shipley, an English skater. Freddie Martin, who was on scratch, came in third. Allie Moore, an American, who holds all the British championships from one to five miles, was on the mark in the three-mile professional handicap.

Twelve faced the starter, but after the first mile the field was reduced to six. When half the distance had been covered, Arthur Launey assumed the lead, and set a lively pace for two or three laps. As the result of a smart sprint Frank Bacon, winner of the last twenty-four-hour race, forged ahead and retained the lead until the final lap. Arthur Eglington, who was with the leaders, then took the lead from Bacon, and with a fine burst of speed crossed the finish line four yards ahead of John Winn. Bacon weakened just before the end of the race and was not placed.

Roland Cioni of Norristown defeated Willie Blackburn of New York in the one-mile handicap match, best two out of three heats. Neither man's pace worked very satisfactorily, and they were not able to show the speed which can be made at this style of skating. Cioni took the race in straight heats. The same men also gave an exhibition against time, and covered a mile in 2:36. The summaries:

Ten Laps Amateur (1 mile.)—Won by J. Costabilo; Charles Witzel, second; J. Galla, third. Time—2:40.

Twenty Laps, Amateur Handicap, (2 miles.)—Won by Max Hess, 44 yards; J. Costabilo, scratch, second; A. F. De Mayo, 60 yards, third. Time—6:25.

Eight Laps, Professional.—Won by Arthur Launey; Arthur Eglington, second; John Woodworth, third. Time—6:25.

Thirty Laps, Professional Handicap, (3 miles.)—Won by Arthur Eglington, 25 yards; John Tinney, 88 yards, second; Joe Laurey, 88 yards, third. Time—8:01.

Ten laps, (

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks More Active and Reactionary—The Negotiations for European Credits Here.

On the Stock Exchange, somewhat larger transactions were accompanied yesterday by irregularity in prices which threw the balance for the session on the side of decline, although this was small measured by the change in the general level of prices. The market showed more hesitation, perhaps, than it had on any day since the forward movement of the early part of the month and gave place to the irregular ebb and flow of more recent days. Apart from the stock market close attention was given to some important matters in which the financial district is engaged, the chief of these being the negotiation of credits for European countries. The French negotiations have been carried to a point at which they may very shortly come to a head, but yesterday's developments made it plain that the proposed English credit would follow a much slower course. But also it was made still clearer that now or later this market is pretty sure to receive many appeals. Servia has been added to the list of countries which would like to place a loan in some form in this market. A tentative proposal was made here yesterday regarding the placing of short time German notes with American institutions, but if the German Government is taking the initiative in this proposed subscription to a German issue that fact was not indicated in the day's news.

There is all too much evidence that our home trade lacks the zest which it should have, but on the other hand every week, almost every day, brings fresh proof of the great volume of the foreign orders which are coming to this market. The banks are being called upon to finance many transactions which are directly the outcome of orders sent here from abroad and the current record of our foreign commerce shows clearly the great impetus which the war in Europe is giving to our export trade. Making allowance for the ports not included in the preliminary statements last week's exports for the whole country showed an excess over imports of about $50,000,000. That, of course, is the largest credit trade balance ever recorded in any like period and it promises an extraordinarily large credit balance for the full month. The showing of cotton exports for last month, which were double those of February a year ago, indicates the present growth in one department of our exports, which suffered very greatly at the outset of the war. Whatever theories are entertained regarding the advisability of extending credits to the belligerents of Europe, it is clear that if we are to continue to sell to Europe on the present scale we must accept in payment something else than cash. Europe would soon make ruinous inroads into its gold supply if it attempted to pay us in cash for all that it is buying here. The alternative seems to lie between permitting Europe to defer payment by obtaining credits here and paying us for our goods by the return of our securities which Europe holds in such large amounts. In many respects the former is a more convincing way for ourselves, and it is not surprising, therefore, that that method has already been used in a number of instances and that it is proposed to use it in still others on a larger scale than has yet been done. It is indeed fortunate that we are able to sell so much abroad at a time when home demand is so slack as it is now.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Two Parts of a Day.

Yesterday's stock market was divided into two distinct portions. In the morning there was a fair degree of activity and prices were more inclined to advance than retreat. Later selling became pronounced in some of the leading issues, with Reading the most prominent target for the bears. Persistent selling of this stock appeared to represent for a time determination of the bearish fraternity to arouse a general attack on the speculative stocks, but if this was the case the results were not encouraging.

The difference between the highest and lowest points for Reading was in excess of two points, but support in the afternoon canceled nearly half of the gross decline. Specialties again occupied prominent places in the market stage, detracting, as brokers said, from the interest that otherwise might have been displayed toward the more conventional mediums of speculation. The second portion of the day was marked by irregularity of prices and dullness such as had not been experienced for a long time.

***

A Recession of Sears-Roebuck.

A sale of Sears-Roebuck stock, the first since the 50 per cent. dividend was theoretically deducted from the market value of the shares, brought a decline of 19 points in addition to the expected 50 points. From 202, the figure last recorded on the Stock Exchange, the price fell yesterday to 133. The dividend was in stock and implied that 33 1-3 per cent. more of annual earnings would be needed to maintain dividends at the former basis after the new stock was issued. The recession was within 3 points of the minimum figured by the Exchange on Saturday, when in announcing that the stock would sell ex-dividend when the new week opened, it was said that the first sale might properly be at 136.

***

Satisfactory Cotton Exports.

Except that the price was low, the cotton trade certainly should have no fault to find with exports of the staple as revealed in Government figures for February. The total, made public in Washington yesterday, of 1,501,701 bales, was practically twice as great as in the same month last year. And it would seem that the net result to exporters, in spite of the price, could not have been substantially different, for quotations were more than half as high as in the preceding February. Another feature of the month's shipments was that exports to the United Kingdom of 633,574 bales were also about twice as large as a year before. Evidence that a total embargo on cotton shipments to Germany will not be a tremendous blow to the trade is presented in the figures showing that in February Germany took not much more than one-third as much cotton as in February, 1914.

***

To "Educate" West. Pac. Bondholders.

Holders of the $50,000,000 Western Pacific first mortgage bonds, on which interest was defaulted March 1, will now have to submit to a "campaign of education," the educators being the Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande, which road failed to live up to its guarantee, and the bankers who are seeking to perform the double mission of lifting the Western Pacific out of receivership and at the same time rescue the Denver & Rio Grande from a receivership. Large Western bondholders, it is said, are now speeding to New York to get front seats in the tutors' classes. They will be advised as to the best methods, from the Denver's point of view, to be pursued in safeguarding their investments for the good of all concerned. They will be told that from the plethora of methods they must not adopt the wrong one lest they precipitate wholesale ruin.

***

Denver & Rio Grande in Danger.

The Western Pacific bondholders could take over the railroad property and run it themselves. But such a course, the tutors will say, would make a sorry porridge, bringing in scarcely enough revenue to pay operating expenses on the Western Pacific. Under such a course, with no interest for the $50,000,000 first mortgage bonds forthcoming, the Denver could be sued for the 5 per cent. interest on these bonds, amounting to $1,250,000 every six months. But the holders of the Denver's own 7 per cent. adjustment income bonds, it will be contended by the opponents of such a course, would then resort to their right of throwing the Denver into receivership and thereby throw off the guarantee clause, which is a millstone on the Denver's neck. Such a course, the tutors will say, while wrecking the Denver, would despoil the Western Pacific and make it a deadly enemy of the Denver & Rio Grande. An alternate course of letting the Denver continue to run the Western Pacific, but getting a judgment against the Denver for failing to live up to its guarantee, it will be contended, would likewise lead to a receivership for the Denver and an abrogation of the interest guarantee clause by virtue of which the Western Pacific has been able to live for more than ten years.

***

Compromise Only Hope.

So the tutors will say to the bondholders: "If you want to get out of your dilemma compromise with the Denver." The compromise measure which will be proposed calls for a withdrawal of the $50,000,000 mortgage bonds and a substitution of $20,000,000 second mortgage bonds guaranteed as to interest by the Denver after the second year, and $30,000,000 of adjustment income bonds for which the Denver will pledge its surplus revenues. The plan also provides for the issuance of $10,000,000 new first mortgage bonds, the proceeds of which are to be used to build needed feeders for the Western Pacific. If the Denver Directors and the bankers, in their campaign of education, can bring the Western Pacific bondholders around to this "give-and take" point of view, they contend, the future will be fairly rosy. For the present negotiations are at a standstill.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1915.

Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	170,866
Same day last year	253,615
Year to date	11,937,894
Same period last year	19,689,046
Average price and change 50 stocks	61.05 — .16
Same day last year	70.21 + .56

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33¼	33½	3,900	Alaska Gold Mines	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	9	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	9	9	9	9	...
34	35	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
54¼	54¾	3,900	Amalgamated Cop	54⅝	54⅞	53⅝	54⅜	— ⅛
40¾	40½	3,800	Am. Beet Sugar	40¾	41⅛	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	27¼	100	Am. Can	27¼	27⅞	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
41	42	30	Am. Car & Fdry	41¼	41½	41½	41½	...
111	115	100	Am. Car & Fy. pf	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	...
106½	107½	90	Am. Cotton Oil	107	107	106½	106½	— ½
44	45⅜	300	Am. Cotton Oil	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	— ¼
87	90	100	Am. Express	88½	89⅞	88⅞	88⅞	— 1⅛
28⅜	29¼	700	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28⅞	28½	28⅞	...
87⅛	90	200	Am. Linseed	9	9	9	9	...
29½	30	100	Am. Linseed pf	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅝
76	78	200	Am. Locomotive pf	76	76	76	76	— ⅛
63⅝	64	610	Am. Smelt. & Ref	64¼	64¼	63⅝	64	— ⅛
102	103	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
24½	26	100	Am. Steel F'dries	25	25	25	25	— ½
102	103	100	Am. Sugar Refining	102	102	102	102	— ¾
110	114	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	112	112	112	112	+ ½
110	114	10	do., odd lot	110	110	110	110	...
120¼	120½	2,250	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅜	120⅜	119⅝	120¼	+ ⅛
16½	17½	100	Am. Woolen	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
83½	85	100	Am. Woolen pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ¼
26	26½	250	Anaconda Cop. Co	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	...
95½	95¾	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	96	96	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅛
31	32	300	Baldwin Locomotive	32	32	31	31	— ⅛
66⅞	67¼	700	Baltimore & Ohio	67	67	66⅝	67	+ ¼
67⅞	68½	15	Baltimore & O. pf	68½	68⅝	68½	68½	...
57½	57¾	17,400	Bethlehem Steel	56	57⅞	56	57⅛	+1½
86⅞	86⅞	550	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86⅞	86⅞	86⅛	86⅜	— ½
16⅛	16⅜	2,000	California Petrol	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
48	48½	700	California Pet. pf	49	49	48	48½	— ½
159	159½	2,000	Canadian Pacific	159¾	160	158½	159¼	— 1
33⅝	33¾	900	Central Leather Co	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜	+ ¼
101½	102	210	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	102	102	102	102	+ ½
41	42	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
10⅞	10⅞	175	Chi. Great Western	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
28½	29½	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	29	29	29	29	— ⅞
86	86½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	86½	86⅝	86¼	86¼	— ⅝
124¼	124¾	1,100	Chi. & Northwest	124	124¼	124	124¼	+ ¼
19½	20¼	1,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	21¾	21¾	20	20	— 1⅝
33⅛	35¾	1,000	Chino Copper	35⅜	35½	35	35¼	+ ⅜
21	59	24	Chi., St. P., M. & O	21	21	21	21	...
47½	48½	200	Continental Can	48¼	48¼	48	48	...
92¾	95	100	Continental Can pf	93½	93⅞	93½	93¼	+1½
11	11¼	1,800	Corn Products Ref	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	...
40	42	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	42	42	42	42	...
6¼	6¾	100	Den. & Rio Grande	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
114	114¾	5	Detroit Edison	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	...
7½	7¾	1,000	Distillers' Secur	8⅜	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
226⅜	227½	4,300	Erie	23½	23⅞	22⅝	22⅝	...
36⅜	36⅞	530	Erie 1st pf	37	37⅛	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
178	182½	200	General Chemical	180	180	180	180	— ¼
178	182½	15	do., odd lots	181	181	182	182	...
107	107½	18	Gen. Chemical pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
138½	140	200	General Electric	139½	139½	139½	139½	...
133½	140	26	do., odd lot	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	...
102½	103½	3,000	General Motors	101	103¾	101	103¼	+2⅜
98	99½	300	General Motors pf	98	99¼	98	98⅞	+ ⅜
34½	34⅝	2,200	Goodrich Co	35	35	34	34½	— ⅝
116	118	300	Woolworth pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	...

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RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

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New York	4	4	5	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

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Demand sterling	$4.80¾	$4.79⅞	$4.80
Cables	4.80¾	4.80¼	4.80⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.80	$4.80⅜
Paris	5.28⅜	5.28
Berlin	.84	.84⅛
Austria	..	16.90@16.95
Russia	..	.42½
Switzerland	5.43	5.41½
Holland	.39⅜ —⅛	.39⅛
Italy	5.72	5.74

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	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
Buenos Aires	42.20	42.36
Rio	26.85	26.95

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$4.77⅜	$4.76¼	$4.77	$4.76⅛	

New York Clearing House exchanges, $341,230,379; balances, $23,251,471; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $480,740.

The local banks have lost $598,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Montreal, $0.56¼@$0.87½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 24½d, off ⅛d; in New York, 51¼c, off ⅜c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Increased Trading in the Curb Market, but Price Changes Are Generally Small.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 177,837 shares of stock and $20,000 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 3,000 rights. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 10,620; oils, 454, and mining, 166,263. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	B.-Am. T. Co., Ord. Bearer	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	†Inter. Mer. M.	1	1	1	1
50	Mar. of Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
140	Natl. C. & S.	57	57	57	57
30	N. C. & S. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
100	N. Y. Tran.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,200	C. of R. & H.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
500	Sterling Gum	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
100	Stew. Warner	57	57	57	57
1,700	U. C. S., new	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	U. C. S. pf. n	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1,500	U. P. S., new	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
1,800	†World Film	4½	4½	4½	4½

RIGHTS.

8,000	N. Y. Central	1⅛	1/16	⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
12	Crescent P. L.	37½	37	37½	— ½
10	Eureka P. L.	224	224	224	+ 2
20	Galena-S. Oil	162	160	160	— 2
10	Illinois P. L.	127	127	127	— 1
80	Nat. Transit	31¼	30¼	31¼	+ 1½
10	N. Y. Transit	213	213	213	+ 3
10	Northern P. L.	90	90	90	+ ½
30	Ohio Oil	131½	130	131½	+ 1½
110	Pierce Oil	13¼	13¼	13¾	— ½
2	Prairie O. & G.	227	227	227	+ 2
5	Pra. P. L., w.i.	148	148	148	+ 2
5	South Penn. O.	259	259	259	—10
1	Southern P. L.	202	202	202	— 4
1	S. W. P. P. L.	111	111	111	— 4
21	St. Oil of Cal.	291	289	290	..
20	St. Oil of Ind.	405	403	405	..
50	St. Oil of N. J.	395	392	395	+ 3
11	St. Oil of N. Y.	190	189	189	+ 1
6	St. Oil of Ohio	426	425	425	..
25	Union T. Line	81½	81	81	— 1
15	Vacuum Oil	180	180	180	— 3

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
55,000	†*Atlanta	45	45	41½	44
2,700	†*Blue Bell	5½	6	5⅝	6
500	†*Booth	28	28	28	28
1,700	Braden Copper	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
1,800	*Caledonia M.	70	70	64	64
200	Con. Aris. Sm.	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16
800	Con. Nev.-U.	¼	¼	¼	¼
25,000	*Dia. B. Butte	3	3½	3	3½
1,000	Goldfield Con.	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8,000	†Goldf. Merger	23	24	23	24
2,000	†Great Bend	6	6¼	6	6¼
1,000	Iron Blossom	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
17,900	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1⅜	97	1
300	Kerr Lake	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3,000	†Kewanas	18	19	18	19
600	La Rose Con.	1/16	1/16	5⅝	5⅝
2,000	Lone Star	7	7	6½	6½
678	*McKin.-Dar.	43	248	242	45
1,100	*Nevada Hills	25	25	23	23
500	*New U. Bing.	42	42	42	42
40	Nip. Mines	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2,000	North Star	15	15	15	15
1,000	†N. B. Dev.	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16
22,000	*Oro	11	13	11	13
2,000	Sandstone K.	9	9	9	9
700	Stand. S.-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
440	Ton. Belmont.	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4⅝
800	*Ton. Butler	79	77	76	77
500	*Ton. Merger	40	40	40	40
2,500	*Ton. Midway	16	17½	16	17½
100	Ton. of Nev.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,000	*Ton. S. Pick	9	9	9	9
200	Tri-Bullion	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16
5,500	Tuol. Copper	30	35	28	29
100	Un. V. Ext.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	*W. End Con.	54	54	53	54
1,000	*West E. Ext.	3	3	3	3
100	Yukon G. M.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

BONDS.

$15,000	N. Y. State 4½s, w. i.	104½	104½	104½	104½
5,000	W. Pac. 5s, flat	31½	31½	31½	31⅜

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Odd lot.

Note.—Tuesday the first sale of Profit Sharing was at 3⅜.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

	March 16. Bid.	Asked.	March 15. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Thrift Soc'y pf., w. i.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
British Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	17⅛	18	17½	18
Electric Boat	32	35	32	35
Electric Boat pf.	57	60	57	60
Houston Oil	9	11	9	11
Houston Oil pf.	53	55	53	55
Int. Rubber t. ctfs.	6	7	6	7
Int. Mer. Marine pf.	3	4½	3	3½
Kelly Springfield Tire	111	113	111	112½
Kelly Springfield Tire new 1st pf.	83	85	83	85
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf.	118	125	118	125
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	156	162	156	162
Man. Transit	⅞	1	⅞	1
Riker & Heg., new	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Savoy Oil	5	6	5	6
Tobacco Products	55	60	55	60
Tobacco Products pf.	91	94	91	94
Un. Cigar-S. pf., new	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
U. Cig. S. Co. of Am.	90	92	91	93
U. C. S. Co. of A. pf.	115	120	115	120
U. C. S. Co. of Can.	1⅞	2½	1⅞	2½
Wayland Oil & Gas	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Consol	28	30	26	30
Blue Bull	3	4	3	4
C. O. D. Consol	5	6	5¼	6½
Crown Reserve	13/16	7/8	13/16	7/8
El Paso Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Florence	60	63	58	60
Gold Hill	..	..	..	..
Greene-Cananea	26	27	26	27
Greenwater	3	5	3	5
Mines of America	2	2¼	2	2¼
South Utah Mines	8	15	10	15
Tonopah Mining	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Yuba Con.	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16
White Knob Cop. pf.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	141	145	141	145
Calaveras 6s	121	130	121	130
Gov. of Argen. 6s (a)	100⅝	101	100⅜	101
Gov. of Argen. 6s (b)	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Gov. of Argen. 6s (c)	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
Swiss Gov. 5s, 1 yr.	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
Swiss Gov. 5s, 3 yr.	97½	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
Swiss Gov. 5s, 5 yr.	96⅛	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14⅜	15	14⅜	15
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	555
Borne-Scrymser	250	260	250	260
Buckeye P. L.	107	109	107	109
Chesebrough Mfg.	660	670	655	665
Colonial Oil	95	105	95	105
Continental Oil	220	225	220	225
Crescent P. L.	36	38	36	38
Cumberland P. L.	47	50	47	50
Eureka P. L.	220	225	220	225
Galena Signal Oil	158	162	160	165
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois P. L.	125	128	125	128
Indiana P. L.	97	99	97	99
National Transit	30	32	31	33
N. Y. Transit	213	218	215	220
Northern P. L.	88	90	88	90
Ohio Oil	130	132	130	132
Pierce Oil	13¼	13¾	12⅝	13¼
Pierce Oil cer., 6s, 1924	77	80	77	80
Prairie O. & G.	225	229	225	229
Prairie P. L. (w. i.)	146	148	146	148
Solar Refining	235	240	235	240
Southern Pine Line	202	206	204	207
South Penn. Oil	258	263	258	263
So. W. Penn. P. L.	111	115	111	115
St'd Oil of Cal.	288	291	289	293
St'd Oil of Ind.	405	408	404	408
St'd Oil of Kan.	335	345	335	345
St'd Oil of Ky.	245	250	245	250
St'd Oil of Neb.	310	320	310	320
St'd Oil of N. J.	393	395	392	394
St'd Oil of N. Y.	188	190	188	191
St'd Oil of Ohio	425	430	422	428
Swan & Finch	120	130	120	130
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	178	181	180	183
Washington Oil	32	37	32	37

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.60	4.45
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.58	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	5.00	4.60
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.88	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	4.75	4.60
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.12	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.75	4.62
C., St. P. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.88
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.88	4.75
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4 @5	4.60	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.62	4.50
Mo., Kansas & T.	1914-'23	5	5.35	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	5.00	5.20
N. Y. Central L.	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.90
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1

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COTTON CLOSES HIGH IN STEADY MARKET

All Offerings Absorbed, with Practically No Recession—Fluctuations Narrow.

BULLISH CENSUS REPORT

Exports Pass the 6,000,000-Bale Mark, with Prospects Good for 7,000,000 by End of Season.

Considering the amount of pressure to which the market was subjected, cotton yesterday showed a remarkably steady undertone and final prices represented the highest closing level of any session since trading was resumed on Nov. 16.

The market showed its ability to absorb all offerings at practically no recession. The range of fluctuations was narrow, but this was regarded as a rather favorable indication after an advance of such proportions.

The census report on supply and distribution, published soon after the opening, was considered moderately bullish. The consumption by American mills in February was put at 463,167 bales, against 455,231 last year. The total for the seven months ended with February was therefore approximately 3,054,000 bales, against 3,271,000 last year. In the early part of the season the consumption of cotton was smaller than for the corresponding period last year. The amount of cotton held by spinners was put at 1,654,000 bales, against 1,712,000 last year. The stock in independent warehouses was estimated at 4,089,000 bales, against 2,314,000 last year. The total consumption of linters thus far is placed at 183,000, against 179,000 last year.

Exports yesterday passed the 6,000,000 bale mark, and the day's clearances were 56,525 bales. The total for the season is 6,022,000 bales, against 7,492,000 last year. The total clearances furnish conservative ground for satisfaction, inasmuch as estimates made early in the season showed 6,000,000 bales the maximum for the twelve months. It is possible that the outgo from now on may show a big falling off, but it seems reasonably sure that exports for the rest of March will be very heavy, and with four months still to go until the end of the cotton fiscal year, there is reasonable probability that total exports will exceed 7,000,000 bales.

A message from Charleston to a local firm yesterday said: "Have been authoritatively informed that orders amounting to 60,000 bales of spot cotton were received here last night for Rotterdam. They were for four grades amounting to 15,000 bales each." A Norfolk wire said: "Spots very firm, with enormous demand."

A Liverpool cable said: "Trade buying; Continental buying; marine insurance difficult." Liverpool was a buyer here chiefly of July and October. The Liverpool market advanced very sharply and closed at a new high premium over New York.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, New Orleans 6 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, 8.90 for middling uplands.

The range of contract prices was as follows, (closed steady.)

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.64	8.64	8.64@8.66	8.61@8.64
May	9.00	8.87	8.91@8.92	8.89@8.90
July	9.27	9.15	9.19@9.20	9.14@9.15
October	9.55	9.45	9.50@9.51	9.43@9.44
December	9.72	9.64	9.68@9.69	9.60@9.61
January	9.80	9.76	9.77@9.78	9.69@9.71

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	13,684	16,079	14,528
New Orleans	14,017	13,562	7,431
Mobile	641	347	1,207
Savannah	6,249	4,957	5,711
Charleston	4,663	1,939	392
Norfolk	1,052	681	1,029
Norfolk	3,112	1,065	1,210

Total port receipts 44,415, against 32,816 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	11,894	1,017	922
Memphis	1,742	1,847	3,623
St. Louis	1,108	3,989	1,920
Houston	16	5,926	3,371

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	9,300 to 10,500	8,746	5,721
New Orleans	5,300 to 7,000	11,444	5,860

Total exports yesterday, 56,525; so far this season 6,022,300 against 7,492,527 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
1,335 New Orleans	8.50	388,286	229,110
675 Mobile	8.13	37,184	29,272
2,027 Savannah	8⅝	181,085	82,994
1,294 Galveston	8.75	425,008	350,870
— Wilmington	8¼	63,210	17,597
1,880 Norfolk	8.25	82,830	60,605
2,396 Augusta	8.25	138,466	68,140
1,850 Memphis	8.25	215,746	142,159
— St. Louis	8¼	52,788	53,919
3,998 Houston	8.75	170,324	158,039

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 7 points advance at 4.21d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 10,000 bales, all American. Market closed irregular and unsettled.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	100½	101¼
American Light & Traction	310	314
American Light & Traction pf	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	11	13
Adirondack Electric Power pf	39	42
American Gas & Electric	80½	81
American Gas & Electric pf	48½	49½
American Power & Light	61	64
American Power & Light pf	81	84
American Public Utilities	32	35
American Public Utilities pf	61	64
American Waterworks & Electric	4	6
Am. W. W. & El. partic. pf	11½	14½
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf	50	54
Cities Service	47	49
Cities Service pf	54½	57
Colorado Power	14½	15½
Colorado Power pf	87	89
Commonwealth P. R. & L	53	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	80½	82½
Consumers P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, 1929	89½	90½
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf	80	85
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	48	55
Electric Bond & Share	100	106
Empire District Electric 5s	71	75
Empire District Electric pf	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	..	80
Gt. Western Power 1st 5s, 1946	78	79
Lincoln Gas & Electric	20	23
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	48	55
Northern States Power	22½	24½
Northern States Power pf	80½	81½
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	44	45
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	85	88
Republic Ry. & Light Co	15½	17½
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	66	68
Southern California Edison	72	76
Southern California Edison pf	93	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	3	4½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	17¼	18½
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power	6	8
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf	33	37
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	45	47
†United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	69
†United Light & Rys. 2d pf	65	68
Utah Securities stock	13	15
Western Power	15½	17
Western Power pf	61	63

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	51.00	53.00	49.50	50.50
Lead	4.00	..	3.90	4.00
Iron, No. 2 foundry	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 14⅛@14⅜ a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Tuesday. £ s d	Monday. £ s d
Copper, spot	66 0 0	65 5 0
Copper, futures	66 10 0	65 10 0
Tin, spot	188 0 0	190 0 0
Tin, futures	168 10 0	168 10 0
Lead	23 0 0	23 2 6
Spelter	44 10 0	44 10 0

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Doubts cast upon the continuance of the Reading dividend at the existing rate were responsible for a selling movement in that stock, which sympathetically affected the entire list on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Reading broke sharply in price, with the trading in it on a large scale. An exception to the weakness elsewhere was Bethlehem Steel, which was very active and strong. In the grain department May wheat recorded a sharp initial advance, opening at $1.68⅜ to $1.68½, against a closing on Monday of $1.67. There was a recession to $1.65⅝ by 11:30 o'clock, followed by a rally above $1.67, but the close was at $1.66⅞. Higher cables and a continued demand for export stimulated early buying.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Alaska Gold	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝
20	Allis-Chal. pf	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
970	Amal. Copper	54⅞	54⅞	53½	54⅝
390	Am. Beet Sugar	40½	41½	40⅜	40⅝
40	American Can	27½	27⅝	27	27
30	Am. Cotton Oil	45	45	45	45
40	Am. Ice Sec	28½	28½	28⅜	28⅜
310	Am. Smelting	64¼	64¼	63½	64
2,170	Beth. Steel	56¼	57⅜	56¼	57
40	Brooklyn R. T.	87⅛	87⅝	86⅞	86⅞
60	California Pet.	16⅜	16⅜	16	16
50	Can. Pacific	139⅜	139⅝	139⅜	139⅜
10	Cent. Leather	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33½
10	C., M. & St. P.	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
120	Chino Copper	35½	35½	35¼	35¼
30	Corn Products	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¼
170	Dist. Securities	8⅞	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞
190	Erie	22⅞	23½	22⅝	22⅝
20	Erie 1st pf	36½	36½	36½	36½
60	Gen. Motors	101¼	103	101¼	102⅜
60	Goodrich Co	34⅜	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝
10	Gt. North'n pf.	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
60	Inspirat'n Cop.	21½	21⅝	21½	21½
270	Inter.-Met.	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13
410	Inter.-Met. pf	60½	60⅝	59⅝	60⅛
160	Lehigh Valley	135	135	134	134⅝
20	Max. Motors	30	31	30	31
30	Max. Motors 1st pf	74¼	74¼	73½	73½
30	Max. Motors 2d pf	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
20	Mex. Petrol'm	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
10	Miami Copper	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
240	Mo. Pacific	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅞
10	Nat. Enamel'g	13	13	13	13
20	Nevada Copper	12	12	12	12
20	N. Y. Central	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
20	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	51¾	51¾	51½	51½
180	Nor. Pacific	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
7,560	Reading	144⅝	144⅞	142⅝	143¼
10	Rock Island	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
80	Southern Pac.	84	84	83⅝	83⅝
20	Tenn. Copper	27½	27½	27½	27½
160	Third Ave	51½	51½	50⅝	51⅜
770	Union Pacific	120½	120½	119⅞	119⅞
20	U. S. Rubber	55½	55½	55½	55½
3,410	U. S. Steel	45⅝	45⅝	44⅝	45
20	West. Un. Tel.	65	65	65	65

18,380

BOND.

$1,000	Inter.-Met. 4½s	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞

MINING STOCKS.

2,700	Atlanta	.41½	.44	.41½	.44
100	Daly	.70	.70	.70	.70
500	Diamond. B. B.	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1,700	Goldf'd Merger	.23½	.23½	.23	.23
1,400	Jumbo Ext	.98	1.05	.98	1.02½
1,500	Midway	.16	.16½	.16	.16½
300	Ophir	.08	.08	.08	.08
500	Oro	.11	.11	.11	.11

8,700

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Aita	.04	Justice	.03
Andes	.09	Mexican	.38
Belcher	.30	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.09
Caledonia	.28	Overman	.10
Challenge Con.	.03	Savage	.04
Chollar	.02	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.20	Sierra Nevada	.07
Con. Cal. & Va.	.18	Union Con.	.08
Con. Imperial	.01	Yellow Jacket	.47
Gould & Curry	.03	Silver Bars	.50⅛
Hale & Norcross	.04		

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.75	Diamondf. Daisy	.05
McNamara	.04	Diamondf. B. B.	.03
Midway	.16	Florence	.59
Smuh Ext.	.29	Goldf'd Con. M.	.62½
Montana	.45	Goldfield Merger	.24
North Star	.15	Jumbo Ext.	.95
Rescue Eula	.10	Lone Star	.06
Tonopah Ext.	2.60	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.38	Vernal	.03
West End	.53	Nevada Hills	.26
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.37
Atlanta	.47	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.28	Manhattan Con.	.02
C. O. D.	.06	Manhat'n Big F.	.05

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	8½	9	Jackpot	6	8
Elkton	44⅝	45	McKinney	32	36
El Paso	137	170	Old Gold	..	1½
Findlay	3¼	3½	Portland	114	115
Gold Dollar	4	5	Vindicator	140⅞	155
Isabella	16¼	16⅜	Rav. B. H.	3	3½

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4	Balt. Trust	139½	139½	139½	139½
10	Con. Power	107	107	107	107
5	Con. Power pf.	113½	113½	113⅛	113½
1,841	Con. P. rights	..	..	..	10c
350	Cosden	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	Fairmont Gas	25	25	25	25
10	North. Central	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
10	Penn. W. & P.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
50	Union Trust	66	66	66	66
632	United R. & E.	26⅞	27	26⅞	27

BONDS.

$3,000	Ana. & P. 5s	100	100	100	100
1,000	At. C. St. R.	5s 102½	102½	102½	102½
500	C. of B. &	p.l. 94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
3,000	C. & F., W.	5s 101¼	101¼	101	101
1,000	Con. Coal 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
$1,500	C. P. notes, w.i.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
100	Con. P., small	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
6,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	94¾	94½	94¾	94½
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	98¼	98½	98¼	98¼
2,000	Norf. R.&L. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
15,000	N. & P. T. 5s	82¼	83	82¼	83
16,000	U. Rys.B.Inc.4s	61	61	61	61
7,000	U. Rys. 1st 4s	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
7,000	U. Rys. fd. 5s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
2,000	Va. Mid. 3d 6s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Chi. Ry., S. 1.	88	88	88	88
100	Chi. Ry. 2s	26½	26½	26	26
10	Chi. Ry. 4s	1½	1½	1½	1½
38	Com. Edison	137	137	137	137
61	Dia. Match	91	91⅞	90	90
62	Mont. Ward pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
200	Max Motor 2d	31	31	31	31
40	Public Service	85	85	85	85
5	Natl. Carbon	136	136	136	136
25	Natl. Carb. pf.	119½	119½	119½	119½
145	People's Gas	120½	120⅝	120	120
9	Quaker O. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
531	Sears-Roebuck	135½	135½	133	133
49	Stewart War.	57¼	57¼	53¾	53¾
40	Swift	107¼	107½	107¼	107½

RAILROADS.

20	Boston & Alb.	178	178	178	178
21	Boston Elev.	87	88	87	87
115	Bos. & Maine	32¾	32¾	32	32
2	C. & M., Cl. 1	94	94	94	94
4	C. & M., Cl. 4	93	93	93	93
15	Maine Cent.	94	94	94	94
20	Mass. Elec.	45½	45½	45½	45½
187	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	52¼	52⅝	51½	51⅝
10	Union Pacific	120½	120⅝	120½	120⅝
94	W. End S.R.R.	69½	70	69¼	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

31	Am. Ag. Ch.	50	50	49½	49¾
74	Am. A. Ch. pf.	90½	90½	90	90
71	Am. Sugar	102¼	102¼	102	102
40	Am. Sug. pf.	110	111	110	111
1,191	Am. T. & T.	120¼	120½	120	120¼
40	Am. Wool. pf.	84¼	84½	84	84
470	E. Bos. Land.	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
205	Edison	242	242	241¾	242
5	Ga. Ry.	118	118	118	118
12	Ga. Ry. pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
266	Mass. Gas	81	81½	81	81½
22	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89	89	89
50	McElwain pf.	103	103	103	103
25	Mergenthaler	171¼	171¼	171¼	171¼
110	U. Fruit	133	134	133	134
141	Pullman	150¾	150¾	150½	150½
4	Reece Folding	4½	4½	4½	4½
62	Swift	107¼	107½	107	107½
7	Torrington	28	28¼	28	28¼
417	United Fruit	119	120⅜	119	120⅜
158	Un. Sh. Mach.	57⅜	57⅜	56½	56½
100	Un. Sh. M. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½
480	U. S. Steel	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜
37	U. S. Steel pf.	105	105	104¾	104¾
150	Western Union	64¾	64¾	64½	64¾

BONDS.

$3,000	Alaska Gd. 6s	128	128	128	128
1,000	Am. Ag. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
10,000	A. T. & T. 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝
5,200	A.T.& T.cv. 4½s	98½	98¼	97⅞	97⅞
500	Atchison 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000	A.,G. & W.I. 5s	61	61	61	61
9,000	C.,B. & Q. 4s	95⅞	96	95⅞	96
5,000	C. J. S. Y. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Chi. Nor. M. 5s	45	45	45	45
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	92	92	92	92
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
7,000	New River 5s	65	65	65	65
2,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
3,000	West. Tel. 5s	95½	95½	95	95

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	1½	1⅝
Bay S Gas	.00	.10	Iron Blos	.99	1¼
Begole	1	1¼	La Rose	.67	.70
Bohemia	1	1⅛	Majestic	.13	.15
Boston Ely	.15	.17	McK-Dar	.42	.45
Butte & L	.20	.22	Mex Met	.18	.20
Chief Con	.80	.84	Mines of A	2	2¼
Calaveras	1¼	1½	New Baltic	1½	1⅝
Con Ariz	.25	.33	New Boug	.37	.38
Con Copper	.95	1	Ohio Cop	.08	.10
Cortez	.15	.30	Oneco	.40	.50
Crown Res	.80	.90	South Lake	5	5⅜
Davis-Daly	.85	.92	Stewart M.	1⅞	1⅞
E & B E	.80	.90	Un V Ext	3⅜	3⅝
First Nat.	1⅝	1¾	Yukon	2⅜	2⅞
G'd'd Con	1⅝	1¾			

Articles of value lost in theatres, restaurants, and cars may be recovered in a few hours by a small advertisement in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

LONDON MARKET IRREGULAR

Discount Rates Dearer — Money Supply Is Shrinking.

LONDON, March 16.—Discount rates were slightly dearer today on further borrowing by the Bank of England. The supply of money is gradually shrinking.

The stock market was slightly irregular, owing to profit taking in mine and oil shares, but investment securities were as firm as ever, with a very large business in war loans, short term securities, and home rails. Industrial and rubber stocks were more frequently marked.

American securities were idle and neglected. The only transactions recorded were in Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific.

Paris Trading Quiet.

PARIS, March 16.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 70 francs 85 centimes, ex-coupon. Exchange on London, 25 francs 40 centimes.

Twombly Car Co. Still Insolvent.

W. Irving Twombly, Vice President of the Twombly Car Company, applied yesterday to Judge Hough to have the order of bankruptcy against his concern set aside, on the ground that it had been obtained through misrepresentation and deceit. He urged that his financial backers had failed to live up to their obligations and that at the Automobile Shows at the Grand Central Palace and at Chicago he had obtained orders for 600 cars, of the value of $400,000. Judge Hough ruled that the company was undoubtedly insolvent and ordered the bankruptcy adjudication to stand.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100½	3.30
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sept., 1915	100⅝	101¼	3.50
Ana. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅜	99½	5.25
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅜	101	4.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'16	100⅜	100⅝	5.60
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅜	100⅝	5.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.70
Beth. Steel	5	June11,'15	100¼	100½	3.00
B'klyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅜	99⅝	5.05
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103¼	5.55
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	89⅝	90¼	7.70
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100½	100½	3.90
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	95½	8.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Con. Power	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100⅞	3.40
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98½	98⅝	6.30
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101⅜	3.35
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100⅜	100½	3.65
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.87
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97½	5.90
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96	96¼	5.87
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	99	99¼	9.00
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	101	101¼	4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99½	100	5.00
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. G. & El.	6	April, 1918	97	98¼	6.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100½	100⅜	3.37
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.93
Min. G. El.	6	June, 1918	100	100½	5.62
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	89¾	90¾	46.00
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	6.40
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	91¾	92½	9.60
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100¼	2.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅜	100⅜	3.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.80
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	99	99½	9.00
Nor. S. Pow.	6	June, 1917	96½	98½	6.50
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100⅜	4.50
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.25
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.80
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	5.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	96⅜	97½	6.25
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	99	97¼	7.99
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100¾	101¼

MORSE AGAIN WINS HUDSON NAVIGATION

He Ousts Employes of Hayden, Stone & Co. from Company's Directorate.

ELECTS HIS OWN BOARD

Lost Control at January Meeting, When It Was Said Note He Gave for Stock Was Still Unpaid.

Charles W. Morse, who lost control of the Directorate of the Hudson Navigation Company less than two months ago, though he still retained the Presidency, got back in the saddle yesterday afternoon, ousting the employes of Hayden, Stone & Co., who had replaced his partisans on the Board of Directors. Neither side would discuss the matter last night and the exact significance of the change is not yet made clear.

Mr. Morse has been in and out of the Hudson Navigation Company several times. In 1907, when his banking troubles began, he was the controlling influence in the corporation, though only a Director, and his management caused considerable criticism. Before his trial and conviction for infraction of the banking laws he withdrew, but returned in 1909 as President of the company. Then when he went to Atlanta to the Federal prison he sold out entirely.

In May, 1913, Mr. Morse returned to the company, and purchased a block of 20,000 shares of its stock held by Hayden, Stone & Co. of 25 Broad Street. The price to be paid was $25 a share, but it is understood that Morse did not put up the money, but made a note for the amount to cover the purchase. The belief was general at that time that Galen L. Stone of Hayden, Stone & Co. would go on the Board of Directors, but Mr. Morse elected a board of his own men with himself as President.

The note, it is said, was not paid, and consequently action was taken at the annual meeting on Jan. 25 last, which did not, however, become known until March 2, which practically resulted in putting Mr. Morse on probation. Harry F. Morse, his son, who was Secretary of the corporation, and Nehemiah H. Campbell, the Treasurer, were replaced by Marshall M. Ferguson, an employe of Hayden, Stone & Co. James M. Gifford and C. H. Livingston, Morse men on the Directorate, were also ousted and replaced by John E. Owsley and Edward F. Murray.

At that time Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co. said that the firm had taken control of the Hudson Navigation Company in order to make a thorough examination of the property in case they should later have to take it over. It was implied that if everything were found satisfactory they would not only continue Mr. Morse as President, but replace some of his supporters on the board.

Yesterday the Directors met at the offices at Pier 32, North River, and it was announced that the Hayden-Stone representatives had been removed and the following officers elected: President, Charles W. Morse; Vice President, George Tait; Treasurer, B. G. Higley; Secretary, John McCabe; Directors, H. Benner, Tynan S. Marshall, M. L. C. Wilmarth, and two men named Hart and Harrison, whose first names Mr. Morse, who made the announcement, either had forgotten or was unwilling to give. Mr. Morse absolutely refused to discuss the matter in any way, and would not say anything about $500,000 worth of stock which he bought in May, 1913.

Members of Hayden, Stone & Co. also refused to make any comment or give any explanation last night other than to say that they were entirely out of it. They would not discuss the report that interests antagonistic to their firm had furnished $500,000 with which Mr. Morse had taken up the note, and would not say whether this was the entirely amicable restoration of control to Mr. Morse forecasted by Mr. Higley's announcement of March 2 or not.

John McCabe, the new Secretary, denied that the interests represented by Messrs. Higley and Tait were in any way connected with the parties who had been the past sought to control the corporation. He said that these interests were well known in Glen Falls and Hackensack.

ASSAILS WHITMAN'S RECORD

Assemblyman Denounces His John Doe Proceedings as Prosecutor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—Gov. Whitman's conduct of the District Attorney's office of New York came in for severe criticism by Assemblyman John J. Ryan, Democrat, of New York, today. Mr. Ryan was speaking in favor of Assemblyman Frank A. Ranow's bill to allow defendants greater latttitude in inspecting Grand Jury minutes. Mr. Ryan asserted that in the last five years he had known of many cases when men of irreproachable reputation had been indicted when the District Attorney knew in advance that there was no likelihood of convicting them. This had been particularly true, he said, in a number of John Doe proceedings. He referred to the case of a Governor of New York, who ordered the indictment by the District Attorney of New York of a prominent politician for political purposes.

Assemblyman Francis J. Stoddard, Jr., of New York defended the District Attorney's office by saying that the large number of dismissed indictments was due generally to the disappearance of the State's witnesses.

The measure was killed by recommittal by a vote of 61 to 59, the closest vote on any question this session.

START ANEW ON SUBWAYS.

Construction Contracts to be Let Now Alien Law Is Amended.

With the Alien Labor law amended, the Public Service Commission decided yesterday that it could resume its program of construction, which had been held up for nearly three months. It ordered that bids be invited for the section of the B. R. T.'s subway in Seventh Avenue from Fifty-first to Fifty-ninth Street, and that they be opened on April 9. The contract has already been put up three times for bids, but had to be withdrawn on account of the alien law controversy.

The change in the law requires that the existing construction contracts be modified so that the clause which, conforming with the old alien clause be made to fit the amendment to the law. Counsel of the commission were instructed yesterday to prepare modifications so that the clause which required contractors only to employ citizens be made to demand merely preference to citizens.

MORE CARS ON 86TH ST.

Policemen Will Aid Line in Following Health Board's Order.

The New York Railways Company yesterday notified Health Commissioner Goldwater that it would accept his order concerning the running of sufficient cars on the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown line.

The letter came somewhat as a surprise to the Commissioner, as at the conference on Monday counsel for the company had raised some objections and the Commissioner had had to speak firmly concerning his intention to use his power, both civil and criminal, to enforce his authority.

Dr. Goldwater replied yesterday with a letter to Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Railways Company, informing him that for the first few days, until passengers grew accustomed to the new regulations, policemen would be on hand to assist the company's employes in getting them observed.

RED CROSS SENDS RELIEF.

Surgeons, Nurses, and Supplies Off for Europe—Gifts to War Funds.

Two Red Cross surgeons, Dr. William D. Kirkpatrick, of Bellingham, Wash., and Dr. Frederick Hagler of St. Louis, and six nurses, Pauline Klittke of this city, Nellie Bundy and Bessie Scanlon, of Buffalo, Helen B. Van Meter and Edna Pfleiderer of Cleveland, and Margaret Murday of Columbus, Ohio, going to Serbia, sailed for Italy yesterday on the Carpathia.

The Canopic, sailing yesterday for Italy, carried Dr. Richard Metcalf of Boston and four nurses, Minnie Heuermann of this city, Minnie Heuermann and Nellie Heinzelmann of St. Louis and Stephanie Pohle of Philadelphia, going to Austria for the Red Cross.

On the Carpathia the Red Cross sent 291 cases of hospital garments and supplies valued at about $14,000 and 8,000 pounds of disinfectants to Serbia. On the Canopic went 379 cases of hospital supplies to Austria-Hungary valued at about $16,000, and a large consignment of clothing to the Polish Relief Committee in Vienna.

The Red Cross Fund was increased by $944.48 yesterday and now totals $470,055.53. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

G. Collins.....$200 A. S. Fleet.....$20
Lilip Chapter (Mrs. W. Snyder (col.).. 19
W. B. Cutting)..180 Mae E. Gaylord... 10
Fanny P. Mason.. 60 St. John's P. E.
C. F. Quincy..... 60 SS., W. Hoboken. 13
Dr. Dernburg..... 30 Reformed SS., Ho-
Royal Arcanum.... 25 hokus 10

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund now amounts to $979,770.42. Of this amount $1,826.52 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributors of $10 or more were:

Mrs. F. H. Fay..$1,000 H. W. Tyler.....$10
Kate L. Barber... 50 H. S. Rowland.... 10
W. A. Dobbyn.... 50 St. Peter's Ch.,
H. K. Evans..... 100 Lewiston, Me.... 20
H. G. Latimer, Jr. 10 Sympathizer 10
M. M. Wells..... 20 A. O. Wefil..... 10
A. Nicolson..... 10 J. W. Auchincloss. 10
Capt. G. L. Mc- M. M. 100
Kinney ..... 10 A. V. S. J..... 100
Anonymous ..... 25 N. N. 10
Mrs. G. F. Bing- Elinor Dutcher.... 10
ham ..... 10 Mrs. E. M. Peters. 10
W. A. Dell..... 25 Northampton Lect. 47
Mrs. E. C. Anseli. 10

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund of 200 Fifth Avenue acknowledges the following new subscriptions of $10 or more:

W. R. Farquhar..$50 Anonymous $25
Mrs. P. J. Jackson. 25 Oliver Smith..... 10

Relief for France.

The fund for relief of women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals $62,118.47, of which $358.50 was received yesterday. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

"A Friend".....$100 G. Lucy $200
Miss M. M. Wells. 20 Miss N. M. Lanz.. 25

Mercy Committee Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund was increased by $103.42 yesterday and now totals $125,768.61. Subscriptions should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue. Subscriptions of $10 or more acknowledged yesterday were:

Mary Isham Ruth, D. A. R., Wichita Falls, Texas..... $50
E. S. Farmington, Carson City, Nev.... 25

Vacation Relief Work.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, has collected to date $66,550.77. New subscriptions acknowledged yesterday were:

W. Damrosch...$2,000 Polish Relief.....$40
Miss M. La Mon- Secour Nationale.. 97
tagne 20

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales Fund, which R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, is Treasurer, now amounts to $112,174.04. New subscriptions received amounting to $10 or more follow:

Caledonian, Scranton, Penn.....$258
N. G. Higham..... 100
C. N. Edge..... 10
Francis Norman...$10
Prof. E. B. Titchener..... 17
R. R. Young..... 15

Polish Clothing Gifts.

In addition to cases of clothing from many parts of the country the receipts of the Clothing Committee of the Polish Committee in the past week amount to $4386.50. Gifts of $10 or more follow:

Mrs. E. Fabbri.. $50 Mrs. M. P. Burnett..$35
Mrs. E. Schelling.. 10 Elsie F. Dodge..... 10
N. Robinson..... 150 Mrs. E. G. Merrill 10
Mrs. Sherman..... 10 Miss H. O. Magle.. 10
Mrs. P. Welcher ..... 25 Miss G. L. Hoyt.. 25
S. Goraki..... 15 Julia C. Steinway. 10
F. W. McCutcheon 50

British War Relief Association.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, has received since March 1 sixty packages containing goods and clothing. Among donations of money were:

G. Kingston..... $10 Miss McKron.... $10
Fannie King..... 10 Coghlin Wilson Co. 10
H. W. Gilchrist... 10 Colonial R. E. Co. 10
Louise C. Bowman. 25 Rebolli 10

There is a request from the front for knitted caps, mufflers and appeal is made to all who can afford to send socks and mufflers and bands.

TENANT FARMERS NEED HELP

Their Chances Under Present Conditions Are Slim, Says Texas Governor

DALLAS, March 16.—A general increase in tenant farmers as compared with farm owners, in both the Northwest and the Southwest, was testified to today by witnesses before the opening session of the hearing on the American land question conducted here by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. The need of fundamental changes in the law in both sections was expressed. The changes urged by the witnesses would remove legal restrictions which they claimed now hinder the American farmer in getting credit and money at low interest rates.

Arthur Leser, a banker, of Minot, N. D., and Vice President of the People's College of Fort Scott, Kan., suggested that the commission ought to investigate the marketing conditions of grain in the Northwest.

Gov. James E. Ferguson of Texas described instances of personal observations of privations suffered by tenants. He said that the financial troubles following the European war seem to have brought about a better spirit of co-operation between tenants and land owners. Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the commission, asked the Governor: "What chance has a tenant in your county to become a home owner?"

"Not one in fifty," replied the Governor.

Asked to estimate the average earnings of a "one man and team tenant farmer," Mr. Ferguson replied that that depended on how many children the tenant had. The more children, the higher his gross earnings, said the Governor.

COTTON SHIP ASHORE.

American Vessel Recently Detained by British, Runs Aground.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) March 16.—The American bark Pass of Balmaha is ashore near Sylt, one of the North Frisian Islands, according to a message from Bremen.

The Pass of Balmaha, from New York for Bremen with a cargo of cotton, was recently detained by the British authorities at Kirkwall for inspection. She was later allowed to proceed with her voyage.

Settles Point in Divorce Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Court of Appeals in an opinion handed down today holds that it is discretionary with the Supreme Court whether a divorced woman who disobeys the Court's injunction in a divorce decree against remarrying may apply for modification of the decree so as to permit her to see her children. The Court was unanimous in its decision. The question arose in the case of William F. Powers against Hortense Powers, tried in Brooklyn in 1906. The custody of the two children was awarded to the father.

ORDER LIGHT RATE CUT TO 8C. ON MAY 1

Drop of Two Cents a Kilowatt Hour for All Edison Territory but Part of Bronx.

SAVE MILLIONS EACH YEAR

Service Commission Allows Company to Charge Consumers for Lamp Renewals.

On and after May 1 consumers of electricity served by the New York Edison Company, except those within the old town of Kingsbridge in the Bronx, will have the cost of their electricity cut from 10 cents a kilowatt hour to 8 cents. However, the company will be permitted, if it desires, to charge for renewals of lamps and installations, which are now granted free of payment. The order will be in force for three years.

This reduction, according to Chairman McCall, is equivalent to a present to the consumers of $2,000,000, but in the opinion of Commissioner Maltbie is not worth more than $1,500,000. The difference in estimate is accounted for by the concession to the company on the question of lamp renewals and installations. Commissioner Maltbie contends that it is reckoned by the company that the free renewals are worth at least half a cent a kilowatt hour. In the last three years the company has spent each year more than $500,000 for renewals and installations, and in 1914 this item ran above $800,000.

The difference of opinion between the Commissioners caused a few sharp words to pass at the public meeting, but Chairman McCall threw his arm about Commissioner Maltbie's shoulders at the height of the exchange to take the bitterness out of it.

It began by Commissioner Maltbie moving to strike out from the resolution the right to charge for renewals and installations. His amendment was lost 4 to 1.

Next Commissioner Wood wanted to remove the exclusion of the Kingsbridge section of the Bronx, which borough he represents. He had the support of Mr. Maltbie, but was voted down by the Chairman and Commissioners Williams and Cram.

Then Commissioner Maltbie wanted to remove the restriction of the reduction to three years, but was again voted down. As the final order came up he remarked:

"This is all humbug. The poor consumer will think he is getting a two-cent reduction, whereas if he pays for his renewals it will be only a cent and a half reduction. It's all humbug."

"Everything's a humbug nowadays," said the Chairman, "unless it comes from Maltbie. Then it's always a blessing."

"Well, I said I'd rather vote for half a loaf than no bread," said Mr. Maltbie, "but now it looks like a very small slice."

So the resolution passed the commission unanimously.

After the meeting Commissioner Maltbie complained that the company had a conference with the commission last week, and had obtained everything it had asked for. In the original report of Commissioner Williams a flat cut to 8 cents had been recommended, and there had been no exclusion of any part of the Bronx. Commissioner Maltbie in the opinion which he filed last month asked for a reduction of the cost of light to 6½ cents a kilowatt hour and of power to 6 cents.

MAY NOT RAISE RATES.

Commission to Decide on Effect of the New Cummins Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Discussion is still rife here over the contention that a new law, enacted in the closing hours of the recent Congress session, may have the effect of automatically raising railway freight rates on certain commodities. On April 1 the Interstate Commerce Commission will take up for final determination the matter of alternate rates, and will consider it in the light of the act of Congress mentioned, which prohibits a common carrier from avoiding liability for the full value of property destroyed while being transported over the carrier's lines or over affiliated lines.

Hitherto it has been the practice of the railroads to limit their liability under what is known as the Carmack amendment to the Interstate Commerce act, which did away with the application of the various State laws as to liability of carriers and substituted a general Federal law. The effect of law ing that the shipper signed contained two rates, the lower to apply if he consented to the limited liability of the railroad and the higher rate if he demanded that the railroad pay the full value of the property shipped in the event of loss.

The cattle shippers of the Southwest complained of this practice. They said that if they chose to take the lower rate a reasonable rate for transportation they ran the risk of getting only $10 for a steer that might be worth $75 in case it was killed in transit. To overcome this they obtained the passage by Congress of a bill forbidding the alternative rate and making the carrier liable for full value.

Ex-Representative Stevens of Minnesota, who retired from Congress on March 4, tried to defeat the bill in the House. He was the first to make the claim that the consequence of its passage would be to compel the railroads to impose the higher rate. Some experts connected with the Interstate Commerce Commission state that there is no good reason to expect such a result, if the lower rates were reasonable, they say, the commission is likely to decide that they shall apply without regard to the question of liability for loss of property in shipment.

The whole matter will be adjusted by the commission next month.

BUSINESS ETHICS HIGHER.

Purchasing Agents Hear of Twenty Years' Purification.

Modern ways of doing and getting business was the theme at the monthly dinner of the Purchasing Agents' Association at the Breslin last night.

H. F. Frasse of the Brooklyn Edison Company emphasized the great change to purer methods and the higher grade salesman in twenty years. He admitted aversion to cigarettes and disfavor to the salesman who walked nonchalantly into the office with his hat on.

"A great wave of sobriety is sweeping over the country," he said, "and prohibition laws in eighteen States show national feeling worthy of serious consideration. I do not think it too much to predict the time when the natural thing will be to open a business conference with prayer. The best business maxim is found in the Bible: 'Get wisdom and understanding.'"

W. B. Murdock, President of the association, presided. Among those present were F. G. Allen of the Prudential Insurance Company, C. D. Massey of the Equitable, B. B. Neal, J. I. McComb, J. R. Pels, E. B. Hendricks, and S. Doblin.

MAY SUE SULLIVAN AGAIN.

Lower Courts Reversed in Union Bank Action for $175,000.

ALBANY, March 16.—A new trial in the suit brought by the Union Bank of Brooklyn to recover $175,000 of the assets of the institution from David A. Sullivan, its former President, and others was granted by the Court of Appeals today. The judgment of the lower courts dismissing the action was reversed.

Sullivan was convicted of wrecking the bank, and recently was paroled from Sing Sing Prison, where he gained much notoriety through receiving many privileges.

COTTON SHIPMENTS GROW

But Exports for Last Seven Months Less Than Same Period Last Year.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Cotton exports during February were almost twice those of February of last year, but the quantity sent abroad during the seven months ended Feb. 28 was far less than for the same period a year ago, the deficiency, due largely to the war, being 1,759,725 bales. The Census Bureau monthly report disclosed these figures today.

Manufacturing establishments on Feb. 28 were holding less cotton than at the same time last year, but independent warehouses had on hand 1,775,766 bales more than a year ago.

Cotton used during February slightly exceeded the same month a year ago, but during the last seven months cotton manufacturers have used 217,000 bales less than during the same period last year. Imports of cotton during the seven months have been almost double what they were a year ago.

Cotton used during February was 463,167 bales, exclusive of linters. During the seven months ended Feb. 28 cotton used was 3,054,256 bales. Cotton on hand in manufacturing establishments was 1,654,313 bales and in independent warehouses 4,089,640.

Exports were 1,501,701 bales, and for the seven months 5,481,040 bales. Imports were 28,727 bales, and for the seven months 168,256 bales. Linters were 27,058 bales, and for the seven months 183,181 bales.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., March 20: Patrol. G. E. Golding, 16, to 278, assigned to mounted duty; Matrons Mary F. Quinn, 155, to 15; Loretta M. Hayes, 162, to 160; Sarah Meagher, 164, to 155; Anna C. Lyons, 164, to 162; Rachel V. Behman, 184, to 285; Catherine M. Fitzgibbons, 283, to 153. (Mutual) Patrol. C. P. Rubins, 277, to 283; P. J. Fitzpatrick, 283, to 277.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. G. S. Schreiber, 23, and J. C. Kennek, 28, to 3 Insp. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 18; E. G. Buchman, 164, to 6, C. O., 30 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 18.

Assignment discontinued: Sergt. P. J. Masterson, 166, to mounted duty, 4 P. M., Mar. 17.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. W. B. Walsh, 13, 2 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 21; M. J. Cunningham, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 17; A. C. Emmerth, 98, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 17; J. E. Driscoll, 143, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 17; T. Brady, 151, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 16; M. Short, 159, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 16; J. F. Keack, 167, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 17; H. O. Sullivan, 172, 1 day, noon, Mar. 17; W. G. Stretton, 283, 1 day, 12 P. M., Mar. 18.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. M. H. Weber, 22, 35 P. M., Mar. 5, during disability; H. Withus, 172, 12:45 A. M., Mar. 7, during disability.

Advancements to grade: Patrol, to $1,350 grade March 24—J. Kennedy, 5; G. H. Berg, 6; J. Horn, 7; T. P. McCue, 10; H. J. McCormack, 12; W. B. Milacek, 15; G. A. Hackmann, 15; H. C. Berger, 15; T. Lynam, 29; M. Daly, 39; W. J. McCaffrey, 40; T. O'Day, 55; D. A. Keen, 77; T. E. Carnody, 5; W. F. Kennedy, 6; F. J. Alletzhauser, 10; R. Nelson, 12; P. J. Wagner, 15; T. J. Lawlor, 15; A. J. Brennan, 15; A. A. Davis, 18; R. J. Gallagher, 36; G. Volmar, 40; A. Uhl, 63; A. J. Parkinson, 68; H. J. Etherington, 143; W. S. Riley, 146; J. W. Hillbert, 146; J. S. Dinselbacher, 152; J. C. Konrad, 154; J. S. Brennan, 159; J. Rogers, 164; C. J. Brown, 165; G. T. Bosch, 167; G. W. Heitzmann, 274; G. W. Farrington, 276; R. C. Johns, C. O.; C. Collins, Trat. B; T. J. McFarlin, Traf. C; W. A. Carlson, D. B.; P. Flood, D. B.; R. Pagano, D. B.; C. E. Pritting, 146; C. E. W. Terriere, 149; M. Reilly, 154; E. C. Eichstaedt, 154; W. J. Carey, 163; W. Malkus, 164; F. Behrens, 167; J. F. Somers, 170; W. G. Sullivan, 274; W. A. Weber, 277; M. C. Erb, C. O.; L. J. Hohorst, Traf. B; W. G. O'Connor, 4th Dist.; J. F. Christie, D. B.; J. F. H. von Weisenstein, D. B.

Restored to duty: Patrol. J. M. Coffey, 10, effect 10:05 A. M. March 15; W. J. M. Harte, 165, 11 A. M. March 13.

Suspended without pay: J. M. Coffey, 10, 10:10 A. M. March 15; W. J. M. Harte, 165, 11:02 A. M. March 13.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fire. 1st gr. A. J. Muir at the 7th Reg't Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: Eng. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Mertens, Eng. 24; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; H. Reichert, Eng. 51; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; J. J. Dresseler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 218; W. J. Hickey, Eng. 234; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Ehrgenzinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; C. Charous, Eng. 221; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; J. A. Chattaway, Eng. 271; H. Brenner, 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 288, (2d Sec.); E. Bernsen, H. & L. 11; J. C. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; S. Clements, H. & L. 35; A. C. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, Plat. A, 128; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 137; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. F. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Fined: Fire 1st gr. J. S. Beckingham, H. & L. 29, $5, (loss of coat badge.)

Special Leave of Absence (without pay:) Fire. 1st gr. J. Milasch, H. & L. 34, 12 hours, 8 P. M. Mar. 20.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—Thirty-two corporations, with combined capital stocks of $1,296,500, were chartered today. They include:

F. & W. Grand 5-10-25 Cent Stores, 8 East 14 St., $750,000; M. Wolfson, M. and A. Finkelstein, 255 West 90 St.

New York City Composite Brick Corpn., building materials, ceramic products, wood, fireproofing, $200,000; I. M. Fisher, A. McCausland, R. C. Peck, 111 Bway.

Mary Emma Mining Co., Dewitt, mining, metallurgical, construction, electrical work, $150,000; J. J. Wetmore, G. H. Beebe, R. J. Cooney, Syracuse.

The Governor Boss Photo Play Co., Freeport, motion pictures, $30,000; W. H. Rumbold, J. Huyler Ellison, D. Sutherland, jr., Bergen Place, Freeport.

Wood & Nostrand, Farmingdale, coal, coke, wood, lime, cement, crushed stone, paints, timber, farming machinery, $25,000; H. G. Nostrand, M. S. and D. S. Wood, Halesite.

Charles F. Fischer & Co., lumber, manufacturing products, $35,000; C. Fischer, W. J. Cox, A. V. Chartrand, 2,676 Morris Av., Bronx.

B. & P. Realty Corpn., Brooklyn, brokerage, general personal property, business, merchandise, $10,000; I. and P. Plesser, S. Bring, 402 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

Cornell, Inc., Buffalo, cloth, linings, apparel, $10,000; Agnes Crossman, M. and Bryman, D. Ruslander, 84 Erie County Bank Building, Buffalo.

United Hebrew Book Association, publisher, religious goods, $10,000; J. Friedman, L. Klieman, S. Druckerman, 50 Canal St.

The Central N. Y. Realty Co., Syracuse, $10,000; I. H. Bensley, C. J. Got, W. L. French, 219 Slocum Av., Syracuse.

Tribune Engineering Co., Oswego, motor boats, autos, apparatus, supplies, $10,000; C. A. Jones, M. Kelly, H. Moseson, Elmira.

Harmon & Irwin, printers, binders, engravers, $10,000; A. R. Irwin, H. C. and M. J. Harmon, 1,076 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Harvard Clothes, Buffalo, cloth, lining, apparel, $10,000; A. Elsner, M. J. Bryan, D. Ruslander, 84 Erie County Bank Building, Buffalo.

Leusch, Rosenbaum & Kaiser Co., candies, chocolates, $5,000; A. Rosenbaum, K. Kaiser, F. Leusch, 508 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

Fiscal Finance Corpn., Buffalo, sales agent, capital no par value; E. C. Handwerk, C. N. Mead, O. S. Beaton, 169 Mariner St., Buffalo.

Novelty Producing Co., theatrical, $5,000; A. Werner, H. E. Diamond, M. Klein, 817 West End Av.

Amusement Holding Co., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, $5,000; L. Buchdrucker, M. Radeloff, S. Frankel, 118 Cleveland St., Brooklyn.

Authorization: Haddock Coal Sales Co., Wilkes-Barre, Penn., $5,000; Repres. E. W. Kahn, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

Capital increases: A. A. Vantine & Co., New York, $1,000,000 to $1,600,000; Bosco & Co., New York, $10,000 to $25,000; Zibell Damp Resisting Paint Co., New York, $3,000 to $10,000; the Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co. of New York, $200,000 to $400,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: J. K. Whsten Co., Manhattan; Honest-Wear Shoe Co., Rochester; Walcutt Bros. photo mount dept., New York; Bentley Realty Co., Manhattan; John Adams, Inc., Manhattan.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
Now at Madison Square,
WILL REMOVE
ON APRIL 1ST
To 28-30 West 34th Street.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE — Talk, read, and write in short time very successfully by Andrew's method. Appointment by letter. A. Cherniack, 486 East 17th St., New York City.

FOR SALE.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, Etc., $12.
$1 DOWN—$1 WEEKLY
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT.
HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors,
171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

DIAMONDS on CREDIT
LOWEST PRICES IN NEW YORK

SEEK NEW HEARING ON EXPRESS RATES

Companies Report Deficit of $1,861,000 and Want Orders Modified.

ECONOMY OF NO AVAIL

Remedy Suggested to Commerce Board—Railroads Lose $6,339,000 in 10 Months Under Present Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representatives of the Adams, American, Southern, and Wells Fargo Express Companies today asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for a rehearing and modification of the general order of the commission fixing express rates, rules, and practices. Commissioner Clark for the commission authorized the filing of the petition, and said it would be considered.

On behalf of the companies it was asserted that the new schedule of rates ordered more than a year ago had had a fair test and had proved entirely inadequate.

The express company officials suggest a remedy which they say will add approximately 3½ per cent. to their gross revenues. After saying that it is their understanding that the three elements composing the rate structure of the commission are (1) a terminal allowance of 20 cents for each shipment, which does not vary with the weight or distance; (2) a weight allowance of 25 cents a hundred pounds, varying with the weight, but not with the distance, and (3) a haulage allowance for each fifty miles carried, varying with both weight and distance, the petitioners ask that the terminal and weight allowances be transposed, making the terminal charge 25 cents for each shipment and the weight allowance 20 cents.

How costly the reduced rates have been to the express companies is shown by a compilation for ten months made up from the monthly earnings of the Adams, American, Wells Fargo, Southern, and United States Express companies. The last-named ceased doing a transportation business on June 30, 1914.

In the ten months from February, 1914, to November, inclusive, gross earnings declined $1,375,098. The railroads lost $6,339,646 by reason of this shrinkage, while the express companies lost $5,556,643. As a result of loss in transportation revenues the five companies named operated on a deficit of $1,861,118 for the ten months, whereas, in the corresponding period of the preceding year, there remained a surplus of $718,619. The figures for December, 1914, and January, 1915, were not ready for inclusion in the petition, but the companies promised to have them ready for the hearing which they requested.

In the decision ordering the lower rates, to go in effect on Feb. 1, 1914, the Commission granted the companies permission to report on their first year's business with a view to modification of the order. In their brief, the companies say that they have united in a sincere and conscientious effort to make the rates a success. Authority was obtained from thirty-nine States to make the same rules effective on interstate business so that there might be one uniform system of rates and practices throughout the country. A reduction of $9,296,260 was made in amount paid for express privileges, operating expenses, and taxes, but revenues declined from $125,313,003 to $113,437,004

The loss ascribed to the new rates is even greater than appears, since the revenues as shown include earnings from operations other than transportation. The companies estimate that for the ten months non-transportation revenue amounted to $3,845,243, on which the profits were $898,685, and that if the revenue and expenses from this business are eliminated from the gross earnings, the net deficit for the ten months from the transportation of packages would be increased to $2,780,084.

The petition informed the commission that every available means had been adopted to increase efficiency, and that economy had been strictly practiced; also that the companies had made every possible effort to develop and obtain new and additional business to offset the reduction in revenue, and that as a result of these efforts and the reductions in rates the volume of business handled has substantially increased.

Say Baker Poisoned Their Tea.

Two bakers were taken early yesterday morning to the Brooklyn Hospital from a bakery at 152 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, suffering from the effects of a poisonous drug which they say a discharged employe placed in tea they drank. They are Karaimenis Barsuon, 34, of 381 Henry Street, and James Peters, a Greek, of 152 Atlantic Avenue. They accused Warton Kasange, an Armenian, who was employed until Monday in the bakery with the others. He was arrested, and in the Butler Street Court was held without bail for a hearing tomorrow. A white powder found behind a stove in the bakery has been sent to the Board of Health for analysis.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
American Public Utilities Company
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The Board of Directors of the American Public Utilities Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock, payable April 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20th, 1915. Transfer Books will be reopened March 22nd.

KELSEY, BREWER & CO.,
Operators.
March 16, 1915.

Republic Railway & Light Company
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 15.
New York, March 16, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the fifteenth consecutive quarterly dividend of One and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Republic Railway & Light Company, payable April 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st 1915. Checks will be mailed.

F. B. LASHER, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (37½c per share) on the Preferred capital stock and a dividend of 2% (50c per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable April 5th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1915.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 40.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on both the Common and Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable on April 1st, 1915, to Common Stock holders of record March 25, 1915, and on April 15th, 1915, to Preferred Stock holders of record April 10, 1915.

ERNEST J. STEER, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, April 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, March 31, 1915.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

Title Guarantee and Trust Company.
No. 175 Broadway, New York City.
March 16, 1915.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees the regular quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared and is payable March 31st, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on March 23d, 1915.

JOHN W. SHEPARD, Assistant Treasurer.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record March 15th, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

J. W. RYTER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.
15 Broad St., New York, March 16, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 16th day of March, 1915, a dividend of $2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of April, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of March, 1915.

F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

HARRISBURG LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
HARRISBURG, PA.

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable March 31st, 1915, to stockholders of record March 25th, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

H. W. STONE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1915, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 17th, 1915. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, March 10, 1915.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable April 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

New York and Harlem Railroad Co.
New York, March 13th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of 2% on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable on the First day of April, 1915, to stock

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion.
Count six words agate to a line.

THE NEW YORK MERCHANTS' OPENING a chain of 25c department stores shortly, are in the market for all kinds of jobs; will also list merchandise of staple lines, if interested. Buying hours, 9 to 12 Friday morning, March 19, Room 621, 15 to 25 Whitehall St., N. Y. City. T. S. & T. H. Fitzpatrick.

COLLEGE CLOTHING CO., PHILADELPHIA, ARE SHOWING A VERY FINE LINE OF PURE LINEN MIDDY SUITS AND MISSES' MIDDY DRESSES AT THE WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION, 28-30 WEST 23D ST.

S. SOLOMON, 470 4th Av., is open to buy 2,500 ladies' and misses' suits for immediate delivery, jobs or regular goods. Call with samples or telephone.

LADY DESIGNER and all-around insider on ladies' dresses will take good salesman as partner with small capital. B. A., Box 26 Times.

Jalliards Serge, 54246-54221; Garfield Gabardine, 4539; Botany Vigoreux, 11808; Gabardine, 2808. All shades. Less than mill prices. S. 72 Times.

JOBBING TRADE, M. M. Kirschenbaum & Brother, Baltimore; best-made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 300, Broadway Central Hotel.

Salesman.—Well-known coat and suit house has territory open for good salesman; commission basis; no advances. H 51 Times Annex.

BRACELETS — Gold-filled, high grade, low price; dealers, MANUFACTURER, 396 Broadway, Room 908.

CONTRACTORS WANTED LADIES AND misses' silk dresses; call with samples. Gaiety Dress Co., 148 West 23d St., 8th floor.

WANTED FOR SPOT CASH A HIGH-grade line of manufactured samples, coats and suits. Telephone 4220 Orchard.

OPEN TO BUY for cash, suits, coats, dresses, waists, skirts, from one to three seasons old. Room 812, 303 5th Av.

Wanted—Contractors on washable dresses from $18 up; must have their own styles. Milton Dress Co., 34 West 15th St.

Jobber looking at misses' and ladies' Summer wash dresses; Wednesday, 12 to 3, 115 West 29th, 6th floor.

CHIFFON PARTY DRESSES; 50; stunning styles to close out. Telephone Krisel, East New York, 2431.

Jobber is open for wash dresses of the better grade, buying large quantities. First floor, 130 West 29th.

Job; 200 serge dresses; latest Spring styles; all sizes and shades; reasonable. 145 Spring St., 5th floor.

Cash for jobs; ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SUMMER dresses. 43 West 27th St., Room 904.

Jobber looking at wash dresses. 33 West 34th St., Room 702.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names.
Monday....3½@4 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Coal Trade Marking Time.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that "the anthracite trade has resigned itself to another fortnight of patient waiting, for it is realized that little is to be expected in the way of business until the opening of the new coal year, April 1. In the meantime most of the piecing-out orders from dealers who need coal to carry them through the current month are being captured by the independents, practically all of whom are now selling at the April circular. The present demoralization in the bituminous market is the worst since April and May of last year."

For Belgian Uniforms.

The negotiations for placing the contract for uniform cloth for Belgium were completed yesterday. The order, which amounts to over 300,000 yards, was let to an organization that completed a similar order last month. The goods are khaki, although the original specifications called for a blue-gray cloth. The price obtained is understood to be a close one. This contract, following on the recent one given for blankets, has done considerable to revive interest in the army contract work. Several other large orders are pending, but the representatives of the buying nations will have to raise their prices before the mills here will take them over.

One Cargo of Dyestuffs.

The anxiety which has prevailed in dyestuff and shipping circles over the non-arrival of the steamship George Warren, with a cargo of 2,000 tons of colors and chemicals, was allayed yesterday when Barber & Co., the local consignees of the vessel, received a cable from Hamilton, Bermuda, stating that the Warren had put into that port to replenish her coal bunkers. The steamship originally left Bremen Feb. 17, for this port, but returned to the German port for a new supply of coal, the first supply having proved of poor quality. She started again Feb. 20 and had been unreported for twenty-four days. The vessel is expected to reach here early next week.

Selections Are Limited.

While the makers of fine men's wear piece goods report that orders are satisfactory, they find that the styles selected are not as numerous as in past seasons. They attribute this to the fact that the clothiers have carried over more than the usual amount of piece goods and are merely taking new styles to freshen up their lines. They can afford to show last year's goods, for the reason that this grade of merchandise is of a more or less staple character. If the clothiers find, when the Fall season has been actively begun, that business is better than was anticipated, they will place duplicates. As a whole, purchasing has been done in a conservative manner.

Goods Will Not Match.

The dyestuff situation in the piece goods market is becoming a real critical one. While a number of the mills have sufficient quantities of dyes on hand to last them well into the future, it is the kind and not the quality of coloring stuff that is important. If conditions otherwise were good and the demand for clothing were brisk, the buyers would probably not be so critical as to the dyes used. Both retailer and manufacturer, however, have not been forming very well for some time past, and they are naturally prone to be more exacting than ordinarily. Unless trading takes a turn for the better there is apt to be plenty of complaints on cloth that does not match up to the goods that are being duplicated from past seasons. All that can be expected is for the mills to do the best they can.

About the Spring Neckwear.

More attention is being given to open effects in women's neckwear by retail buyers as the Spring season advances, both the flat and high-backed styles being in good demand now. There has been no great decline as yet, however, in the call for closed and semi-closed merchandise of this kind, but opinions are expressed to the effect that the bulk of this call, when the weather gets warmer, will be confined to styles that smack strongly of novelty. The business being done on vestees and gulmpes is good, with the former best by some margin. Flats are also good, not only plain, but in combination with high backs. Frilly effects and unusual types of the jabot are well up in the running. Flat collars and sets are liked for the less dressy occasions, the most favored materials being voiles, batistes, piques, fine linens, and organdies.

Cancellations on Woolens.

The aftermath of the speculative buying that took place immediately after the general Fall openings of piece goods finds the mills that catered to this sort of business receiving some heavy cancellations. The revisions are being made principally on woolen goods where the most excitement prevailed when advances were made overnight. A peculiar feature of the situation is that the sellers who increased their prices are now refusing to accept cancellations even though to do so would seemingly mean money in their pockets. Thus, the clothier, who raises the argument that the goods he bought at such and such a price are now worth 5 or 10 cents more per yard, and because of this the mills ought to be glad to let him cancel, meets with a stern refusal. It would seem from this that, in many cases, the advances made were unwarranted and made only to excite a demand.

Petticoats Are Much Wanted.

Reports from retail stores in various parts of the country indicate about the heaviest demand for petticoats at this time that has been enjoyed for several seasons due, of course, to the wider skirt. The reports are being borne out by the re-orders that are coming in. Notwithstanding the fullness of the new skirts, a large part of the present demand for petticoats is for the types which set closely around the hips and waist. In fact, little of the fulness of the outer garments is seen in the most-favored models of underskirts higher than a bit above the knee line. Taffetas are leading the list of silk goods just now, especially the soft-finished type. Messalines and satins continue good, and in the cotton goods nainsooks are holding their own. Combinations of jersey tops and silk flouncings of the stiffer fabrics are well liked. The favored widths range between two and two and one-half yards, with the bulk of the call on "he part of careful buyers resting on the width between these two. Wider garments are offered, but their movement is none too active. Few "high" colors are seen this season.

Gray Goods Fairly Active.

The volume of merchandise disposed of in the local gray goods market yesterday was fairly sizeable, both sheet-ings and printcloths coming in for a part of the demand. Prices were firm generally at recent figures, and the only staple printcloths construction that showed signs of weakness was 39-inch 72-76s, some spot sales of which were made at 5 1-16 cents, or a sixteenth off. Business was reported on 38½-inch 64-60s at 3¾ cents for spot delivery, though most of the mills seemed determined to get a sixteenth more, and there was an unconfirmed report that April goods had been sold at 3⅞ cents also. Beyond April, it was said, the price on this construction now ranged from 3 13-16 cents to 3¾ cents, according to the future orders now in the hands of the mills to whom the bids were made. Some business was reported on 27-inch 64-60s at 2 9-16 cents for spot delivery, but it was not large, and that was not the general market figure. The day's spot prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

Waist Demand Is Good.

Early orders for waists of the washable type have been placed in this market in fairly good number. They call for a variety of cotton waists, including organdies, lawns, marquisettes, and voiles. The demand for the last-named merchandise is the biggest of all. Silk and linen waists are well represented in the present offerings, and some lace and net models are being shown with colored linings that offer a mild contrast to the white. White, by the way, is the favored shade in silk waists at the moment. The most interesting question now before the buyers is that of long or short sleeves. Both are being offered by the manufacturers, and, while the demand is not far from being equally divided between the two, from all accounts, it is said by well-posted members of the trade that the long sleeves have the better of it. The average for long sleeves is kept up well in the higher-priced goods, where the demand for this type of sleeve is said to be heaviest. Most of the sleeves are reported to be close fitting, giving a neat, trim effect, that is relieved in some waists by the use of the bell type of cuff.

BIG FIGURES OF EXPORTS.

From This Port They Amounted to More Than $40,000,000.

This port did its share in the week ended March 13, in making an export balance in favor of this country, by sending abroad merchandise worth $40,864,337, or $10,000,000 in excess of any single week in the history of the port, according to statistics given out yesterday at the Custom House. Exports from here in the week before totaled $25,478,907, compared with $21,113,922 in the week before that. In the corresponding week a year ago the exports were $20,945,607, or about one-half of those the same week this year. This year's exports at New York for the year to date aggregate the unprecedented total of $282,432,096, compared with $222,003,476 the same period of 1914.

Exports to England last week were the heaviest ever recorded, with a total of $14,839,386. They included war munitions of all kinds, motor trucks, clothing, and foodstuffs. The week before England's purchases here had a value of $6,424,992. Shipments to the British possessions totaled $1,658,271. The Netherlands ran second, with exports having a value of $4,644,885. The other principal buying countries were Italy, $4,292,522; France, $4,231,592; Sweden, $2,089,146, and Denmark, $2,407,321. Cuba's share in the outward movement was set down at $1,206,508. Notwithstanding the announced intention of the Allies to shut off trade with Germany by neutrals, shipments of cotton and other articles were sent from here to Germany worth $12,856. Brazil led among South American countries with exports valued at $951,741. China took goods worth $97,250.

Exports of domestics last week totaled $516,972, and cotton duck $83,510. The biggest single shipments were made to the British East Indies, and amounted to $164,024. Domestics shipped to the French War Office had a value of $106,-100. Smaller shipments went to London and Liverpool. The British War Office took cotton duck valued at $52,210.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

JOHN J. RAFFERTY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John J. Rafferty, individually and as surviving partner of Rafferty Brothers, general contracting, excavating, and plumbing, 524 West Forty-sixth Street, by John C. Foster, $787; John Bauer, $516, and James Stewart, $56. Liabilities are $80,000 and assets $35,000. Peter Rafferty, the other partner, died recently.

LESE BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Lese Brothers, dry goods, 58 Catharine Street, by Jerome Frank, $115; Samuel Goodman, $205, and Abraham Solomon, $194. They made an assignment on Monday. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,500.

WEILL & HOROWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Weill and Max Horowitz, dresses, 136 Greene Street, by Empire Lace and Embroidery Company, $100; David Hartman, $115; Samuel Neugebauer, $18, and David Harris, $75. They had assigned to Lester J. Saul.

ELIAS GREENBERG, cotton goods, 102 Hester Street, has assigned to Samuel C. Dubrow. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by E. Marrus & Sons, $323; Max E. Bloch, $305, and Esther Goldberg, $266. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $4,000.

A. NESTLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham and Any Nestler, doing business as A. Nestler, furniture, 126 First Avenue, who also have a store at 1626 East Fourteenth Street, by Empire Carpet Company, $820; Simon Menges' Son, $937, and Max Geller, $402. Judge Hough appointed William Henkel, Jr., receiver, with authority to carry on business for twenty days. Liabilities are $7,000 and assets $3,000.

KATE E. ZACHE, janitor, 1,185 Union Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,148 and assets of $7,100, judgments obtained by her against four persons. She filed the petition to get rid of a deficiency judgment for $17,148 obtained against her on Dec. 15, 1914, in favor of the estate of Lucretia Ann Brydon.

GEORGE V. VOLCKHAUSEN, clerk, Bronxville, formerly in business as C. L. Volckhausen & Co., hardware, in New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,295 and nominal assets of $4,321. He filed a petition on Feb. 5, 1913, which was closed up without a discharge.

MARCUS F. SAXE, traveling salesman, 317 West 120th Street, formerly of Fishkill, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,360 and no assets. There is a judgment against him obtained in 1912 by the State Excise Commissioner for $652 for violation of the excise law in Fishkill.

JOSEF SEGAL, 549 West 125th Street, formerly in a gas and electric business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $798 and no assets.

HARVEY C. COREY, 150 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $280 and no assets.

HENRY KLOPPENBURG, Mount Vernon, formerly in livery business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,754.

VIRGINIA L. LINDSAY, 226 West Seventieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,375 and no assets.

TWOMBLY CAR CORPORATION. — Judge Hough has denied a motion on behalf of W. Irving Twombly to vacate the adjudication of the Twombly Car Corporation of 1,700 Broadway. Judge Hough said: "On all the evidence the concern is grossly insolvent. The causes may give rise to actions elsewhere, but the adjudication is right."

WEISBAUM BROTHERS, INC., dresses, 8 West Twenty-second Street, has assigned to Joseph C. Kadane.

JOHN J. MITCHELL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC., publisher, 41 West Twenty-fifth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $35,000 and actual assets of $25,800.

NATIONAL INSOLE COMPANY, INC., 20 Cliff Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,114 and actual assets of $513.

W. G. DEAN CORPORATION, spices, 168 Front Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,750 and actual assets of $1,-039.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—Charles Kolodny, real estate, Howland Street, Roxbury, voluntary petition; schedules disclose total liabilities of $452,220, of which $412,708 is secured. Unsecured claims amount to $31,812. Abraham Cohen and others, 217 Cambridge Street, East Cambridge, are the holders of a note indorsed by petitioner for $7,500. Assets are scheduled at $2,500.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, N. Y.—Henry J. Lane, general merchant, voluntary petition; liabilities, $25,945; assets of $19,080.

RACINE, Wis.—The Advance Manufacturing Company, voluntary petition; liabilities $31,448.51, assets $18,406.84.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The offer of Chicago creditors to buy the assets of the G. M. Barrett Company for $50,000, which had been accepted by the creditors in preference to the company's offer of 35 per cent. was refused by Judge F. A. Geiger. The same ruling was made by Judge Geiger in the Arthur S. Kahn Company bankruptcy. The company had made an offer of 40 per cent.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County; the first name being that of the debtor:

Brehm, Anthony—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., $121.
Barrent, Abraham—S. Weintraub, $103.
Brown, George—F. Schlessinger, $129.
Baldwin, George E.—Citizens National Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., $1,883.
Becerra, Mariano D., and Gertrude Olivia—A. Behrer et al., $629.
Colwell, John O.—E. D. Murphy et al., $273.
Collyer, Herman L.—E. E. Miller, $1,828.
Carothers, Allen, and Joseph B. Nelson—W. F. Brown, $162.
Cohen, David—A. Kaminsky, $320.
Cohen, Philip—T. Scher, $149.
Castaldo, Cresenzio—People, &c., $1,000.
Caruso, Joe—J. Ragonesi, $1,043.
Dunham, Frank—H. B. Litwin, $112.
Dauskszas, Simon—Clyde Steamship Co., costs, $105.
Dinkins, Thomas W.—L. L. Weber, $824.
Epstein, Morris—C. Epstein, costs, $122.
Friedman, Herman S., and Max Schwartz—O. Wagner, $134.
Franklin, Barnet, and Jennie—A. Blensock et al., $423.
Gluchenhaus, Leopold and Isaac—T. Radin, $1,293.
Guzzetta, G.—J. R. Borailleri, $122.
Gray, Charles D.—G. W. Sammis, $1,177.
Glassey, William J.—F. Jacobs et al., $119.
Geni, Minos—B. Burroughs, $117.
Hoerlein, Frank G.—F. C. Jennings et al., $785.
H. Meyer & Co.—Loewenthal Co., $926.
Hartford and N. Y. Transfer Co.—P. Jacobs, $500.
Hotel Astor, Inc.—J. Koehne, costs, $111.
Harris, Frances A.—M. Glauberg, $683.
Jockel, Frederick H., and Manhattan Marble and Slate Works—Tompkins Kiel Marble Co., $126.
Krasher, David, Bernhard Feingold, and Joseph Rabinowitz—M. Goldberg, $264.
Hulte, R. Burchard—Saks & Co., $906.
Hirsch, Max—Cohn, Abraham & Co., $170.
J. C. Covey Co., Inc.—L. S. Q. System, $232.
Locker, Frank—F. Schlesinger, $119.
Litke, Samuel—Apex Leasing Co., Inc., $431.
Longabardi, Giuseppe—H. Susanna, $307.
Lewkowitz, Joseph B.—H. L. Judd Co., $119.
Loewenthal, Irvin S.—F. H. Ross, $262.
Mitchell, Elizabeth—P. Voyer et al., costs, $228.
McCourt, Alfred—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Corporation, $1,025.
McMullan, Snare & Triest, Inc.—F. Casey, $396.
McDonald, John J. and Mabel M.—Lincoln Mortgage Co., $169.
Marrs, Frank—C. F. Simon, $106.
McCormick, Thomas A.—W. B. Ellison, $14,-252.
Nicholas, George—E. E. Pearsall, $332.
Nudelman, Morris and Fannie—E. Zelnik, $925.
Poffenbeyer, William L.—W. E. Clayton, $1,055.
P. & W. Vacuum Cleaner Co., Joseph Powdermaker, Julius Weil, Francesco Ebell and Douglas G. G. Levick—Savoy Trust Co., $1,676.
Pedicini, Cosimo—Larsen Machine Co., $197.
Purdy, Burlington L.—W. S. Kinsley, $658.
Play Producing Co.—H. M. Sims, $472.
Pick, Alfred—J. E. Hedges et al., $404.
Pfister Bookbinding Co.—Fred Goat Co., $703.
Photo Play Coupon Corporation—William Allen Co., $158.
Plunkett, Joseph F., James C. Hodgetts, Charles D. Carter, Charles Anderson, Robert T. Ryan, and William J. Doll—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $151.
Perlhefter, John R.—H. Murdock, $13,923.
Renton, Geo. E.—N. Shikes, $220.
Rice, Abraham, Minnie Rice, or Minnie Rich, and Abraham Salamon—E. Horowitz, $312.
Reed Art Co.—N. Cohen, $116.
Robertson, Carroll M.—Charles & Co., $391.
Reichbach, Max—Metropolitan Mirror Works, $154.
Rubinstein, Jacob L.—M. Goldmuntz et al., $143.
Rosenson, Hyman—A. M. B. Scott et al., $1,584.
Stiassny, Sarah M.—D. Smith et al., $641.
Shirley, Rufus G.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $705.
Selleck, Harry—Int. Magazine Co., $299.
Shiadih, Theodore—S. Donan, $225.
Slaughter, Arthur M.—S. Rottman, costs, $115.
Schlesinger, Otto—C. A. Goeghegan et al., costs, $177.
Sahpirstein, William, and Sigmund Scheinhorn—E. L. Richards, $1,588.
Smedley, Victor J.—Bartholdi Realty Co., $189.
Tarnagursky, Antonio—H. Geminder, $104.
U. S. Grand Lodge, Independent Order Sons of Benjamin—A. Keyerson, $119.
Vitkus, Frank—Clyde Steamship Co., costs, $108.
Wallace, Ernest H.—H. M. C. Vedder et al., $264.
Wallace, Ernest H., and Lillian M. Southard—H. M. C. Vedder et al., $531.
Wray, Albert A.—City of N. Y., $158.
Weichmann, Victor—S. Shaughnessy, $7,640.
White, Wm. N. and the L.—Eastern States Refrigerating Co., $7,188.
Wilson, Chas. H.—U. S. Express Realty Co., $187.
Zibelli, Giuseppe, exr.—K. Durkin, $232.
Heiser Property Co.—City of N. Y., $102.
Columbia Cyanding Co.—Same, $155.
Cooper-Griffin Co.—Same, $132.
Harlem Modern Steam Laundry Co.—City of N. Y., $123.
Hughes Gold Mining and Milling Co.—Same, $543.
Harrisburg Plumbers Mill Supply Co?—Same, $123.

In Bronx County.

Baas, Carl A., and Wallace V. Hyatt—A. Leschen & Sons Rope Co., $83.
Cleveland, Mary B.—A. Godin, $93.
Guttman, Harry G.—H. J. Cohen, $11.
George G. Graham Construction Co., John R. Mackay, and John T. Haire—M. Toonkel et al., $617.
Indelli & Conforti Co.—B. Abelman, $2,030.
Kitchen Improvement Co.—H. M. Powell, $3,108.
Lithauer, Anna W.—L. T. Allen, $78.
United Boros Real Estate Co.—S. Burnstein, $208.
Weiss, Joseph, and Arthur B. Cannon—Borough Realty Co., $716.
Wilhelm, Charles P., and Elizabeth—B. C. Gerken et al., $286.
Woods, John—East New York Horse Co., $308.
Wolis, Samuel, and Joseph Felman—L. Ulanowsky, $57.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Smith, Mary A.—T. A. Colwell, Feb. 4, 1915, $1,229.
Simmons, Theodore N.—M. L. Van Norden, Jan. 27, 1913, $399.
Sullivan and Considine—R. Raynor, Nov. 13, 1914, $1,498.
Knapp, Robert C.—W. C. B. Richards et al., Feb. 20, 1914, $124.
Casein Co. of America—J. E. Wester et al., June 28, 1909, $145,654.
Same—Same, Feb. 20, 1913, $807.
Same—Same, March 9, 1915, $170.
Campbell Transfer Co.—Globe and Rutgers Fire Ins. Co., March 1, 1915, $100.
Patterson, Ethel L.—P. Peterson, Dec. 3, 1914, $134.
Sterne, Dora—A. Weinberg, Dec. 22, 1905, (canceled,) $169.
Towbridge, Edward C.—M. M. Nye, March 19, 1912, (canceled,) $380.
Farjeon, Kate—G. A. Griffin, Nov. 2, 1914, $152.
Green, Max and Isidor—B. Tachna, March 13, 1915, $788.
Gavetty, Harry K.—R. H. Thompson et al., March 8, 1915, $113.
Squire, Charles L.—H. Buxton, March 11, 1915, (vacated,) $1,377.
Webster, Sarah E.—F. H. Dodd et al., Jan. 12, 1915, $130.
Fawcett, Walter W.—H. L. Walker et al., Dec. 9, 1914, $147.
Peter Cooper's Glue Factory—L. Steinfeld, March 16, 1915, $1,000.
Farliaghi, Lwoff—Packard Acme Garage, Inc., Sept. 29, 1914, (vacated,) $102.

In Bronx County.

Gifford Building Co.—Smada Realty Co., Feb. 19, 1915, $517.
Kistel, Fred B.—Marco Bros., Inc., Jan. 26, 1915, $326.
Sole Realty and Construction Co., Samuels Carucci and Vincent Valento—L. W. Miller, July 9, 1914, $114.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Decisions Made Under the Metal Schedules.

The Goldschmidt Thermit Company was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests against the Collector's assessment on importations invoiced as ferro-manganese. The Custom House authorities classified the merchandise as an alloy used in the manufacture of steel and took duty at the rate of 15 per cent. under the tariff law. The claim upheld by the board was for duty at 10 per cent. as metal unwrought.

J. J. Gavin & Co. were sustained in the claim that automatic grinding machines used for grinding boiler sections by the use of emery wheels are properly dutiable under the tariff at 15 per cent. ad valorem as machine tools. Another protest claiming classification for curb chain machines as machine tools standing in the name of the F. William Gertzen Company was overruled owing to insufficient evidence.

William Larzelere & Co., Philadelphia, imported merchandise returned by the Appraiser as iron in the form of strips measuring from one inch to an inch and one-quarter in width and about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. The invoiced description further showed that the strips have been galvanized. Duty was exacted at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1909 as manufactures of metal. The strips were claimed properly dutiable as shapes of rolled or hammered iron at specific rates according to value. Importer's counsel quoted dictionary definitions to prove that the articles in dispute are "shapes." In overruling the protest Judge Fischer concedes that, broadly speaking, everything that has physical existence has some form or shape, but holds that it would be ridiculous to construe the term "shapes" as used in the act to include the protested merchandise. Further than this, as the articles have been galvanized, the board held they do not fall under the provision claimed.

Hermann Boker & Co. were sustained in a controversy over the admittance of steel plates imported under the act of 1909. The Collector returned the merchandise as pianished steel sheets and took duty at the rate of 1½ cents per pound. The importers claimed duty according to the value per pound as "sheets and plates and steel not specially provided for." The uncontradicted testimony of the importers was to the effect that the sheets have not been advanced in value or condition beyond the process of hot rolling.

Z. L. White & Co., Galveston, claimed an error in the classification of bar iron entered under the tariff. Duty was levied at 8 per cent. ad valorem as steel bars, whereas the importers asked 5 per cent. as bar iron. The testimony clearly establishing that the merchandise is bar iron, and not steel bars, the protest was sustained.

Swayne, Hoyt & Co., San Francisco, disputed the Collector's assessment on 100 cylindrical metal drums containing tar oil. In liquidating the entry the Collector assessed duty at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem on the value of the merchandise plus the value of the drums. In addition, the drums were assessed separately at 20 per cent. ad valorem as unusual coverings. The importers contended that the drums are the usual containers of this class of merchandise, and hence not subject to additional duty. As the importer's evidence was not convincing, the board affirmed the Collector.

CALL FOR TRADE CONGRESS.

Bryan Cables Invitation to All American Republics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A cabled invitation from Secretary Bryan to all the countries of South and Central America to send three representatives to Washington as guests of the United States for the Pan-American financial conference on May 10 was transmitted through the several Ambassadors and Ministers today. The message was as follows:

In pursuance of a provision of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill of the Congress of the United States, approved March 4, 1915, you are instructed to extend an invitation to the Government of ——— to appoint delegates, not exceeding three in number, to attend conference of the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington on May 10, 1915. A similar invitation is to be sent to each of the republics of South America.

The conference will be held with a view to establishing closer and more satisfactory financial relations between the republics of America, and it is hoped that the Ministers of Finance of the respective Governments will be able to attend as one of the three delegates, and that the delegates may be versed in finance and banking and business problems.

The delegates thereunder appointed while they are in this country will be the guests of the United States of America. The Secretary of State of the United States of America will participate in the conference, and the diplomatic representatives of the United States of America of the respective countries to whom this invitation is sent will be themselves invited to attend the conference in addition to the members whose special appointment is herein invited.

It is the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to invite to the conference, in addition to the above, leading representative bankers of the United States of America. It is expected that the conference will discuss in addition to the problems of banking, problems of transportation and commerce between the various countries represented.

In communicating the invitation the President especially desires you to impress upon the Government of ——— the great pleasure it will give to him and his associates in the Government to welcome its delegates to the conference, and to extend to them the hospitality of the Government of the United States of America.

Mr. Bryan will send out later invitations to bankers and business men of this country to participate in the conference.

British Buying More Wool.

LONDON, March 16.—The third series of wool auction sales was opened here today with offerings of 10,400 bales. There was a large attendance and the demand was good. Crossbreds advanced 5 per cent., but merinos were slightly irregular, fine grades rulings unchanged and others from unchanged to 5 per cent. lower. American purchases were limited and the home trade bought the bulk of the offerings. Russians bought greasy merinos.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Clearing Wed.; colder, except in extreme w.; fresh to strong n. w. winds Thur. fair.

S. Car.—Fair Wed.; colder in e.; fresh n. w. winds Thurs. fair.

Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Thurs.; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed.; colder in s. Thurs. fair, except cloudy and warmer in n. w.; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ala.—Fair Wed. Thurs. cloudy and warmer; moderate n. to n. w. winds.

Miss.—Fair Wed. Thurs. cloudy and warmer, probably rain; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

La.—Fair Wed. Thurs. unsettled and warmer, probably rain; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy and warmer Wed.; rain at night or Thurs.; moderate n. to e. winds, increasing Wed. night.

West. Tex.—Rain or snow in n.; rain in s. Wed. colder in extreme w.; Thurs., probably fair.

Utah—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Okla.—Fair Wed.; rain and warmer at night or Thurs.

Ark.—Fair Wed.; Thurs., rain and warmer.

Tenn.—Fair Wed.; Thurs., cloudy and warmer, probably rain in w.

Ky.—Fair Wed.; Thurs., cloudy, probably rain in extreme w.

Ohio—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ind.—Fair Wed. Thurs. fair in n., cloudy in s.

Ill.—Fair Wed. Thurs. fair, except probably rain and warmer in extreme s; moderate n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Upper Mich., Minn., and Iowa—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Wis.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate n. winds, becoming variable Thurs.

Mo.—Fair Wed. Thurs. unsettled, probably rain in s.

N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Kan.—Fair Wed. Thurs. unsettled, probably rain in s.

BRITISH WOOL IMPORTS.

Further Details Arranged in the Textile Alliance Plan.

It was announced yesterday from the offices of the Textile Alliance, Incorporated, that the Alliance had received a letter from the British Board of Trade through Sir Richard F. Crawford of the British Embassy, confirming the wool-importing plan entered into by the British Government with the Alliance, by which all wool imported into this country from Britain and British possessions must be received through the Alliance, which has guaranteed to Great Britain that the wool will not be reshipped to Germany.

Cabled advices were also received yesterday, it was stated, from Messrs. Freshfields, London solicitors of the Alliance, to the effect that the Colonial Office had extended the wool exporting plan to include New Zealand and South African ports and well as those of Great Britain and Australia. The necessary instructions providing for the adoption of the same practice at all points were cabled at the same time. The cable stated that in the case of wool consigned direct to A. M. Patterson, President of the Alliance, the following form should be used:

"To A. M. Patterson, President for the time being of the Textile Alliance, Incorporated, of New York."

In the case of wool consigned to one of the four approved custodian banks, the form should be:

Name of banker—and then: "for account of the Textile Alliance, Incorporated, of New York."

The Alliance was also advised that the fact that wool, tops and yarn have been declared contraband of war will not affect the export plan.

Through Messrs. Freshfields, the Alliance has appointed the following additional representatives: At Wellington, New Zealand, Messrs. Brandon, Hislop and Brandon; and at Cape Town, Messrs. Fairbridge, Adern and Lawton. Messrs. Nunn, Smith & Co., were appointed for Melbourne several weeks ago.

Earthquake Dead Were 29,978.

ROME, March 16.—An official parliamentary report on the earthquake of Jan. 13 gives the number of deaths thus far reported as 29,978, without including persons who afterward died from injuries and illness caused by the disaster. The communes damaged by the earthquake numbered 372.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—John G. Myers Co.; W. Harris, silks; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
ALBANY—R. Healy; T. J. Buckley, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; Miss F. Wieand, laces, hdkfs; 315 4th Av.
ALLENTOWN—R. W. Henterleiter & Co.; R. W. Henterleiter, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, Mr. Coggin, notions; A. A. Dieterle, linens; M. G. Frazier, laces, ladies' neckwear; F. Quellmalz, piece goods; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. Palardy, ribbons; 18 West 35th.
BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Manufacturing Co.; F. Dupkin, cloaks, suits; Wallick's.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger & Co.; H. E. Hamburger, dresses; 1,270 Broadway; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Strauss Mfg. Co.; I. Strauss, pants; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblens Co.; S. H. Hahn, silk girdles; E. Werzansky, skirts; 1,199 B'way.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg & Co.; Mrs. M. Katz, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 874 B'way, Room 702.
BALTIMORE—Hechsolbi, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; H. J. Rohr, Mrs. L. Nelson, millinery; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery; 18 West 35th.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, ladies' ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; 200 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, cloaks, millinery; 148 W. 23d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co., Mrs. G. S. Matthews, silk waists; Mrs. C. E. Henry, shirt waists; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts, knit-to-measure suits; Mr. Varnum, boys' clothing; A. E. Finney, men's furnishing goods, gloves; G. H. Hitchcock, men's clothing; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; J. King, machine made dresses; Mrs. Phillips, costumes, dresses; Miss Webb, misses' costumes, dresses; Miss Kalliel, ladies' neckwear, basement; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, kimonos, house garments; Mr. Ring, costumes, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, dress goods, silks, linings; R. M. Dean, notions, umbrellas; P. D. Slocum, furs; T. Barker, house furn. goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. Wentworth, dry goods; J. Keough, men's clothing; Miss B. Armstrong, waists; Miss J. Walsh, ladies' coats, skirts; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. B. Pendergast, silks; Miss M. A. Stack, coats; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—" Hallparn's "; Mrs. H. P. Hanan, ladies' misses' coats, suits, skirts; Martinique.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; H. A. Cook, corsets, muslin underwear, petticoats; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—M. J. Collins, overalls; Imperial.
BOSTON—C. F. Hoyt & Co.; C. H. Lippincott, trunks; 243 Church.
BOSTON—Mitchell-Woodbury Co.; M. Caro, cut glass; Imperial.
BOSTON—Geo. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, costumes, waists; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, domestics; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; D. Robillard, clothing; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—J. M. Wilkinson &

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The Holmhurst — Open All Year — Henry Darnell.
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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.
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NEW JERSEY—Ocean Grove.

NORTH END HOTEL
On the Boardwalk, Ocean Grove, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
An ideal place to spend the Lenten Season. Strictly modern. Sea water in all baths. Music every evening. A week-end visit will convince you of its merits. Under personal management of FRANCIS YARNALL. (Formerly of Metropolitan, Asbury Park.)

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Whole square on the ocean.
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On finest residential boulevard.
Both houses open all year.
Sun parlors. Elevators. Private suites. Music. Booklets. A. M. SEXTON.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel House
Lakewood, New Jersey.
GOLF. POLO. RUSSIAN ORCHESTRA
HEALTHFUL CLIMATE. Booklet
C.V. MURPHY, Asst. Mgr. A. J. MURPHY, Manager

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of AMERICAN GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE COMPANY, INC., notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, on Thursday, the 18th day of March, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 202-204 East 29th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Chiffoniers, Buffets, Parlor Suits, Writing Desks, Couches, Rugs, China Closets, Sideboards, Morris Chairs, Turkish Rockers, Leather Chairs, Brass and Enamel Beds, and assortment of Household Furnishings, Safes, Office Fixtures; also assignee's right, title, and interest in and to installment leases, etc.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Assignee.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Assignee. 277 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SAMUEL FISHGOLD, trading as ROSE DRESS & WAIST CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 29th day of March, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 156 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Ladies Dresses, piece goods, Trimmings, Embroideries, machine, power tables, typewriter, safe, fixtures, etc.
LESTER J. SAUL, Assignee.
EDWARD C. WINRIB, Attorney for Assignee, 350 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STELLAR PHOTOPLAY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Mar. 17, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1476 Broadway Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture.
WILLIAM WEISS, Receiver.
IRVING I. KREMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOROWITZ KURLAND DRESS CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Mar. 23rd, 1915, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 28 West 38th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dresses, piece goods, silks, satins, forms, machinery, motor, office furniture, fixtures, &c.
WALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver.
SAMUEL KOFFLER, Attorney for Receiver, 233 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELLEN RABINOWITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, March 17, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of manufactured furs, scarfs, muffs, skins, etc.
ABRAHAM COHEN, Receiver.
HARRY J. MOSKOWITZ, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

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Bookings may now be made for Easter.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON MYER FELD and MARY FELD, individually and as partners trading as S. M. FELD & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, March 17, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 356 W. Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of suit cases, valises, leather trimmings, machinery, typewriter, desk, fixtures, etc.
MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Receiver.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver. 277 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO.20916.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS HENEGAN, Alleged Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that Thomas Henegan, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 15th, 1915, praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors, and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed and filed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court at the hearing upon said petition, before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, March 16th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,959.—In Bankruptcy. —SAMUEL J. SINGER, MEYER SINGER, DANIEL D. SINGER and SAMUEL J. SINGER, JR., individually and composing the firm of S. J. SINGER & SONS, and said firm of S. J. SINGER & SONS, Bankrupts.
Creditors of said Samuel J. Singer, Meyer Singer, Daniel D. Singer, and Samuel J. Singer, Jr., individually and composing the firm of S. J. Singer & Sons, and said firm of S. J. Singer & Sons, are hereby given notice that on February 24th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector St., N. Y. City, March 26th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. SHERMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20846. —In Bankruptcy.—HERMAN KATZ, Bankrupt.
Herman Katz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 5th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated March 15th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

568—Chicago & Alton<US.—Leave to file brief as amicus curiae granted.
221—Long Bell Lumber Co<W. B. Moses.—Continued.
9 (Original)—State of Wisconson<Franklin Lane.—Argument continued.
201—L. & N. RR.<L. M. Rhoda.—Argument commenced.
204—G. B. Christie<US.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until today.
Call for today: Nos. 204, 206, 206, 208, 213, 214, 217, 220, 222, and 223.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.
East St Co<Godain Mooney. NY, N H & H RR< W Bldg.
Hogan<NY C & H R RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 407, P. O Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Gauss<Babrow.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Fl., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Case on—Burke Elec Co<Ind Pneu Tool Co. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendars at 2 P. M.
Foster<Fabre Line.
Baldwin<Tomlinson.
Ambrosino<Ambrosino.
Gamlionis<Int R T. Co.
Reilly<McDonnell.
Cheatham<Tran D Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Stoeiges<SS Rosenberg.
Hendricks<C Moran.
Eclipse Lighterage Co<R A Scott.
Cornell SS Co<C H Perkins.
Watts<Aus-Am Line.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.
Ventimiglia, repr., v. Eichner, admr.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.
Union Bank of Brooklyn v. Sullivan et al., rspts.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.
Chew v. Sheldon et al., rspts.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide final award of costs.
Powers v. Powers, rspt.—Order affirmed, without costs, on ground that the matter was discretionary with the Supreme Court.
De Cordova, rspt., v. Sanville—Order reversed and interlocutory judgment directed sustaining demurrer, with costs in all courts, on dissenting opinion of Ingraham, P. J., below, and with leave to plaintiff to serve amended complaint within twenty days if so advised. Question certified answered in the negative.
Fulton, rspt., v. Richmond Co. Society Cruelty to Children; and First Commercial Bank of Pontiac, rspt., v. Valentine et al.—Orders affirmed, with costs, questions certified answered in the affirmative.
Re People by Emmet, Supt. Ins., Empire State Surety Co., rspts., Richmond Radiator Co., Re account of Gilman, exr.; re McCormick et al., McCormick, applt., Kennedy, rspt.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.
Re account of Gurnee et al., exrs.; re account of O'Dell, as sole trustee; re account of Affleck et al., trustees; re transfer tax estate of Hendricks, decd.; McKeagney v. Waldo, rspt.; Murphy v. Prendergast, rspt.; re account of Haag, trustee, v. Winter et al., rspts.; re will of Browning, decd.; re will of Sinnot, decd.—Orders affirmed, with costs.
Re Philippo, applt., v. Warden Kings County Jail.—Order affirmed.
DAY CALENDAR.
Baldwins Bank<Smith.
McCready<Morse Dry Dock Co.
Diamond Match Co<Ind Pneu Tool Co.
People<Nelson.
Loomis<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Oswego Falls P and P Co<Stecher Litho Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.
Re Wagner.
Marcus<L Metzger Co.
Shaldwasser<Daniel Morris Co.
Lynch<Lynch.
Stringer<Frohman.
Angott<Campi.
Getz<Lazarowitz.
Same<same.
Herzfeld<Hasselberger
Mulligan<CNY.
Wilming, N Castle & Del City Ry<Jones.
Re Koenig<Helfand (2).
Chase<Chase.
Posner<Posner.
Mousheklan<Knight.
Baum<Architectural C & S Works
Lengyon & Morant<De Koven.
Klein<Johnston.
Re Rauchberg.
Reich<Cochrane.
Re Gropper (Kohn.)
Leerburger<Watson.
Whalen<Whalen.
Hecht<Allen Lane Co.
Peterson<Fowler.
Same<Lauth Young.
Jaeger<Jaeger.
Julie<Loomis Manning Filter Dist Co.
Alexander<Woods.
Sheridan<M R L Bldg Re Schuck (Pugsley Av.)
NY Water S E Co<Bayer.
Cochrane<Douglass.
Busse<Reis.
Jones<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Bauman<Doddata.
Wittenberg<Falkenberg Co<Simon.
Falk<Wheeler.
Chartered Co of Lower Calif<Rowlette.
Re Jarmulowsky.
Cavanagh<Pine Hill Crystal Spring Co.
Lehmeyer<Oscavana Park Co.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Selwyn & Co<Waller.
Barclay<Barclay.
Berry<Berry.
Easley<Easley.
Long<Long.
Rooney<Rooney.
Warburg<Wolff.
Secund<Secunda.
General calendar:
Potomac Ins Co<Kelly.
Metz<Palmer.
Sanders<Herrick.
Mitchell<Murray.
France-Am Chem Co<Import Chem Co.
Wicks, Jr.<Loeffler.
Brevoort<Bowne.
Hazard<Horton.
Hanley<Vechten-Waring Co.
Koslow Ir Wks<Sherman.
Bayer<Bayer.
Mishkin<Lederer.
Shivers<Bernson.
Lewis<Cohen.
Griffin<Griffin.
Delfino<Calcagni.
Ungerer<Ungerer.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kidder<Van Name & Co.
Rambaut<Tevis.
Rosenberg<Carnevale.
Winslow<So Seaboard Lumber Corp.
H Kayser & Tils<Steger & Sons Co.
Baldwin<Rafferty.
Ruckdeschel<Brinn.
Heidelburger<Heidelburger.
N J Paint Wks<Davis Lehenev Co.
Fleischmann<Gerlich.
Knowlton<Thore.
U S Print & Lith Co<Syed Pub Co (2 acts.)
Case on.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20965.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD WEXLER, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Wexler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 10th, 1915, praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed and filed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 29th, A. D. 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, March 16th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21015. —In Bankruptcy.—CHACE TRUCKING CO., Bankrupt.
Chace Trucking Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 8th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated March 15th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PART III.—Giegerich, Schofranick<Manix. Kolesor<Landon. Resnick<Union Rwy. Dorn<Kreisel. For<Int R T. Chittel<Hill.
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Baltzer<L K Comstock Co. Daly<Adams Exp Bldg Co. Beach<Hogg. Clear.

PART IV.—Delany, J. Hood<F K James Co. Rosen<Aaronson. Sanderson<L I R R. Berson<Nas E R R. Mallaber<CNY. Higgins<White Sew M Co. Blinder<Wallisch. Wiemers<CNY. Mouratoupulo<Jabson & Gifford Co. Siegel<Jacobson.
—At 10:30 A. M. Shultz<CNY. Nothstein<NYC & H R RR. Monjo<Block. Haas<Mahoney. Tarlos<Lubinsky. Mahoney<Simpson Crawford Co. Davidson<Smith. Levin<Harris. Ziemborak<CNY. Fey<Levy. Clear.

PART V.—No day calendar.
PART VI.—Dugro, Nahabedian<Indep Cons Ice Co. Gersganoff<NY Con RR.
Jr.—At 10:50 A. M. Barry<Nassau El RR. Younker<NY Rys. Raleigh<N Y Rys. Deren<Erie RR. Case on.

PART VII.—Philbin, Markowitz<Reliance Trading Co. Folx<NY Rys. Dewal<CN Y. Roberts<Greenhut Siegel Cooper. Consocenti<H E Champoli Operatg. Glotzer<Burt Rity Co.
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Stawisky<N Y B Co. Spector<same. Flischer<Mason & Hanger Co. Rosenberg<CNY. Hudson<Logan. Carstang<CNY. Case on.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, Oxman<Wahl. Williams<Esser. Shannon<Int R T Co (2 acts.) Cooper<Int R T Co. Du Bois<same. Payer<O'Reilly. Egarian<Int R T Co. Light<Hutkoff. Dwyer<Int R T Co. Berkowitz<Nas E RR
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Hanley<Kirkcaldy. Jacobs<Int R T Co (3 acts.) Handler<Int R T Co. Margolis<Sarasohn. Steinber<Forward Ass'n. Grubart<Int R T Co. Burke<same. Britkin<NY Rys (2.) Case on.

PART IX.—Whitaker, Ashinsky<Pitts Con. Travers<Burdick.
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Arlyskewitz<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co Case on.

PART X.—Platzek, Ashinsky<Pitts Con. Travers<Burdick.
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Arlyskewitz<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co Case on.

PART XI.—Ford, Goetz<Brown. Israelowitz<Knopp, (2.) Guralink<Held.
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Necumankin<Cohen. Hammer<Van Eyk. Clear.

PART XII.—No day calendar.
PART XIII.—Benton, Ing—Laufer<Lefkowitz Chiat<Gordon. Novegood<Ninth St Garage. De Siano<Joffe. Nilson<Degnon Cont. Jennings<McNulty Bros. Hejl<Schwamm.
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Silverman<So Bklyn Ry. Wefrinsky<N Am B. Williams<Glassheim. Greenberg<N Y Piano Del Co. Howes<N Y Press Co. Clear.

PART XIV.—Weeks, Hagney<Sup Council Spring<McMuller. Stevens<Tainter. Farley<Peterson.
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Sheitz<CNY. Nothstein<NYC & H R RR. Monjo<Block. Haas<Mahoney. Tarlos<Lubinsky. Mahoney<Simpson Crawford Co. Davidson<Smith. Levin<Harris. Ziemborak<CNY. Fey<Levy. Clear.

PART XV.—Davis, Kirschman<Plummer. Martin<J Long Co. Freund<Stoneham. Stewart<Thornburn. Farley<Schwarz. Brookstone<Ullman & McGonigle.
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Chartered Co of Lower Cal<Rowlette. Loew<Miller. Farley<Dolive. Workman<Gr Neck Villa Co. Nugent<Nugent. Clear.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, Scardy<Gersten. Kampf<Kings Co Dye Works. Billups, Jr<Wilson. E Side Firepr St & St<NY Mail Co.
J.—At 10:15 A. M. Casselberry<Tietenberg. Wisenstein<Wightman & Hough Co. Thompson<Thompson. Case on.

PART XVII.—Pendleton, Ing—Bayside Lumber Co<Donde. Arkema<Weise. Holden<Holden Co. Coleman<Thruner. Murray<Eustace. Barrett<Hall. Holman<Patten. Balaban Co<CNY. Hudson Co<McCormick Macauley<Press Pub. Co. Case on.
Geller<Kraushaer. Nutter<Hand. W S Bk<Van Ahnen. Gallagher<Van Boskerck. Doll<Williams. Dreyfus<Sulzberger. Reilly<Onhogan Co. Selwyn & Co<Waller. Greenhaus<McNamee. White Co<CNY. Clear.

PART XVIII.—Delehanty, Holland Hold Co<Shuloff. Steinfeld<Wolf. Natanson<Leach. Same<1st Mtg G Co. Higgins<Alwold Rty Co.
J.—At 10 A. M. Simek<Belle-Isle. Philippeau<Kehaya. Fleischman<Steele. Putnam<Interior Metal Mfg Co. Clear.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, Estate of: Peter Doelger. Wills for probate: Abram Wolf.
S.—At 10:30 A. M. Henry Miller. Patrick Donnelly. Ernest W. Sturtevant.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, Contested wills: Michael Ritter.
S.—At 10:30 A. M. James Nell.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Rice<Wanamaker. Lloyd Fresco, &c, Co<Dodd. Atlas Eng Co<Dragon Features. Shenk<Norden. Bachrach<Demarest. Bank of US<Goldstein. Ryley<Ostro. Lauter Co<Martin. Myers<Gray. Ehrlich<Scheuer. Lauter Co<Martin. Siegel<Lawrence. Wile<Liverpool. Friscia<NY Rys. Kremer<C I & R RR. Basch<Assoc Features Book Co.
Bannister<Murray. Kleiman<Crausman. Schaefer<Delmonico. Harburger<Nani. Albory<Hirsch. Kaufman<Weinberg Bros. Mech Tr Co<Kramer. Scott<Molostowsky. Platelli<Spiridon. Leutlen<Odeon Amuse. Lager<Knowles. Nat El Lab<Lehmar. Glaesser<Excelsior Jewelry Co. Julius<Baskowitz. Goodman<Haley.
PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Schlesse<Tull. Garella<Volkel H W Co. Manheimer<Hammerstein. Kennelly<Wildhart Realty. Schwarzwalder Co<Harris. Dilfipp<Lahey C Const. Grossman<Lehrer. Salomon<Gray R & D Co. Travers<N Y Rys. Water Supervision Co<Shaft. Gordon & Co<same. U S Railroad Co<City Rubber Co. Brunswick-B, &c, Co<Kerr. Sunderland<N Y Rys, Paper<same. Phares<T Parker Co. Stevenson Brew Co<Monza. Heidt<Messer. Sedlo<Int Mer, &c, Co. Hazelkorn<Pearl & Sons Co. Haas<Ad & Dep Co. Napolitano<Reder. Magner<Belt Line Ry. Dollard<Dickson. Rogowski<N Y Edison Co. Rosalind Rty Co<St Paul Fire, &c, Co. Sand<West Ins Co. Embury<42d St, &c, Co. English<Albert.
Hefferman<Prud Ins Co. Schoenblum<N Y Rys. Wade<Savoy Shirt Co. Etheridge<Spittall. Young<N Y Rys. Rapp Const Co<Farrell. Herrmann<Nat Steel Barrel Co. (2 acts.) Hochman<Frank. Applebaum<Liggett & Myers Co. Rafaelovitch<N Y Rys Dorff<Norwich Union, &c, Socy. Same<Glens Falls Ins Co. Clark Co<Blanchard. Rambone<Loft, (2 acts.) Landon<Est of J. Feath. Rozomowsky<Int R T Co. Layda<Nat F Co. Morauf<Kempner. Costigan<N Y Rys. Herzenstein<Delitz. Saltzhauer<Rappaport. Nigliero<Lee. Clarke<Bishop Co. Cases<Globe Ind Co. Peller<Isaacs. Viatrofsky<Becker. Prager<Cohen. Bryne<N Y Rys. Samnowitz<Banks. Stiller<Beth Israel Hosp Assn. Policastro<Strotta, Clear.
PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Leeming-Story & Clk Piano Co. Liakow<Reliable Fur Dr D. Owen<Marguard. Washburn<MacNamara F F Co. Lupo<U S Land Home Co. Gottlieb<Sandford. Falk<Fischer. Leibowitz<Leibowitz Wool Stock Co.
Von der Smith<Ferber Rosenberg<Gen Acct, &c, Co. Manning<Life Photo Film Co. Hait<N Y C & H R R R. Flims Lloyds<N Y Motion Picture Co. Laubestrach<Marks. Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, dar, at 10 A. M. Schwed<Air Gas Syndicate, Inc. Richter<Benjamin. Polilak<Berini. King<Prud Ins Co. Star Co<S S & L Shubert. Roth<Cantin.
J.—Commercial calen- Wechsler<Adler. Conway<Bank for Savings. Greenbaum<Bender. Poener<Poener. Naughton<White Co. Clear.
PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Case on.
PART V.—Ransom, J. Case on.
PART VI.—Allen, J. Case on.
PART VII.—McAvoy, J. Clear.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Bijur, J.—Re Klein—P. Lewis Anderson. Schwartz<Greenfield—John Bovey. Kelleher<Kelleher—Bernard Rabino. Hess<Davidson—Melvin G. Palliser. Zipse<Scher—Isidor D. Morrison. Frankenheim<Clauter—Max Altmayer.
SUPREME COURT.—Guy, J.—Haight<Spalner—Chas. L. Hoffman.
SUPREME COURT.—Newburger, J.—Brinkerhoff<Cane, Jr.—Herman Joseph.
SUPREME COURT.—Davis, J.—Mondorf< Otten—Hal Bell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Giegerich, J.—Otto Neiman<Matilda Pflieger et al.; Thomas F. Garrity.
SUPREME COURT.—Bijur, J.—Emanuel Blum<Elise Brand—Samuel Orr. Sophie Klein<Chas. J. Smith—John H. Taylor. Jennie Brown<Chas. Jacobs—Theodore K. McCarthy. Sarah Larschan<Fannie Dorb—Isaac Gutman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
People<Spritzer. Heifenbein<Meagher. Bowery Sav Bk<Work Educ Assoc.
B R Sav Inst<Bassford Rity Co. Murray<Gaffney. State Bank<Amanti.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J. Case on—Demarest<Carr. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Wills for probate: Christian Jackle. John Henfling. Katharine Strenglein.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. Sampson<Jacobs. Silver<Stein. Klein<O'Donnell. Ruderman<Weiss. Connor<Benenson Rty Co. Tiernan<Union Ry Co. Redan<Ringwald. Skurka<Brown. Sacks<Angel Const Co. Nieland<Belth & R.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—McDowell< Ernst—James F. Donnelly. Johnson<Brown —Edward A. Acker. Hemenway<Lockwith Co<Arthur N Giegerich. Recke<M Kempf Realty Co. (3).—William T. Quinn. Fuhr< same—William T. Quinn. Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Mountain Con Co—Phoenix Ingraham. Same<Bauer—Phoenix Ingraham. Hicks<Shulman—James T Brady. Same< Norwood Hts. Realty & Con. Co.—James T. Brady.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Margaret Creighton<William S. Creighton—William J. McKeown.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Carr, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated calendar at 1 P. M. Foreman<Nordon Co.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.
Burden Co<Bjeering. Re Flatbush Av. Re P S Commn (N Y & Q Co Ry Co) (2.) Tn of Sheiter Id< Nicoll. Underhill<Commercial T Assn. Weshiria<Hay & B Mfg Co. Schwartzberg< Lieberman. Mahoney<Lohman. Scotto<Smith & Sons Co. D'Amico<Volkens. Kirkham<Cooper. Sutton<Sutton. Lucci<Atl Steved Co. Re E 12th St. Patten<Patten. Weinstein<Gl of Isr Hebrew Inst. Moniz<Lesher. Reser<Reser. Kaplan<Hatmakers Unn. Union Stove Wks< Thomas. Herrman<Hermann. Abrams<Duyer. Burns<same. Lucas<Ravenhall. Re Schwabe Fiske Co. Meyer<Williams & Co. Hayt<Hayt. Muller<Farmer.
Guignard<Palmer. Guinan<Blum. Municipal Liens Co< Meltzer. Zaszenska<Cohen. Re Jenkins (Ill S Co.) Ravold<Hamm. Clark<Henry. Hergunhan<Dobbin. Griffin<Penn Steel Co. Liplawsky<Realty Assoc. Bruckman<Steckler. Lofsten<Norton & G Contr Co. Robinson<Eon Contr & Eng Co. Raichl<Bohakck Co. Holzberg<Holzberg. Empire City L Co<Frank. Wilson Contr Co. Mages<Rang. Hepburn<Rocky Hill R Co. Miller<Miller. Loyd<Loyd. Schofield<Wolper. Same<De Waltoff. Strong<McMullen Bk. Burt<Hudson. People<Gordon. Yoost<Yoost. Co<Skyrm R T Co. Re Washington Av (McCray.)
PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M. Undefended divorce calendar:
Rubin, Herlich, Kantor, Gibbons, Beary, Cohen.
Hertz, Smith, Koppel, Browd, Sandnaser.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J. Desmond<Strauss, Bashist<Bashist. Harris<Brody.
Eckoff<Queens Co Coal Co. Isenberg<Isenberg. Holland<Holland.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1888.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J. Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.
Welt<B H RR. Tippett<Cunard SS Co. Weiss<Ward Bread Co. Emig<B H RR. Olson<Mooney. Mosher<Landsman et al. Smith<Jacknowitz. Steier<Nassau RR. Soslawsky<B H RR. Webb<NY Rys. Korb<B H RR. Alper<Sokol. Stahl<Amos Oper Co. Rosenback<CNY. Wright<Taylor. Richardson<Grandmont. Gang<CNY. Costello<Busch.
Felmberg<Necker. Demeo<Bradley Con. Gibbons<L I RR. Klein et al<No Am Knitting Mills. Rosa<Nassau RR. Tartikoff<Eisenberg. Gibbs<B H RR. Schlossberg<Zeitlin. Farley, Comr, &c< Masso. Sandzer<Rabinowitz. Farrell<Nassau RR. Miller<NY Con RR. Kline<same. Robinson<Greenberg. Moore<Bush Terminal. Kuhn<Forman.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, down for a day upon application:
Graf<NY Con RR. Benigno<Rogers Imp Co et al. Kamph<B H RR. Samuels<Samuels. Rendelstein<Glickman. Shipley Con Co<Richmond Mfg Co. Shanley<CNY. Lawyers T I & T Co< Lockwood. Zukanczkas<Leffler. Ebensteen

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West End Avenue Corner at Eighty-ninth Street Purchased for New Apartment—Takes Title to City Hall Place Building for $350,000—Good Bronx Market — Suburban Buyers.

West End Avenue furnished an important deal yesterday in one of the choicest residential blocks on that thoroughfare, and which will lead in the near future to another big apartment house operation. The two private dwellings at 601 and 603 West End Avenue, forming the northwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street were sold by Henry I. Cooper for Thomas Dwyer and Donald Durant, respectively, to a building syndicate represented in the deal by Louis I. Kempner & Son.

The plot has a combined frontage on the avenue of 44 feet and 90 on the street, the immediate corner house being 24 feet front. Plans are being prepared for improving the site with a thirteen-story apartment building to contain but a single suite of nine rooms and four baths on a floor. The Kempner firm has been appointed agents of the new structure. The total investment, when completed, will represent about $500,000.

Takes Title on City Hall Place.

Harry C. Hallenbeck took title yesterday to the twelve-story Lupton Building at 23 to 27 City Hall Place, between Pearl and Duane Streets, covering a plot 59.10 by 99.10. The transfer shows that the property was purchased from Annie E. Lupton, executor of Frank M. Lupton, for a $350,000. The seller takes back a mortgage of $315,000.

St. Bartholomew's Church Sells.

St. Bartholomew's Church has sold the four-story dwelling at 136 East Forty-seventh Street, on plot 20 by 100.8, between Lexington and Third Avenues. Kopel Bruner was the buyer. He took title yesterday at a stated consideration of $30,000.

Amsterdam Avenue Sale.

Joseph P. Day has sold to a client the five-story tenement, with stores, at 66 Amsterdam Avenue, on lot 35 by 100. The property was to have been sold at auction on April 8. It was sold for the estate of John C. Kieley.

A Harlem-Bronx Trade.

O'Reilly & Dahn have sold for Bing & Bing, 946 Hoe Avenue, a five-story apartment house on plot 50 by 100 to Henry Bennett.

The purchaser gave in part payment 73 West 126th Street and 41 West 113th Street, two three-story and basement private dwellings.

Bronx Sales.

James L. McCarthy has increased his holdings in the West Bronx by the purchase of the southeast and northeast corners of Walton and Tremont Avenues. The seller of both parcels is Mary L. Cassidy.

Each corner consists of a vacant lot, the southerly one measuring 100 feet on the avenue and twenty-five feet on the street, and the northerly parcel fronting 103 feet on the Avenue and having a twenty-five-foot street frontage.

The property had been in the possession of the Cassidy family for a great many years. Mr. McCarthy has no immediate plans. Mr. McCarthy who recently bought the southeast and northeast corners of 170th Street and Walton Avenue, will improve them with apartment houses. E. Osborne Smith negotiated the sale of all four corners.

Dr. Bernard B. Bromberg, President of the Bromberg Realty Company, has sold 2,525 Bassford Avenue, a four-story apartment house, on plot 25 by 75, near 183d Street to Martin H. Cohen.

The property was given in part payment for 15 Arden Street, a five-story apartment 27 by 100, each of which was recently announced. The exchange was negotiated by Arnold, Byrne & Baumann.

John H. Fetzer has sold for the M. H. Realty Company, the five-story new law flat at 1,287 Hoe Avenue, a plot 50 by 100. Frank Metzer is the buyer and in part payment he gave the three-family house at 1,340 Seventh Avenue, Bronx and three lots on Prospect Avenue, near the Boston Road.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for Fraeeda Munyer to John Meyer for occupancy the two-story and basement brick two-family dwelling on plot 20 by 100, and known as 427 Forty-fifth Street.

Buy Long Island City Apartment House Site.

The Seidel Realty Company has sold for James C. Quinn a parcel of land 50 by 100 feet on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, about 200 feet north of Broadway, in Long Island City. The purchaser will commence the erection of two eight-family modern apartment houses immediately.

$100,000 Home on Staten Island.

The Bethlehem Orphans' Home at College Point will shortly be moved from its present location to Staten Island. A tract of twenty-one acres not far from Fort Wadsworth has been purchased for it. The new buildings will cost about $100,000.

Westchester County.

The Nehring Company and Frederick P. Boehm have sold for Paul Sheehan to Jennie Belle Kolter a plot of about eight lots on Heathcote Hill, Mamaroneck. The buyer gives as part payment three lots on the Boston Post Road, 175 feet west from Mount Pleasant Avenue.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold to Dr. Ralph R. Ryan four plots, each 75 by 150, on the west side of Walworth Avenue, Greenacres. The site of one of these plots is at present occupied by the Hitchcock Memorial Church. This probably will remain standing another year, after which a permanent structure will be erected.

First Circle Building Lease.

Nelson, Lee & Green, in conjunction with Huberth & Huberth, have leased for the Veronica Realty Company the large store on the Sixty-first Street side of the New Circle Building. The lease is for a long term of years and is to the Racine Rubber Tire Company of New York and Racine, Wis.

The new building will not be completed before May 1, but by special arrangement the Racine Company will have their quarters at once. Several other representative automobile specialty houses are reported to be negotiating for space. This is the first lease closed in the building.

Leases.

Spear & Co., have rented for Elias A. Cohen the entire building at 13 Elizabeth Street to Louis Horowitz.

Folsom Brothers have leased for Mrs. Ella L. Paddock the house at 463 West Thirty-fourth Street to William J. Smith.

J. B. English has leased for A. M. Lyon, the store 1,648-50 Broadway southeast corner of Fifty-first Street to the Keystone Holding Company for a term of years.

Nelson, Lee & Green have rented for the Mitchell H. Mark Realty Corporation the store south of the lobby in the Strand Theatre building, northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh, to the Rosenblum Shoe Company. The store was held at $7,000 per annum.

$450,000 at 4 1-2 Per Cent.

The loan of $450,000 at 4½ per cent. on Temple Beth-El property at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, recently reported placed by Charles F. Noyes Company, was recorded yesterday by assignment of existing mortgages of the above amount by the Equitable Life Assurance Society to the Seamen's Bank for Savings.

This is the only large loan placed at this rate of interest for many months. It is, however, a sign of the times and and indication that loans of the highest character, with substantial land value and a good location and especially where the moral as well as the business risk is reduced to a minimum, can be placed at a low rate of interest.

N. Y. Mortgage Company Officers.

At a meeting of the Directors of the New York Mortgage and Security Company, yesterday the following officers were elected: President, Harry A. Kahler; Vice Presidents, Cyril H. Burdett, Henry S. Acken; Secretary, Frank L. Cooke; Treasurer, Gerhard Kuehne; Assistant Treasurer, Hubert F. Breitwieser. The following members of the Executive Committee were reelected: Edward M. Burghard, William F. Clare, James A. Deering, William E. Harmon, Morgan J. O'Brien and George Zabriskie.

Real Estate Notes.

Irving Judis, President of the Hilliard Construction Company, has resold the W. Bourke Cockran mansion at the corner of O and Sixteenth Streets, Washington, D. C. The property which was held at $125,000 was acquired last month by Mr. Judis in an exchange with Mr. Cockran who gave the property and cash for the Washington mansion apartments at Fort Washington Avenue and 161st Street.

The Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association has completed arrangements for its second annual banquet, to be held Tuesday, April 20, at the new Broadway-Claremont, Broadway and 135th Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for George R. Read & Co., part of the vacant property at Northern Avenue and 177th Street for tennis courts.

Shampan & Shampan have prepared plans for two residences on the south side of Jerome Avenue, sixty-two feet West of Stoneff Avenue, Queens, for the Esor Realty Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

112th St, s e cor of 8th Av, 50x100.11, six-story tenement; Esther Schilt et al. against R. S. Abrams et al.; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $10,043.11; taxes, &c., $2,000; subject to first mortgage of $58,000; to Emanuel Glauber for $59,465.

By Henry Brady.

Stanton St, 84 n s, 166.7 ft e of Allen St, 22x52, three-story tenement and stores; C. G. Openhym et al., trustees, against Max Crenstein et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. F. Curnen, referee; due, $11,235.63; taxes, &c., $419.33; to Hyman Gross for $11,950.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

162d St, 615 West, n e corner of Fort Washington Av, 184.10x187.11, six-story apartment house; New York Life Insurance Co. against New York Real Estate Security Co. et al.; H. M. Bellinger, attorney; G. J. Gillespie, referee; due, $211,236.22, taxes, &c., $463.

40th St, 244-46 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 40x100.5; two five-story tenements and stores; J. F. Kernochan et al, trustee, against Alexander Herzog et al; H. F. Miller, attorney; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $26,968.15; taxes, &c., $782.12.

By Henry Brady.

Academy St, n w corner of Post Av, 100x100, vacant; W. H. Rolston against Occidental Realty Co.; Geller, Rix & H., attorneys; L. A. Cuvillier, referee; due, $16,548.92; taxes, &c., $2,536.78.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

154th St, 248 West, s s, 287.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story flat; Albany Savings Bank against Fleischmann Realty Co. et al; Action 1; Tracey, C. & T., attorneys; Maurice Goodman, referee; due, $37,225.02; taxes, &c., $1,894.83.

154th St, 250-2 West, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $37,413.98; taxes, &c., $1,894.63.

154th St, 254-6 West, s s, 212.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story flat; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $37,-424.07; taxes, &c., $1,894.63.

154th St, 258-60 West, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story flat; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $37,-418.91; taxes, &c., $1,894.63.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

182d St, 994-6 East, s e corner of Mapes Av, 86.1x70x78.9x70.5, two two-story dwellings; George Dalker against J. D. Weber et al; Beardesley, H. & T., attorneys; O. E. Davis, referee; due, $3,867.74; taxes, &c., $674.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Woodycrest Av, 1,003, w s, 100.9 ft n of Kemp Place, 25.2x90.8, three-story tenement; E. F. Cole against F. J. Johnson et al; W. P. Wund, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $6,979.82; taxes, &c., $273.64.

By George Price.

Morris Park Av, n e corner of Barnes Av, 45x95; S. B. Clocke against G. H. Stel et al; Clocke, E. & R., attorneys; H. K. Davis, referee; due, $1,769.90; taxes, &c., $1,085.90.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

179th St, s w corner of Bryant Av, for a one-story brick store, 25.36x117.41; Jacob Marx, 35 Nassau St, owner; M. W. Del Guadio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

6th Av, s e corner of 30th St, to a two-story store for moving-picture show; 1,227 Broadway Co., City Investing Building, owner; Abraham Goldsmith, lessee; E. Barcsel, 644 8th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Amsterdam Av, 200, to a four-story cafe and hotel; T. Kelly, 177 West 83d St, owner; U. C. Cocker, 2,017 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 25 ft s of 179th St, 100x100; Adolph Wurzburger et al. to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St. (mtg $20,000.) March 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. 160 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, 450, s e s, 26x120; 450 Broadway Corp. to Mary M. Munroe, 307 West 74th St, (mtg $75,000,) March 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, W s, 302.3 ft n of 122d St, 126.1x91.7 to centre line of old Bloomingdale Road x126.1x78.11; No. 4 West 57th Street Co. to Rexton Realty Co., 37 Liberty St. (mtg $60,000,) all liens, March 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

BROOME ST, 307, s e corner Forsyth St, 25x87.6; Julius Feinberg to Simon J. Altschuler, 29 Orchard St. (mtg $40,000.) March 12; attorney, S. Smolens, 51 Chambers St. $100

CITY HALL PLACE, 23-27, s s, 142.4 ft w of Pearl St, 59.10 x — x30.8x99.10; Annie E. Lupton and another, executors, &c., Frank M. Lupton to Harry C. Hallenbeck, 97 Gates Av, Montclair, N. J., (mtg $315,000,) all liens, March 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $355,000

FULTON ST, s w corner of Front St, 53.9x56.2; John Munro to 450 Broadway Corp., 92 William St, March 12; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

PARK AV, s e corner of 82d St, 25.2x100; Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, March 15, 3 years $12,000

AUDUBON AV, w s, 25 ft s of 179th St, 100x100; Corporal Realty Co. to Adolph Wurzburger and another, 342 West 88th St, March 15, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $20,000

CITY HALL PLACE, s s, 142.4 ft w of Pearl St, 59.10x—; Harry C. Hallenbeck to Annie E. Lupton and another, executors, 88 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, March 13, 3 years, attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broad way $315,000

3D AV, w s, 25.2 ft s of 128th St, 25x100, Henry J. Querlpel to Samuel Bogen, 51 East 122d St, March 15, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Honig, 280 Broadway $2,550

5TH AV, e s, 78 ft s of 49th St, 22.5x100; Edw. Margolies to New Netherland Bank, 41 West 34th St, March 3, due April 8, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Sackett, C. & S., 154 Nassau St $15,800

29TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 40x98.9; Capace Realty Co., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 16, due Sept. 1, 1915, 6 p. c. $35,000

47TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x 100.5; Kopel Bruner to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 15, due March 1, 1920 $12,000

51ST ST, n s, 122.6 ft s of 5th Av, 82.6x 100.5; Janpole & Werner Holding Co. to Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., 22 East 35th St, March 12, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St $7,000

82D ST, s e corner of Park Av, 100x25.2; Rexton Realty Co. to Irving I. Kempner, 44 East 74th St, March 15, (prior mtg $38,000,) 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $29,000

140TH ST, 55 West, n s, 241.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11; Carrie Frank, trustee of will of Moses D. Frank, to Louis Block, 224 West 141st St, March 12, due Sept. 13, 1924, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Bernard Naumbwig, 30 Broad St $9,750

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,444, s s, 25x90; Samuel Stern to Lawyers Mtg. Co., 59 Liberty St, March 15, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.

CLAY AV, 1,337, w s, 25x80.11; Minnie H. Ehlers and another to Bryant Construction Co., Inc., 1,509 Bryant Av, March 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

DECATUR AV, w s, 24.8 ft n of Fordham Road, 67.2x82.10; Wedgewood Co. to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, March 15, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $35,000

FULTON AV, w s, 132.8 ft s of Claremont Parkway, 50.4x173; Realty Options Co. to Maria Gecker, 115 Eldridge St, prior mtg. $37,500, March 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,000

LAFONTAINE AV, n e corner of Oak Tree Place, 25x95; Isabella M. Meeks to Richard H. Jaeger, Monticello, N. Y., prior mtg $22,000, March 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

LOT 34, map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania; Frank W. Fuller to Annie Maguire, 184 East 111th St, March 16, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,600

SEAMURY PLACE, e s, 150 ft n of 172d St, two lots, each 41.8x100, two mtgs, each $4,500; 173d St Impt. Co., Inc., to Emma Dressner, 201 West 120th St.; two prior mtgs, $27,500 each, March 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $9,000

SEABURY PLACE, e s, 233.4 ft n of 172d St, 41.8x100; same to Samuel Feldman, 1,163 42d St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $27,500, March 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $4,500

TIFFANY ST, 919, e s, 50x110, Camilla Hirsch to Benjamin M. Kaye, 1,800 7th Av, March 15, due Jan. 15, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Benjamin M. Kaye, 149 Broadway $3,500

WALTON AV, e s, 116.4 ft n of 165th St, two lots, each 20x100, two mtgs, each $1,750; David MacBride to William E. Diller Realty and Construction Co., 267 East 164th St, two prior mtgs $8,000 each, March 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Seybel & F. $1 Park Row $8,500

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 50 ft s of 187th St, 50x101; Laurence Davis to T. T. Reid Construction Co., 2 Rutledge Av, East Orange, N. J., prior mtg. $40,000, March 15, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway $3,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 51 ft s of 223d St, 57x80; Elkwood Realty Co., Inc., to Edw. J. Schaeffler, 1,057 Hoe Av, March 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

170TH ST, 394 East, s s, 16.11x74.4; William H. Kirchner to Wilker Realty Co., Inc., 1,231 Franklin Av, prior mtg. $1,500, March 13, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St $1,000

231ST ST, n s, 381.3 ft e of White Plains Road, 24x229.8 to 223d St; also 223d St, s s, 9 ft w of White Plains Road, 100x64.6; North Side Investing Co. to Nettie Bowne, 35 W. 37th St, March 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $25,000

238TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Martha Av, 25x 100; Isabella Greenlees to Eastchester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. M. Bell, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 174, store; Ignatz Jacobson to Samuel Hoenig, on premises, 3 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Schleimer, 277 Broadway $720

BROADWAY, s e corner of 96th St, store and basement; Anderson & Price Co. to New York Produce Exchange Bank, 10 Broadway, 10 years, from Dec. 1, 1913 $7,200

CHRISTIE ST, 10, store and basement; David Baum and another, trustees, to Samuel Schulemson, 319 Stockton St, Brooklyn, 5 3-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1915; attorneys, Pitch, M. G., 32 Nassau St. $1,200

8TH AV, 810, all; Andrew Murphy to Jere O'Sullivan, 242 West 14th St, 2 2-12 years, from March 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St $4,500

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 91st St, store and basement; Frederick W. Kruse to Michael M. Muller, 500 West 114th St, 2 years, from May 1, 1918; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St $2,700

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 1,441 to 1,449; Superior Cornice and Skylight Works, Inc., against Wall Corporation, owner; Broadway and 41st Street Co., lessee; Waybrad Co., sub-lessee; Stanley Co., contractor $900

JACKSON AV, 257 to 263; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. against Cieri Construction Co., owner (renewal) $248

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 175th St, 125x100, and Audubon Av, 100 to 104 West 175th St, 100x100; Niagara Radiator and Boiler Co. against 175th Street Holding Co., owner; Dewey Engineering Co., contractor $1,800

THOMPSON ST, 5; H. Hilts Co. against Peter or Pietro Bianchetti, owner and contractor $475

98TH ST, 227 East; Louis Greenberg against Jennie Kind, owner; Samuel Cohen, contractor $43

145TH ST, 443 to 451 West; Louis I. Bregman against Frederick Martin, owner; Rudolph Bros., contractors $200

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 50; S. Shanker Metal Ceiling Co. against William Kramer's Sons Realty Co. et al; March 4, 1915 $348

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, March 9, 1915 $348

CONVENT AV, 470; Samuel Fishkin et al. against Mary C. Knowles et al., Nov. 6, 1914 $1,065

WILLETT ST, 2; Max Barth against Henry D. Ducker et al., Nov. 10, 1914 $375

42D ST, 20 East; Semon Bache & Co. against Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue Co. et al., Oct. 29, 1914 $277

30TH ST, 320 West; Tile Contracting Co. against Charles E. Warren et al., Jan. 18, 1915 $32

116TH ST, 200 to 212 West; Isaac A. Hopper, Inc., against St. Nicholas-Seventh Av Theatre Co. et al., Dec. 10, 1913 $4,652

Bronx.

176TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Washington Av, 50x98.6; Brooklyn Structural Steel Corporation against Trinity Congregational Church et al., Feb. 9, 1915 $1,675

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

DUANE ST, 42; Hermine E. Clark et al. against Charles Frazier et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Clark, Jr.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 51st St, 50x100x irregular; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against Hammerstein Opera Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rapallo & Kennedy.

7TH AV, 2,525, 2,527, 2,533, and 2,535, two actions; Central Trust Co. against Fleischmann Realty Co., Inc., et al. (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Joline, Larkin & Rathbone.

7TH AV, s e corner of 173d St, 25x100; Lean E. Swem against Harry Goodstein Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Nat Dahl.

21ST ST, s s, 235 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x 105.5; Joseph Schanz against Brookmire Realty Co. et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Goldman.

99TH ST, n s, 137 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11; William C. Bowers against Fidelity Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

101ST ST, 64 West; Clara Steiermann against First United Presbyterian Church et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Rosenzweig.

123D ST, s s, 106.4 ft w of 7th Av, 15.7x 100.11; Caroline Mayne, executrix, against Gullietta R. Kierstead et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pratt, Koehler & Boyle.

147TH ST, 604 West; James H. Albertson against William W. S. Gillespie et al., (partition;) attorneys, C. L. Griffin.

150TH ST, 470 West; Warwick Savings Bank against Blosben Corporation et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

150TH ST, 476 West; Rose Joseph against Blosben Corporation et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

150TH ST, 472 West; Edwin J. Appleton against Blosben Corporation et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

150TH ST, 468 West; Robert T. Varnum against Blosben Corporation et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

150TH ST, 462 West; James S. Groves against Blosben Corporation et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

150TH ST, 474 West; Mary O. Maxwell against Blosben Corporation et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

150TH ST, 464 West; William B. Mann against Blosben Corporation et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

BRYANT ST, e s, 150 ft n of Lafayette Av, 22x100; Charles P. Halsted against Angelo Rocco et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Burke.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 222.7 ft s of E. Fordham Road, 50.2x 139.6; Arthur E. Briggs against Narcorth Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp.

LOTS 15 and 16, Map of 131 building lots, belonging to estate of Thomas O. Woolf, 24th Ward; Eugene T. Woolf against Mary Jane Price, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Deering & Deering.

LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Map of 131 building lots, belonging to estate of Thomas O. Woolf, 24th Ward; Eugene T. Woolf against Mary Jane Price, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Deering & Deering.

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 181st St, 29x100; Gertrude Schiffer et al. against Wirth Realty and Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wilson & Van Wagoner.

136TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x 100; Rosanna Scanlon against Ferdinand Block et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rosen & Phillips.

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Mission All-Year Home—near the Water

PLOT 100 BY 170 FEET.

Ready to Live In Now. Price $6,000. Easy Terms.

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Very large living room, with open fireplace. Dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen. Four exceptionally large bedchambers, tiled bath, fine clothes and linen presses—ample storage. Huge veranda, open terrace, and sleeping porch. A fine, unusually well built, livable house, with Craftsman interior and every up-to-date convenience, **including absolutely pure water**; perfect heating plant, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwood. Established social centre; schools, churches, select social organizations. **Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York.** For further particulars address

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Buys handsome residence near Riverside Drive, 43 feet wide.

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Nine-room Colonial house—beautiful old shade. $95. Photographs and full particulars on request. Call or write

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Grand Central Terminal.

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Attractive house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, plot 100x125; best section; bargain at $12,000. More land if desired.

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Good section; furnished for season; $125.00 per month; near station. Several others for rent and for sale. Call or write

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WILL LEASE 8-room bungalow; all improvements; waterfront; good boating, bathing, and fishing; on South Shore of Long Island; 40 minutes from New York; $500 for the season; at the end of season, in case any wishes to purchase, $250 of the $500 will be allowed as first payment on bungalow; balance on easy monthly payments. Address S E 84 Times.

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Overlooking Sound, fronting stream, within quarter mile to shore; 27 acres, cleared and cultivated; fine orchard; 14-room house, barn, 200 feet chicken house; incubator cellar with incubator; brooder house; team horses, cows, 500 chickens, farming implements, etc., must sell account ill health. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th Street.

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New stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors, every city convenience; 32 minutes from Penn. Terminal. On 100 x 100 corner. Will sacrifice. H. G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Ave., N. Y.

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for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of Queens' industrial centre; 5 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Burge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Av. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

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If you must come to the city every day, and still want to own a good, low-price, high-grade farm, this is your chance. In one of the most productive sections of Somerset County, only 1½ miles to station of Central R. R., near church, school, telephone line; all land tillable, rich, smooth; variety fruit; good 7-room house, big barn, poultry house, other buildings; water in house; delightful surroundings, pleasant view; quick buyer gets horse, cow, poultry, machinery, tools, &c., with the price for all only $4,200; easy terms; full details and traveling directions to see this and many other farms near New York and other big cities, Page 43, "Strout's Farm Catalogue, No. 38," just out; write today for your free copy. STROUT FARM Agency, Station 1,093, 47 West 34th St., New York.

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Acre and half; right in town, walking distance express station; Lackawanna Railroad, 70 trains; hour Broadway; high ground, southern slope; view; old shade; quantities bearing fruit; berries, asparagus; house, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, modern bath, 6 large rooms, centre hall; large poultry house; $6,500. Great opportunity. ALLABOUGH & SON, 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

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BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses

FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached, 7 rooms, steam heat, elegantly decorated—some for sale—easy terms; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2582.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against JAMES E. TROY and MARGARET J. T. CANNON, as Executors of the last will and testament of Mary A. Troy, deceased; Margaret J. T. Cannon, individually; Emma A. Mayhew, The People of the State of New York, Bronx Security and Brokerage Company, Fannie Catz, Joseph H. Pollard, and Mattie J. Pollard, Defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 30, 1914.

FREDERICK L. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 55 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendant Emma A. Mayhew:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward J. Gavegan, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of March, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the City and County of New York.

Dated New York, March 15, 1915.

FREDERICK L. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 55 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses

FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached, 7 rooms, steam heat, elegantly decorated—some for sale—easy terms; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2582.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 148th St, 24.9x—; Ella C. Cammann to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, March 15, 3 years $12,000

AUDUBON AV, w s, 25 ft s of

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A well-defined disturbance developed over extreme Western North Carolina during Monday, and it is central tonight off the North Carolina Coast with an apparent east-northeastward movement. It has been attended by general rains in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, snows and rains in Southern Virginia and Tennessee.

There were also light, scattered snows in the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys, the lake region, Montana, East Wyoming, Eastern Colorado, and Northern New Mexico. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair.

It is decidedly colder in the South and in the upper Ohio Valley and decidedly warmer west of the Rocky Mountains, the first 90 degree temperatures of the season having been reported at Los Angeles, Cal., and Yuma, Ariz.

A disturbance over extreme northern Mexico will probably move east, northeastward, attended Wednesday by snow in southeastern Wyoming and eastern Colorado and rains in New Mexico and western Texas, extending Wednesday night and Thursday into Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, and Mississippi. There are also evidences of the coming of another disturbance north of Washington, and it will probably cause rain Wednesday and Thursday in the North Pacific States and rain or snow Thursday in western Montana and northwestern Wyoming. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Wednesday and Thursday.

It will be colder Wednesday in the South Atlantic States and warmer Thursday in Tennessee and the Gulf States.

Frost warnings have been issued for the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and advisory warnings of strong northeast and north winds Wednesday on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh, possibly strong, northeast to north; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh, possibly strong, northeast shifting to northwest by Wednesday night; South Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong northwest, except moderate off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York and New Jersey—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness Wednesday. Thursday, probably fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania — Partly cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Northern New England—Fair west, cloudy east portion Wednesday. Thursday, probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	40	33	4 P. M.	52	48
6 A. M.	38	32	6 P. M.	53	45
9 A. M.	40	33	9 P. M.	48	38
12 M.	44	40	11 P. M.	45	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 45; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 38.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 33 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 35 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 27 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.72 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.68 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—235 Greene St.; Sam Gladstone & Co	Slight
12:36—256 Mercer St.; Max Cohen	None
1:36—17 Jane St.; James Hawkins	Slight
6:30—154 E. 49 St.; Thomas O'Keefe	Slight
6:35—57 2 Av.; Harry G. Rouse	Slight
7:06—34 E. 10 St.; Kruger & Aronson	Not given
8:45—99 St. Mark's Place; not given	Slight
11:15—555 W. 51 St.; Mary Robinson	Slight
P. M.	
12:20—2,271 7 Av.; Chas. Kohler	Slight
12:30—158 St. & Westchester Av.; Union Ry. Co	None
1:05—96 St. & Lex. Av.; Interboro. Ry.	Slight
1:50—310 E. 136 St.; Gustave Hicks	Slight
2:15—82 W. 90 St.; Cushman Baking Co	Slight
4:30—Lex. Av., bet. 86 & 87 Sts.; Bradley Construction Co	$50
5:55—2,023 Monterey Av.; Chas. Goldstein	Slight
6:05—199 Av. B; Samuel Welsman	Slight
6:20—24 E. 103 St.; Lottie Perliner	Slight
6:20—649 Amsterdam Av.; Mr. Hume	$500
6:40—325 Cherry St.; Jacob Cohen	$300
6:45—958 Hoe Av.; M. Stoss	Slight
7:20—124 St. & 8 Av.; Snare & Trieste	Slight
8:10—122-124 W. 29 St.; Philip Baruch	$2,500
8:55—1,545 Fulton Av.; Benjamin Lessew	Slight
10:10—146 Av. C; Samuel Grossman	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Capt. A. E. Williams, 19th Inf., to service in Q. M. Corps, April 28, vice Capt. W. H. Noble, Q. M. Corps, relieved, April 27.

Lieut. Col. R. McC. Schofield and Capt. W. H. Noble, Q. M. Corps, to Philadelphia on official business, on completion of which they will return to their station.

Major M. B. Stokes, 5th Inf., transferred to the 14th Inf.

Chaplain C. L. Miller assigned to 5th Inf., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Changes in Medical Corps: Major J. F. Hall, from Fort Strong, Mass., to Walter Reid Hospital, assume command of Field Hospital No. 6, relieving Major P. S. Halloran, by letter to commanding General, Eastern Dept.; Major Halloran, on being relieved, will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty, and by letter to commanding General, Southern Dept.; Capt. E. C. Jones, from duty at Madison Barracks, N. Y., to Walter Reid Hospital, assume command of ambulance company No. 6, reporting by letter to commanding General, Eastern Dept., relieving Capt. P. L. Jones; Capt. P. L. Jones will report to commanding officer, Walter Reid Hospital, for duty; Capt. W. H. Smith, from Galveston, Texas, and Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Walter Reid Hospital for duty, and by letter to commanding General, Eastern Dept., relieving Lieut. H. Goldthwaite, who will report at Walter Reid Hospital for duty.

Capt. C. B. Darake, 14th Cav., detailed to Walter Reid Hospital for duty, and by letter to commanding General, Eastern Dept., relieving Capt. H. Goldthwaite, who will report at Walter Reid Hospital for duty.

Capt. C. B. Darake, 14th Cav., detailed in Q. M. Corps, April 10, vice Capt. G. Goeth, relieved, April 9. Capt. Goeth assigned to 13th Cav.

First Lieut. S. L. Chappell, Medical Corps, now on temporary duty at Fort Sam Houston, is relieved from further duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, and will report to commanding officer Fort Sam Houston for duty, and by letter to commanding General, South Dept.

Navy.

Lieut. H. E. Shoemaker, to Bureau of Navigation, April 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Georgia at Vera Cruz, Downes at Camden, Bailey and Biddle at Annapolis, Dixie and Patapsco at Guantanamo, Sylph at Washington, Jason at Hampton Roads, and the Drayton at Whitestone Landing.

Sailed: Mayflower, Washington, for Newport News; Galveston, Shanghai, for Nanaskit; Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Truxton, Hull, Hopkins, Lawrence, and the Stewart, San Pedro for San Diego.

The Connecticut, now at Guantanamo Bay, has been ordered to proceed to the Philadelphia Navy Yard for repairs.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BENOLIEL, DAVID J., (March 13;) realty, over $50,000; personalty, over $1,000; $1,000 each to brothers and sisters, &c., to be paid out of debt due decedent by his son, Abraham; residue, one-fourth each to sons, Abraham and Solomon; the other one-fourth shares equally to their children; the widow, Mrs. Florence V. Benoliel, gets certain realty and all personal effects of the testator.

CLANCY, BRIDGET, (Feb. 14;) realty, $4,000; Isabelle Ievers, $3,000 and residue; Julia Keenan, $500; the Rev. M. J. Tighe and Margaret Crowley, each $100.

CONLAN, FRANK, (Feb. 16;) personalty, $1,200; $100 each to St. Vincent's Hospital and cousins Mary, Catharine, and John Conlan, of Fairhaven, Conn.; father, James, $75; residue to Daniel J. O'Rourke, executor; testator makes no provision for wife, whom he has not seen in six years, nor for certain other members of his family, because, he says, they are not deserving.

JOHNSON, WELCOME B., (Jan. 15;) personalty, $4,800; $100 each to sons, Ralph and Frank; residue to widow, Belle E. Johnson.

RIORDAN, MARGARET, (March 7;) personalty, $10,000; about $5,500 to Marion Reidy; $500 to Florence O'Sullivan; Philip O'Sullivan, $2,000; Bernard Reidy, $100.

SCHROEDER, ADELE C., (Sept. 16, 1914;) realty, $1,500; personalty, $1,200; all to sister, Lillie M.

SWIFT, CHARLES F., (Feb. 24;) personalty, about $1,500; $1,000 each to Emily M., Sara T., and Edward M. Newton.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

WINANS, HELEN D., (Sept. 27, 1913.) Net estate, $12,994; the residuary estate, $6,027, passes to the Bide-a-Wee Home and the bequest is taxed; other beneficiaries were: Elisabeth Fraser White, $1,000 and personalty valued at $20; Julia Beach Thompson and Adela Davidson, cousins, $200 each. Personalty appraised at $2,535; $2,000 given to Harold F. Sutton, not related, and this beneficiary is requested, but not directed, to dispose of the jewelry and other personalty in accordance with a letter of instruction addressed to him. There were several minor bequests. 4 Equity, $11,788 in 214 Centre Street and 140 Baxter Street, appraised at $48,000; deposits, $941; household goods and jewelry, $2,032; personalty at The Hague, Holland, where decedent died, $338.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for steward is announced. Those who received a rating of more than 75 are as follows:

Ralph C. Conner, 88; John M. Reardon, 86.80; Isaac White, 85.60; Charles A. Ferrin, 84.40; Louis J. McNally, 84; Andrew Pfleging, 83; Henry U. Balencie, 82.60; Luke B. Gill, 82.20; Frederick S. Nelson, 81.20; William H. Haggerty, 80.80; Richard J. Bussell, 80.60; William J. Walsh, 80.20; John W. Tobin, 80; Madison B. Ferris, 79.20; Harry H. Osterhout, 79; Edward L. Ahearn, 78.60; Edward G. Hogan, 78; Maurice Frank, 77.00; John F. Johnson, 76.80; Joseph H. Stoltzenberg, 76.80; Harry F. Lawlor, 76.

United States.

The commission announces for March 27 a competitive examination for inspector, for men only, to fill approximately sixty-eight vacancies in the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, for periods of from three to five months, beginning in May or June, at $2.50 to $4.50 a day. The duties are to count passengers going on and leaving steam vessels, and guarding against overcrowding; to inspect steam vessels to ascertain whether such vessels have on board the equipment required for passengers; and a full complement of officers and crew, and to see that motor boats are fully equipped and do not carry passengers in excess of such equipment.

Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, copying and correcting manuscript, geography and civil government of the United States. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A health league has been organized by the pupils of P. S. 98, Manhattan.

The local School Board of District 38, Brooklyn, has made a report to the Board of Education opposing the Gary (Ind.) school plan in the elementary schools of this city. In this district is located P. S. 89, of which William Wirt of Gary introduced some time ago his plan to overcome overcrowding of that building.

The Morris Park (Queens) Citizens' Association has declared itself as against a Board of Education of nine members.

The Trustees of Teachers' College have offered to the Board of Education the use of Speyer College for a number of years. It may be made a high school.

The annual Association of City College will hold its annual banquet on April 10 in the Hotel Savoy.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New 9 room, concrete, hollow tile dwelling; gas, electric light, hot-water heat, hardwood floors, open fireplace, marbleine tubs, open plumbing; river view; 5 minutes to station; 45 minutes from Grand Central Station, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.; lot 50x124; price $7,500; cash $1,500, also same style cottage, 7 rooms. James L. Taylor, agent, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Tel. 124.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Mount Vernon.

New homes; sale and rent; bargains. Grant, 14 South 5th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Yonkers.

707 and 788 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony."—Two-story dwellings; high class; low price; newest improvements; beautiful location; terms to suit. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA 8 minutes from N. Y., hundreds of trs. as a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Rockaway Park, L. I., nine-room house, gas, steam, electricity, parquet floors, 40x100; two blocks from depot, half block ocean; easy terms. C. E. Harvey, 34 Beach 119th St., Rockaway Park.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.

9-room house, all modern improvements; ¼ acre; chicken house, henery; fruit and shade trees; North Freeport; 3 blocks from trolley and stores; $2,600; $200 cash; $25 monthly. Chas. F. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

If you are looking for a little house and a large plot of ground near station and trolley, churches, and stores; $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. D., Store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CORNER PLOT, 40x100.—9-room house, stucco or shingles; all improvements; hardwood trim; $4,200. C. G. Stewart, Bellaire Gardens, Queens, L. I. Phone 6123W Hollis.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

An ideal estate of 123 acres in the hills of N. J., 58 miles out; modernized artistic stone house; superb views; extensive rose-embowered lawn; no mosquitos; adjoins river; barns, garage, poultry houses; 362 fruit trees of various kinds; asparagus bed; garden plot; 5 acres in alfalfa; 17 acres in rye; 20 acres newly seeded timothy; 7,000 ft new fencing, with iron gates; price, $12,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

FOR SALE.

For a $1,500 cash payment, on Carleton St., (one door from Prospect St.,) East Orange, N. J., a 12-room house on lot 45x175 feet; near railroad station, stores, and trolley; with mortgages, this would figure to the purchaser only $52.50 per month, including taxes and insurance. Write to W. H. AYMAR, Wellesley, Mass.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

Bargain—$6,000; easy terms; artistic home in the mts., near the lakes; good boating, fishing; plot 100, by 170 feet; superb views; fine neighborhood; 10 rooms, 2 tiled baths, beamed ceilings, eccentric lights, open fireplace, parquet floors; high class throughout; 44 min. on Lackawanna R. R.; near express station and country club. Address Post Office Box 180 N. Y. City.

Rent or buy in Ridgewood, the clean, progressive, commission-governed "All Homes" Village; 80 daily trains; rents, $40 to $150 per month; write for booklet and particulars; we call only on request. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Village Homes, Farms, Country Homes, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800; select residential district; also lot; all improvements; terms. Free transportation any day. Call or write Droescher, 17 Warren St., New York.

Rare opportunity, lot 70x550; new house, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, oak floors, fireplace; 20-mile view; select neighborhood; near station; $5,000; terms. Smith-Singer, Ridgewood, N. J.

In Montclair's crack section; beautiful 13-room residence, two baths; plot 75x200; perfect condition; make reasonable offer; exceptional chance. Ralph North, 99 John St., New York.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

SUMMIT, 5 acres, concrete house, 14 rooms, all improvements, barn, shade, fruit; fine location and surroundings; sacrifice $21,500. No. 6433 Drake, 29 Broadway.

Two acres, fine seven-room house; improvements; main road. Write John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J. Thirty minutes out by express.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

MAINE.—Village home near Saco River; two-story house; modern improvements; bath, electric lights, open fireplace, piazza, stable; high, open situation; fine air; beautiful view; 15 acres land; unusual chance for Summer or all-year residence; railway, schools, churches convenient. For particulars address Suite 34, The Marlborough, Portland, Me.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Furnished Summer homes for sale and for lease on the New London shore and opposite shore near the Griswold, with its 18-hole golf course; rentals from $450 to $4,500. William S. Chappell, New London Conn.

We have for rent in Wilton, on the Danbury branch of the New Haven Road, a large, attractive house for the season or by the year. Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

BEAUTIFUL NEW 14-ROOM HOUSE, on water front at Riverside, Conn., cheap. H. W. HOPTON, 542 5th Av., New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

9 Rooms and Bath.—Two minutes from station. Apply Adolph Helmus, Douglaston, L. I.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Sell lease, exchange large factory near 14th St; yard and driveway; elevator, power; also additional land; will take 3d mortgage for equity, lease on net basis or exchange for other property; quick action. G. P. Butterly, Times Bldg. 8775 Bryant.

$10,000 cash will net 17%, new five-story tenement, best Bronx section; 3 minutes to station; vacancies unknown. Address 51 West 115th.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Broadway-Flushing.—Plot 60x100, near station and trolley. H 328 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

50 feet front Eleventh Avenue vacant lots or old buildings, must be reasonable. Feist Company, 408 West 42d.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Bargain in private houses; now $600; recently $900; water every floor; one block from "L" station, (130th St.); also five-story corner, (7th Av.,) was $1,400, now $1,000; rare chance; particulars of Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

162d St., 519 West.—Eleven dooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Have YOU a lease on your hands to dispose of? We specialize in sub-leasing offices and lofts and can doubtless relieve you. The SUB-LEASING COMPANY, 1,472 Broadway. Bryant 5785-5786.

To Sublet—Fully equipped office; excellent location, theatrical district; very reasonable. Tel. 2024 Bryant. Room 413, 1,482 Broadway.

For publisher or advertising agency, &c., sublease; remarkably equipped; large or small space; tenth floor; 450 Fourth Avenue.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building. OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

354 4TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST. Floors, offices, and show rooms.

Private office for rent; deskroom; all office conveniences. Reed, 16 East 33d.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN FACTORY. — Convenient location; two-story; light all around; suitable any manufacturing; over 11,000 feet floor space; rent $140 month. Trustee, X 271 Times Annex.

Three corner lofts, 61x45, ground floor, 16-inch ceiling, corner store. Mueller, 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A—A—THE WILSONIA

225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, bath kitchenette; $45 up. By month 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $55 up. or year Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.

Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises, Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $40-$55 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970. } 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

176th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Front corner elevator; five delightful large rooms; ideally furnished; every detail complete. Housekeeping, model home. Markham, phone Audubon 3,610.

70th, 226 West.—Completely furnished, 2 room and bath apartment; 1 living room, 2 bedrooms, and large outside kitchen; new building; up to date. Apply Superintendent.

St. Nicholas Av., 672.—Nicely furnished four-room flat; high-class elevator building, near "L" and Subway; also buses passing door. Apartment 35.

Beautifully furnished sitting room, bedroom, and bath, until Oct. 1; rent reduced. Bretton Hall Hotel. Apartment 734.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office

Furnished apartments, 4 to 10 rooms and bath Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th and Broadway.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms completely furnished; piano. Mrs. Meek, Apt. 6B.

Beautifully furnished six-room apartment. 620 West 116th St. Superintendent.

Very choice, attractively furnished, Fifth Av. apartment to rent. Apply 20 Fifth Av.

95th, 316 West.—Completely furnished, five light rooms; elevator apartment, near Drive.

71st, 308 West.—One or three room kitchenette; other rooms. 9087 Columbus.

Bachelor apt., 3 large, light rooms, bath, Central Park South. S 74 Times.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E. 27th St.

Six rooms, two baths, all light, top floor, new apartment house, vicinity Park Av. and 82d St.; exposures north, south, and west; well furnished; Oriental rugs, mahogany furniture. X 312 Times Annex.

To Sublet.—2 rooms and bath, Hotel Blackstone, 50 East 58th; 9th floor. Telephone Plaza 7370. 11-1 P. M.; 4-6 P. M.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted—One or two room modern kitchenette and bath apartment; west side, 55th to 70th St.; moderate rent. Address M. E. B., 2 West 64th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

To sublet unfurnished, attractive 9-room corner apartment, West End and 101st St.; large and sunny rooms; 2 masters' baths, many large roomy closets; large white tiled kitchen; 2 maids' rooms and bath; laundry on top floor; live steam with steam or open air drying; owner going to country; would accept reasonable price. Superintendent, 838 West End Av.

Manhattan Av., 240, 246, 254 (320 West 113th St., opposite Morningside Park.)—Beautiful apartments of 4, 5, 6 rooms; $28 to $50; phone service; half block from 110th St. "L" Station.

Party leaving city will sublet high-class apartment, big concession, seven large, airy rooms, overlooking river. Apartment 10AA, 300 West 109th St. Phone 9400 Riverside.

AT 41 PINEHURST AV., COR. 179TH. Six-room, elegant apartment; $60. Also suitable for physician. Seven-room apartment; $65.

20th, 422 West.—Unobstructed view seminary grounds opposite; delightful in Summer; convenient in Winter; 4-5 rooms, bath; $33-$42; no children; owner in charge.

Apartment 7 rooms, 2 baths; exceptionally well furnished. Supt., 801 West End Av. Tel. 5100 River.

Eight sunny rooms, outside exposure, suitable furnished rooms; at Subway, elevated stations; elevator; references. 59 West 65th St.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbia; rent $59. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

To sublet, 6 large, light rooms, two baths. Rudinger, 924 West End Av., corner 106th St.

3,064 Bailey Av., (West 231st St.)—Beautiful 5-room apt.; phone; modern improvements.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

Specially desirable, unfurnished Fifth Av. apartment to rent. Apply 20 Fifth Av.

180th, 804 West, Corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful 5, 6, 7 room elevator apartment.

East Side.

17th, 206 East; adjacent to Rutherford Park; high-class elevator apartment house; 5 spacious light rooms; convenient to elevated and subway; rent reasonable.

Studio Apartment.—Large, sunny room and bath. 10 East 50th St.

Bronx.

Franklin Av., 1,321, (169th.)—Elegant 4-5 room apartments; every improvement; select tenants.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Comfortably furnished rooms; hot water, steam; home cooking.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. Rooms; table board.

57TH, 351 WEST. — Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Sunny, front hallroom; running water; excellent board; references; phone.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Second floor, large room; also single room; excellent table.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST. — Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; table guests.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting private bath; table guests; reasonable; reference.

71ST, 180 WEST.—Homelike accommodations for gentlemen; excellent table; convenient subway. "L."

72D, 267-308 WEST, (Southern house.)—Desirable double rooms, suite; private baths; excellent table.

72D ST., (Between Broadway and West End.) —Will accommodate couple; also a few table guests. Phone 8350 Columbus.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—20th Year. Sunny rooms; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select second, third floor rooms; red velvet carpet; white enamel furniture; unsurpassed cuisine; electricity; reasonable.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Comfortable, large room with lavatory; newly furnished; exceptional house.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private bath; Subway; references; moderate.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; elevator, heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST. Double, single rooms; bath, steam, electricity; excellent table; open all year; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Comfortable room, breakfast, dinner, $10; references. Apartment 65.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; homelike; park; "L"; board optional; phone.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath. Telephone 7442 Riverside. References.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Private bath, suite; other single rooms; $7 upward; superior table; fresh fruits and vegetables; references.

140TH, 455 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

141ST, 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished room; elevator apartment; suitable couple, one, two gentlemen; private family; homelike; excellent table. Audubon 2424. Apartment 61.

145TH, 623 WEST.—Large front room with board; corner Riverside Drive; large closets; view of Hudson; subway at corner; all home comforts.

227TH ST., Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.—Country, city limits, via Grand Central, 231st Subway; cool; homelike; references. Lesley.

A lady having beautiful home offers very large bedroom, adjoining bath, and excellent home cooking. Telephone Schuyler 8687.

Gentleman may have ideal home life; cultured family; exclusive surroundings. X 270 Times Annex.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L" or Trolley to South Ferry.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th Subway.—Only private hotel on Manhattan with such privileges.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN, Belgian, first class, wishes home strictly private, refined family with children; west of Broadway, between 60th and 100th; no boarding house; best references. S 85 Times.

STUDENT desires board; exchange for services; speaks English, French, German. S 79 Times.

Country Board

Thirty Cents a Line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

PEPPERDAY INN.

New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 2065. Notable as most comfortable family house; moderate rates.

Long Island.

GREENWAY TERRACE, 23. — Large front room; fireplace; private family; board optional; modern conveniences. Tel. 6521 Forest Hills.

New York State.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis and billiards; convenient bathing paths, transit facilities, Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
You can secure a Parlor, Bedroom, and Private Bath, with unexcelled table service in a dining room seating 150, in an exclusive, beautifully furnished, and homelike apartment hotel for less than you are paying now. Rate for two persons only $25 per week. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken, and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel only one block away. Write for booklet. *W. T. READE, Prop.*

Invalid or elderly person requiring special or partial care may obtain spacious room; graduated registered nurse; highest references from physicians and patients. Miss Shepard, 14 Bradford Place, Montclair. Phone 667-R.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

TRUELL COURT, Central Av. and 4th St., Plainfield, N. J.—Well-furnished rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; moderate prices.

41 South Willow St., Montclair, N. J.—Good accommodations; in fine location; excellent references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large room, suitable for two; running water; also smaller.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable large and small room; gentlemen.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Opposite Union Square Hotel, Subway express, Apt. 9A.)—Delightful sunny parlor, bedroom, bath; electricity, elevator, telephone; handsome, fireproof building; bachelors; reasonable.

39TH, 321 Lexington Av.—Large, sunny room; private family; electricity; gentlemen; references.

43D, 16 EAST.—Comfortable, completely furnished room, with bath; telephone; references.

43D, 130 EAST.—Attractive room, bath; business lady, gentleman; private; references; first bell.

55TH ST., 33 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure.

59TH, 129 EAST.—Steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentleman; $2 week. Stevens.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room; running water; gentleman only.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 128 E. 38TH ST. HOME FOR BACHELORS.
The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. New 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge. No tipping. Running water in every room. Single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $4 weekly each.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single; suites; private baths optional; use kitchenette.

West Side.

9TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; small rooms; references.

9TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; conveniences; references.

11TH, 35 WEST.—Nice furnished rooms; $3.50 and up; all conveniences.

13TH, 104, (West of 6th Av.)—Two, connecting, and large; bath; references.

32D ST., off Broadway, New Hotel Strand; large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week. Same rate for one or two people in room. Some rooms at $7 per week.

35TH, 39 WEST.—Desirable, sunny rooms; private bath; elevator; references.

48TH, 46 WEST.—Square, sunny, well-kept, nicely furnished rooms; baths adjoining.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large rooms; light, airy; singly or en suite; all conveniences.

54TH ST., (7th Av.)—Sunny outside room, with or without board; hotel service; reasonable. Oregon, Mrs. Anderson, Apt. 5-A.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Front, clean room; running water, telephone, Subway, "L"; references.

57TH ST., 152 WEST, (Rembrandt Apartments.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; one or more. Apartment 1.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms; large, medium; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; references; refined home.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Bright rooms; hot and cold water; references.

72D, 138 WEST.—House just opened, newly furnished throughout; splendid room, with all conveniences, including private bath and dressing room; moderate rate; a minute to the Subway express and elevated stations.

72D, 240 WEST.—Beautiful private residence; refined couple have suite; single rooms; exceptional lighting; open grate; modern conveniences; studio.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; single, en suite; parlor floor; telephone Col. 1894; references.

73D, 183 WEST.—Sunny corner room; every convenience; location unsurpassed; references. Hoffman.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; large, small; very light; heat, telephone.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny, large, small rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 107 WEST.—Two attractive rooms, southern exposure; Southerners; reference.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive second-story front room; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large room, with bath; also small room; private house; reference.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room; opposite Subway.

82D, 47 WEST.—Beautiful private residence; cozy rooms, large, small, en suite; running water; private bath; Subway, "L," trolley. $3 up.

82D, 80 WEST.—Well-furnished room, adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

82D, 109 WEST.—Neatly furnished bedroom; steam heat; all conveniences. Koenig.

83D, 11 WEST.—Light, outside rooms; ample closet; quiet, refined surroundings; reasonable.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny, medium, outside room; private apartment; references. Ochs.

88TH ST., 201 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small rooms; kitchen privileges; telephone; reasonable. Kemerer.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, private house, rooms en suite, with baths, electric lights; also medium rooms; very reasonable.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated private residence, rooms, with baths; also medium and single

WOMEN IN AUTOS FLOCK TO THE POLLS

Bond Issues for Village Improvements Carried by Their Votes in Town Elections.

MANY REPUBLICANS WIN

Influence of Mrs. Shepard Gets Auto Hose for Tarrytown—Long Island Women Vote.

Elections in near-by Hudson River towns yesterday were marked by Republican victories in most cases, with women playing an important part in the vote on local questions.

In Tarrytown the women's vote was a big factor in carrying an appropriation for new motor apparatus for the Irving Hose Company. The influence of Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard was shown in her district, where the count stood 36 to 7 in favor of the improvement. Frank R. Pierson was re-elected President of the village without opposition.

In North Tarrytown, however, the Democrats came out on top, electing William Guilfoyle President over Samuel T. Horton by 20 votes. The Rockefeller vote was said to have been for Horton.

Irvington went Republican and re-elected M. S. Beltzhoover, President and John H. Barr and Fred Raban Trustees, while the village of Elmsford went Democratic, William J. Moore defeating Capt. Arthur Tompkins by five votes.

Returns from Bronxville, where the hottest political fight in its history was on, were slow in coming in. Women from the artist and literary colonies in the Lawrence Park section took an active part in the voting and succeeded in re-electing Mrs. Isabella W. Allen Trustee of the school. They had workers at the polls and they also sent out scouts in automobiles to bring voters to the Village Hall. As a result, they rolled up a big vote against William Jones, Mrs. Allen's opponent on the Republican ticket.

The Lawrence faction carried the day by electing Charles Ruston, Jr., President over the opposition candidate, Allan R. Campbell, by fifty votes. Altogether 358 votes were cast in Bronxville, and there were many split tickets. D. M. Lawrence had no opposition for school Trustee, William A. Atkinson was elected Village Treasurer.

Although the feminine vote was conspicuous in the majority of places it was conspicuous only by its absence in Hasting-on-the-Hudson. Out of 500 eligible women voters there only three went to the polls to cast their ballot. They were Mrs. C. L. Doty, Mrs. Lewis F. Burroughs, and Mrs. C. C. Howard.

The men voters of Hastings carried the proposition to appropriate $1,500 for new fire hose for the three auto apparatuses, and Thomas F. Reynolds, Republican, was re-elected President without opposition. The Democrats elected Thomas J. Goodwin and George E. Skelly Trustees over the Republican nominees, Frank E. Curry and James A. McGee. Tax Collector Louis F. Limekiller, Republican, was re-elected, and Village Treasurer George T. Sackett, Republican, had no opposition.

One hundred and fifteen women went to the polls in Dobbs Ferry and helped put through a vote to appropriate $9,000 for the purchase of a new auto fire engine for the Ogden Hose Company. The Republican village ticket was re-elected as follows: President, Franklin Q. Brown; Trustees, John H. Hill and Franklin A. Wagner; Treasurer, Frank McKeon.

At Ardsley-on-Hudson the women voters turned out twenty strong and helped defeat a proposition to expend $25,000 for a new municipal building. A proposal to appropriate $8,000 for an auto fire engine, however, was carried. Eighty votes in all were cast. The Republicans carried the day, electing William C. Lawrence President, W. I. Odell and Frank Addyman Trustees, and Owen Hanretty Treasurer.

Only 298 votes were cast in the Mount Vernon election, which resulted in a clean sweep for the Democrats. The new village officers are: Peter Cedar, President; Daniel J. Kennedy and Charles A. Parker, Trustees; A. T. Delcambre, Treasurer, and C. W. Edinger, Tax Collector.

At Pelham Heights, where there was a total of 20 votes, the Republican candidates elected were: E. G. Christman, President; A. C. Field, Trustee; A. L. Buckout, Treasurer, and E. H. Kinsland, Tax Collector.

LONG ISLAND WOMEN BUSY.

Many Vote at Town Elections and Proselytize Among the Men.

In village elections on Long Island women wearing suffrage sashes were prominent figures. They not only voted in considerable numbers, but were busy about the polls trying to win male electors for equal suffrage.

Twelve hundred votes were cast at Freeport, where several of the contests were very close. Roland M. Lamb, Village President, was re-elected over Albin M. Johnson. S. Dimon Smith was re-elected Village Treasurer, and D. Frank Seaman was chosen again as Tax Collector. Silas A. Williams was elected Village Trustee by a comfortable majority, but the fight for the other Trusteeship, between Charles A. Sigmond and Henry L. Maxon, was so close that early this morning it was not known which had won. There was uncertainty too as to whether Police Justice Clinton M. Flint had been defeated by Isidore Meyer.

At Babylon the election was quiet, all of the present village officers being re-elected. Those chosen without opposition were Chester O. Ketcham, President; Joseph Keenan, Treasurer, and Frank E. Davis, Collector. Trustee William Wincott, who was also on both tickets, was opposed by the friends of Capt. John E. Arnold, an old-time skipper of the South Bay, who wrote his name on their ballots and managed to get a considerable vote, but not enough to elect.

The principal fight there was over the proposition to light the town hall and clock, which was defeated by one vote. The road appropriation was carried, as was also the motion to reimburse former President Adley for $300 advanced by him as damages for false arrest.

At Amityville Christian Molley was re-elected President, George Connolly was chosen Trustee, Claude Larsky Treasurer, and Harry Ketcham Tax Collector. Charles W. Homan, the present Street Commissioner, was defeated by Louis T. Haff.

At Sea Cliff, where there were no party lines, the opposition of women voters is believed to have been responsible for the defeat of the proposed $16,000 municipal hall, which they deemed an extravagance. For school officers, in which contest women voted, ninety more ballots were cast than for the Town Hall proposition. Appropriations for an automobile hose wagon and a new hook and ladder truck won easily. Charles A. Deininger was elected President, William Bouton, Trustee; G. F. Butler, Treasurer; Henry F. Schaefer, Justice of the Peace, and L. A. Reeve, Assessor without opposition. Alfred Clatham defeated Charles Hayden for Tax Collector.

DEMOCRATS CARRY HOBOKEN.

Elect All Five Commissioners—Mayor Cooke Defeated.

The Democrats won a sweeping victory yesterday in the election of five Commissioners to manage the city of Hoboken under the new form of government that goes into effect next week. The most surprising feature of the contest was the overwhelming vote polled by Patrick R. Griffin, Democratic leader of Hoboken, whose annihilation his enemies had been predicting.

Even some of his friends said before election that if he won with his ticket he would do so as a tailender. But with all except two precincts heard from early this morning he was leading his triumphant ticket by 1,200 votes. The four other victorious Democrats were Dr. Gustave Bach, James H. Londrigan, Bernard McFeely, and August Koenig.

The total number of votes cast in the election was 9,550. These were scattered among fifty-one candidates, most of whom were independents. The present Mayor of Hoboken, Martin Cooke, was the head of the New Government League forces and bitterly fought the Democratic organization, with which he split when the question of the adoption of the commission form of government came up, the Mayor favoring the new plan and the Democrats opposing it.

In spite of his stand at that time, he was swamped in the election, being beaten in his own district by Griffin by three votes. The Republicans, who put only four candidates in the field, were never dangerously close to the Democrats in the race. The Democratic organization centred its strength on five candidates, the number elected.

Each voter was permitted to make a first, second, third, and fourth choice, and this multiplicity of selections retarded the counting of the ballots.

Amityville Elects Trustees.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., March 16.—The charter election here today was brim full of excitement, the contest being between the Union and Citizen Parties for Trustees. George H. Conley was elected over Solomon Wanzer by 17 votes, Claude Lapsley over Richard Williams by 71 votes, and Louis Haff over Charles W. Homan by 78 votes.

FINDS PARTS OF BODY IN BOX

Package, Bearing Doctor's Name, Was Left in Elevated Car.

When a northbound local on the Third Avenue elevated reached the terminal at the Bronx Park station yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, David Katz, guard on the third car, found a small box about 18 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 8 inches deep, done up in wrapping paper. On the outside was some writing, barely decipherable.

Katz noted that the package was heavy, and he opened it. He found that it contained parts of a human body. He notified Patrolman William J. Hughes of the Bronx Park station, who took the box to the station house, and a search for the owner was begun. The name on the box was either "Dr. B. Stern" or "Dr. B. Hern," and the address "New York College of Dentistry."

Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee, an officer of the dentistry college, was found by a TIMES reporter at his home, 6 West Fifty-sixth Street. Dr. Satterlee said that there was no physician named "B. Stern" or "B. Hern" connected with the college, and that he knew of no student by that name.

Subway Link to be Built in Bronx.

The Interborough is about to construct the connection between the Third Avenue elevated line near East 143d Street through Willis and Bergen Avenues, the Bronx, to the Lenox Avenue branch of the existing Subway, near 149th Street. The company will build the line at its own expense under the Dual System agreement, and the commission has approved the contract that it is offering for bids on the condition that it invites offers from at least six responsible firms.

Advance Mother's Pensions Bill.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Hill-McCue bill to provide pensions for widowed mothers was advanced to the order of final passage in the Assembly today. Majority Leader Hinman announced that he would oppose the passage of the measure, but in order to save the time of the House he would not oppose its advancement. The measure has passed the Senate.

SAYS SUNDAY IS PAID TO OPPOSE WORKERS

Woman I. W. W. Leader Declares He Is Used by Employers to Break Unions.

CALLS HIS A MONEY RELIGION

Elizabeth Flynn Tells Paterson Audience Evangelist Is Only a Paid Agitator.

Speaking at a meeting of laborers summoned by I. W. W. leaders last night at Institute Hall, Paterson, N. J., Elizabeth Gurley Flynn attacked Billy Sunday, whose meetings at Paterson will begin March 28, for holding up the joys of Heaven and the pains of hell to distract the minds of the working classes from their sufferings here. Miss Flynn referred to Mr. Sunday as an agitator.

"I have no quarrel with anybody's religion," she said, "but when an effort is made to bring in an organizer to whom thousands of dollars are paid to take your mind off bad working conditions, while the manufacturers skin you alive, I think it is all wrong. The I. W. W.'s look on all religion as a private matter, but when a man brought in by the manufacturers tells you you'll get pie in the sky when you die it's foolishness.

"Billy Sunday was used in Newcastle, Pittsburgh, and other cities to break the unions and was paid by the manufacturers. He has no ideals; he is a business man who measures his religion in dollars and cents. He wouldn't come to Paterson till he was guaranteed a certain sum of money and a home in one of the finest residences in the city. He wouldn't live in your home.

"He is coming here to tell you how many glasses of beer you drank and how many cigarettes you smoked, but he will not tell you how many weeks you were out of work, how many times you were docked, how many of you are blacklisted. He will tell you that you are going straight to hell and try to make you forget that you are living in hell on earth right now.

"One of the men leading the Sunday campaign here is head of a firm whose employes are about the poorest paid in the city. The promoters of Sunday ought to pay more attention to material affairs instead of spiritual matters. If the ministers who are bringing Sunday to Paterson had your welfare at heart they would take the money they are paying to this agitator and stick it in your pay envelopes."

The speaker added that the Paterson strike of 1913 would never really be settled until Patrick Quinlan, sentenced a few days ago to from two to seven years in prison for inciting to riot at that time, was released; and she said that while a strike would be hopeless now, on account of business depression, the workers should wait till orders were piled high, and then quit work until Quinlan was released. She also attacked the manufacturers for playing on race prejudice.

Nathan Herman and Charles Ashleigh of New York were the other speakers. Frank Tannenbaum, who had been advertised, was unable to attend—it was said on account of illness due to his imprisonment.

IRISH DINERS SHUN WAR.

Speakers at Feast of Friends Also Eschew Religion and Politics.

The thirty-fifth annual dinner of the Friends of Ireland was held last night at the Biltmore, with 400 members present. The President, Alfred J. Talley, presided, and in introducing the speakers requested them not to discuss the war, religion, or politics. The speakers heeded the request, the only reference to the war being by Joseph L. Egan, who said only that he regretted that the conflict had prevented Ireland from realizing at once her long dreamed-of freedom.

One feature of the dinner was an ode to Ireland composed and read by J. I. C. Clarke, which will be read at the Panama-Pacific Exposition today. The other speakers were Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who spoke on "The Sacrifice"; John D. Moore, whose subject was "The Opportunity," and Arthur S. Somers.

Among those present at the speakers' table were Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Justice Victor J. Dowling, Borough President McAneny, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, and John H. McCooey.

29TH REGULARS SAIL TODAY.

Regiment Ordered to Panama Will March Through City.

The Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, which has been ordered to the Panama Canal Zone as a part of the permanent military garrison of the canal, will sail for Colon on the army transport Buford at about noon today. The regiment, escorted by a large force of National Guardsmen, will parade through the city before embarking and will be reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Mitchel. The route will be from the Battery to the City Hall, north through Lafayette Street to Ninth Street, west into Fifth Avenue, and north to Forty-second Street, thence to the Forty-second Street Ferry.

The escort will consist of a provisional regiment of coast artillery from Fort Hamilton, the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Troop L of the First New York Cavalry, and Battery E of the First New York Field Artillery.

OLD CHAPEL'S STEPS TO GO.

Changes in St. John's Front for Subway Construction.

The platform, steps, and fence in front of old St. John's Chapel in Varick Street are to be removed by the contractors for the subway section in front of it, and the columns supporting the portico roof are to be carried down to the roof of the new subway.

These changes are necessary if the old church is to remain in accordance with the agreement between the city and Trinity Parish, which was signed on Oct. 2. This permitted the church to remain for two years, from July 1 last.

The contractor will now underpin the building and Alfred Craven, chief engineer of the Public Service Commission, has notified Trinity Vestry and the Board of Estimate of the action that has been taken.

GIRL ARRESTS TWO MEN.

Dorothy Long Says They Tried to Flirt with Her in Fifth Avenue.

Dorothy Long, 20 years old, of 592 Third Avenue, arrested two young men whom she accused of attempting to flirt with her last night at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, near the Hotel Plaza, turned them over to Patrolman Daly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and appeared against them in the Men's Night Court.

The men said they were Darei Gonzales and Francisco Funes, students, of 132 West Sixty-fourth Street. Magistrate Krotel held them in $500 bail for a hearing today in the West Side Court.

FITZSIMMONS TO REWED.

Ex-Pugilist Says He'll Marry Fourth Wife on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 16.—Robert Fitzsimmons, the former heavyweight champion, came to the City Hall here today and applied for a marriage license, but as he lacked the proper certificate of his divorce, Clerk Frank Crissey was unable to comply with the request. Fitzsimmons said he would return with the evidence.

The ex-pugilist announced that on Saturday he would take for his fourth wife Mrs. Temo Simonin, the divorced wife of Henry Simonin, a wealthy resident of Portland, Ore. Fitzsimmons lives in Dunellen, N. J. He is 53 years old and his bride-to-be is 28.

Fitzsimmons's first wife divorced him and married Martin Julian, a wrestler, who was the fighter's trainer. Fitzsimmons then married Rose Julian, a sister of Martin Julian. Upon the death of his second wife he married Julia Gifford, the actress, who recently obtained a divorce from him.

SUES MAYO FOR $15,000.

Miss Wahlers Brings a Civil Suit Against Her Former Employer.

NEW HAVEN, March 16.—A civil action to recover damages was brought today by Susanna Wahlers against Virginius J. Mayo, her former employer, whose dual life was revealed through the death of Lillian May Cook. The amount sought by Miss Wahlers is $15,000.

Mayo employed Miss Wahlers as a stenographer in his office, as well as Lois Waterbury, who is the Mrs. James Dudley of Brooklyn, the wife in Mayo's dual personality, and Lillian May Cook.

Yesterday Miss Wahlers had Mayo arrested on a body writ, the charge involving paternity of Miss Wahlers's child. Attachments made today were on $35,000 worth of property standing in Mayo's name.

RESUME UNDER WAGE CUT.

Mahoning Valley Sheet Iron Workers Disregard Referendum of Union.

YOUNGSTOWN, March 16.—Sheet iron mills in Warren and De Forest, Ohio, commenced work today under a reduced wage scale. Tomorrow two mills in Niles, Ohio, will resume work under the same conditions, and next week one mill in this city will resume.

The reduced wage scale was rejected Saturday by a referendum vote of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Lodges in the entire country. These lodges have petitioned the general union for permission to operate under the reduced wage scale. If the permission is refused secession from the Amalgamated may follow, it is said. If the local workmen work under the reduced scale lodges in other places will be displeased, and a war on Mahoning Valley manufacturers is predicted. The vote of the Mahoning Valley sheet workers was strongly in favor of the wage cut, and the employers here are said to have the sympathy of a majority of the workers in their effort to operate.

RESURRECTION OF THE 107.

Fusion Committee Discusses Dinner to Mayor and Long Life.

A committee of the Fusion Committee of One Hundred and Seven, which selected John Purroy Mitchel as the Fusion candidate for Mayor in the Fall of 1913, met yesterday afternoon in the University Club to act on two propositions submitted by the Mayor. They were:

Has the Mitchel administration been non-partisan and has it kept faith with the committee?

That the committee keep in touch with the administration and report on its doings from time to time.

Norman Hapgood presided at the meeting, and it is likely that a dinner to the Mayor and his cabinet about the second week in April will be the next development.

Summer Today
At 2 o'clock
at the
International
Flower Show
Mar. 17 to 23
10a.m. to 11p.m.
Grand Central Palace

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street
Special St. Patrick's Day Dinner $1.00
Dine & Dance Between Courses. Wonderful Cabaret.
A la Carte Portions and Cooked to Your Order
Served Every Eve'g 5 to 9:30 & Sunday Noon to 9:30

Queen Olives. Gherkins. Cuban Slaw. Mixed Pickles.
Choice.
Canape Anchovies. Half Grapefruit. Selected Blue Points. Little Neck Clams, on Half Shell or Cocktail.
Soup (Choice).
Puree of Green Peas. Cream of Asparagus. Chicken Okra Creole. Consomme.
Fish or Entree (Choice).
Baked Bluefish. Fried Filet of Sole. Broiled Halibut. Crabmeat, Barigote. Lamb Stew, Dublin Style. Croquenal of Chicken. Broiled Pork Chops. Sirloin of Beef.
Roast.
Roast Turkey. Roast Shoulder of Pork. Roast Guinea Hen.
10 to 15 Minutes.
Half Fried Chicken. Breaded Veal Schnitzel. Turkey Cutlet. Green Peas. Pork Chops, Saute. Emince of Tenderloin of Beef. Broiled Lamb Chops. Chicken Livers Mutton Chop. Steak. Omelette aux Fines Herbes. Omelette with Ham or Cheese. Spanish Omelette. Scrambled Eggs with Sausages. Kippered Herring or Mackerel Roe.
Cold.
Ribs of Beef. Sliced Ham and Chicken. Star Ham. Virginia Ham, Bologna. Salami. Sliced Chicken. Sliced Ham and Turkey. Smoked Beef Tongue. Pickled Lamb's Tongue. Assorted Cold Cuts of Meat and Swiss Cheese. Deep Sea Herring in Wine Sauce. Bismarck Herring. Delicatess Herring. Marinierter Herring. Boiled Mackerel Roes.
Salad (Choice).
Fruit. Escarole. Watercress and Beets.
Dessert or Cheese (Choice).
Boston Cream Puff. Tarte aux Prunes. Sherbet St. Patrick. Chocolate Ice Cream. Coffee Cake. Macaroons. Raisin Cake. Fancy Cakes. Lady Fingers. American. Neufchatel. Gorgonzola. Brie. Demi-Tasse.
CONTINUOUS CABARET Beginning Dinner to Close
ALL STAR ACTS
3 DANCING FLOORS—AFTERNOON TEA DANCE 4 TO 7
AFTER-THEATRE SUPPER $1.00 BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25
SPECIAL CELTIC CARNIVAL IN BALLROOM Prize Dancing Souvenirs

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d-44th Sts. Direction Messrs. SHUBERT
RE-OPENING NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT
Pictures De Luxe—Water Spectacle—Musical Novelties. PRICES 10—15—25—50c.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. & Sat. Mat. 2:15, 25c to $1.50. Children's Mat. Today & Fri. at 3:30, 25c to $1. BLUEBIRD FAREWELL TO N. Y.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:15. WHITE FEATHER. Thrills, Laughs, Love—No Combat

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 MATINEE TODAY 2:15. BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK. SINNERS

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy. A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS. All Seats $2.00.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. THE ONLY GIRL. By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. LAST 3 WEEKS. London Gaiety Co. in To-night's the Night

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'y. Ev. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30. Phyllis Neilson-Terry in The Adventure of Lady Ursula.

WEST END Mats. Tues. and Thursday. All Seats 25c. Mat. Sat. 25c & 50c. Evs. 25c, 50c, 75c. JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. This Week: "TOO MANY COOKS."

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. The Play That Has Everything UNDER COVER

WINTER GARDEN
BROADWAY AND 50TH ST. PHONE 2330 CIRCLE
Special St. Patrick's Day MATINEE TO-DAY
Best Seats, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
MAID IN AMERICA
WINTER GARDEN'S LATEST & GREATEST SHOW
BIGGEST CAST IN THE WORLD
Pyrotechnic Display of Novelties with the Prettiest of Pretty Girls as Motive Power.—Ev. Sun.

39TH ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. TONIGHT At 8:15. LOU-TELLEGEN, in TAKING CHANCES. New Comedy.

44TH ST. Thea., West of B'way. Evs. 8.15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. MUSICAL QUEEN.—Darnton, Eve. World. THOROUGHLY AMUSING.—De Foe, World. EMMA TRENTINI—CLIFTON CRAWFORD

A RIOT In THE Peasant Girl A FURORE. Last Wed. Mat. Hereafter only Sat. Matinees.

CASINO Broadway & 39th. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY. PRICES 50c TO $1.50. 500 SEATS IN ORCHESTRA $1. EXPERIENCE. Most Wonderful Play in New York.

Princess 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30, Incl. Sun. Daily Mats. (Ex. Sun. & Tues.) 2:30. James Barnes' Wonderful Pictures. THROUGH CENTRAL AFRICA

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow 25c & 50c. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in "THE HAWK."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Schumann; Sembach, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. Mat. at 1:45 ($1 to $5). Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 7:45. Gesterdaemmerung. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8:15. La Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 1:45. Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Matzenauer; Sembach, Whitehill, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3). L'Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur, foll'd by Pagliacci. Destinn; Martin, Didur, Tegani. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 7:30. Meistersinger. Hempel, Mattfeld; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel, Leonhardt. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8:15. Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

5th Biltmore Morning Musicale. Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore. FRIDAY, MARCH 26, AT 11:30. EMMY DESTINN. RICCARDO MARTIN. WILLIAM HINSHAW. ANDRE TOURRET. Res. seats now at J. E. Johnston's office, 1451 B'way.

RUSSIAN Symphony Society. MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor. CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Eve., March 20. WORLD PREMIERE OF SCRIABINE'S Poem of Fire. "Prometheus" will be played twice same evening, introducing the Tastiera Per Luce. (Colored Light Key-Board)

Carnegie Hall, WED., MAR. 24, 8:15. Oratorio Society of New York. 42d Season. Louis Koemmenich, Conductor. WOLF-FERRARI—Vita Nuova. BACH—Magnificat. Marie Sundelius, Rose Bryant, Alfred D. Shaw and Clarence Whitehill. N. Y. Symphony Orch. Reserved Seats, 25c to $1.50.

MR. WALTER DAMROSCH Will donate the entire receipts of his EXPLANATORY RECITALS AT THE PIANO ON WAGNER'S NIBELUNGEN TRILOGY to the Vacation War Relief Committee. 3d Lecture This Afternoon at 3, on "SIEGFRIED," Act. I. 4th Lecture Fri. Aft., March 19, at 3, on "SIEGFRIED," Acts II. & III. Tickets 50c. to $1.50, at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

DIONYSION. CENTURY OPERA HOUSE. beginning Thursday Evening, MARCH 25. Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. ISADORA DUNCAN. Tickets 10 cts. to $3, now at Box Office.

ONLY PUBLIC CONCERT THIS SEASON. SCHOLA CANTORUM of New York. KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor. AEOLIAN HALL, MARCH 18th, 4 P. M. New Choral Works by GRAINGER, CONDUCTED BY THE COMPOSER. Liszt, Schumann, Joseph Suk, d'Indy, &c. Tickets 75c to $2.00. For sale at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Sunday, March 21, at 3 P. M. 'CELLO RECITAL. JOSEPH MALKIN assisted by MANFRED. Tickets 50c. to $2.00, at Hall.

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., March 19, at 8:15. Piano Recital—ETHEL LEGINSKA. Tickets, 50 cts. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Ev., Mar. 22, at 8:15. FLONZALEY QUARTET. Special Concert. Benefit Children's Dept. State Charities Aid Assn.

OPERA TICKETS Phone Greeley 4189. CHOICE SEATS ALL PARTS OF HOUSE. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, B'way & 38 St. Normandie Hotel.

OPERA TICKETS Tel. 7878 Bryant. CHOICE SEATS, "CARMEN," Mch. 18. Mat. 50c in advance, all parts of house. A. CONSOL, 123 W. 49th St., bet. Sixth Ave. and Broadway.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—VALESKA SURATT, Maggie Cline, Nan Halperin, Stuart Barnes, Kenneth Casey (Vitagraph Boy), and 10 others.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. Last 10 Nights Last 4 Mats. ETHEL BARRYMORE in Her Triumph, "THE SHADOW."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST. LAST 2 WEEKS

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. WATCH YOUR STEP. Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle. Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic. Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8.15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S ENTERTAINERS IN THE NEW MIRTHFUL MUSICAL MEDLEY. Fads and Fancies

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. "Miss Starr wonderful."—Sun. FRANCES STARR IN MARIE-ODILE.

THE HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. SHOW SHOP. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. MATINEES Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE 100TH TIME Today—Souvenirs Mat. & Night.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. LAST 2 WEEKS "KICK IN"

Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY. GRANVILLE BARKER. Today 2:15; Tonight 8:15; also Thurs. & Sat. Evgs. 8:15. Bernard Shaw's Androcles & the Lion. Friday Evening 8 sharp; Saturday Matinee 2 sharp. A Midsummer Night's Dream.

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LIBERTY 42d St. W. of B'way. Avoid speculators. Seats at Box Office Four Weeks Ahead. TWICE DAILY, 2:15 & 8:05, incl. Sundays. Eve. & Sat. Mat. Orchestra...$1 & $2. 1st Balc...75c, $1, $2. 2d Balc....25c & 50c. Other Matinees Orchestra...50c & $1. 1st Balc....50c & $1. 2d Balc....25c. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 40. UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH! D. W. Griffith's GIGANTIC SPECTACLE!! THE BIRTH OF A NATION. "Worth $5 a Seat."—Journal. (N. B.—See scale of prices above.)

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Matinee Today. MME. CALVE A GUEST. MARIE DRESSLER in A MIX-UP. Mon.—Lew Fields' "Hanky Panky." Seats Thurs.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH. Evenings 8:30. Pop. 50c to $1.50 Mat. Today. INSIDE THE LINES

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TUESDAY & Sat. 2:15. YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY. With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 Others.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Popular) & Sat. 2:20. ON TRIAL. 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony 50c., 75c., $1.00.

PARK Col's Circle, 59th. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. POLYGAMY. Matinee Today 25c. to $1.00. Preceded by 1-act comedy, The Disobey Bird.

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mat. Today 25c & 50c. JOHN BUNNY (in Person) & Co. of 50. "Bunny in Funnyland."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Tonight 8:15, Benefit Grete Meyer. "DER PROBEFEIL." Thurs., "IMMER FESTE DRUFF."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. Thomas Egan. Princess Radjah. Joseph Santley & Co., Catherine Calvert & Co., Nat. Wills, others.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Beatrice Herford. Lillian Albertson. 4 Marx Bros. & Co., others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Orville Harrold, Matthews, Shayne & Co. Hermine Shone & Co., &c.

Theatre Francais (CENTURY LYCEUM) Entrance 62d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats, 50c to $2.50. Great Play. BRIEUX'S L'ENGRENAGE. Robt. Regnier singing Fischer's Melodies Nightly. Friday Mat. 2:15, Le Monde au l'on s'ennuie. Every Sunday Night Parisian Cafe Chantant. HALL, 57 St.

NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS. PRICES, 50c to $1.50. Beautiful Colored Views & Motion Pictures. Tomorrow Mat. at 3, "WAR CAPITALS." Sunday Night at 8:30 NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42D ST. CARNEGIE HALL, 57 St.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. THE CLEVER ONES. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Friday & Saturday, 2:30.

Weber's Theatre, B'way at 29th St. Twice Daily, 2:30—8:30. SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON AND HIS MARVELOUS MOTION PICTURES. The last days of Sir Douglas' personal appearance. Prices $1 to 25c. Mezz. seats $1.50.

BROADWAY THEATRE AT 41ST ST. Daily 11:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. Prices 25-15-10. Last Times Today. LOIS WEBER in "SUNSHINE MOLLY." Thurs., Friday & Sat. WM. H. CRANE in "DAVID HARUM." Com. Tom'w, Chas. Chaplin in His New Comedy.

81 St. Thea., on B'way NOW. "The Country Boy," with Marshal Neilan. Sat., Sun., Wm. H. Crane in "David Harum"; Chas. Chaplin in his latest, "In the Park." Best Vaudeville, 1:30 to 11 P. M., 10, 15, 25c.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. The Juggernaut and 5 Special Comedy Pictures.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10-50c. Edith Wynne Mathison, "The Gunner's Lady." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, "Are You a Mason?"

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque. ROSEY POSEY GIRLS. Mat. To-day.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Overcoats at
$20 $22.50 $25
NOT much need to speak of value—except to say that these newest Spring Overcoats offer even more for your money than those we showed last season.
Two models particularly are most unusually attractive—
One is single breasted—three buttons that button through—a self collar and softly rolling lapels.
The other is double breasted with two buttons—a step vent in the back and a new cuff.
Both are of the newest form defining style, 39 inches long and just as smart as tacks.
Made in the ever stylish tan coverts, Oxford coverts and unfinished worsteds.
For the balance of this week ONLY we continue the Sale of $40 Black Silk-faced Spring Overcoats, at $21.50
Wallach Bros.
Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, Corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.
Two Harlem Stores: Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 240-248 West 125th St.

Linden—2⅜ in. Waldorf—2⅛ in.
ARROW COLLARS
In even the most formal stages of dress ARROW COLLARS are favored by men who are thoughtful of good sartorial appearances. 2 for 25c
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at the
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